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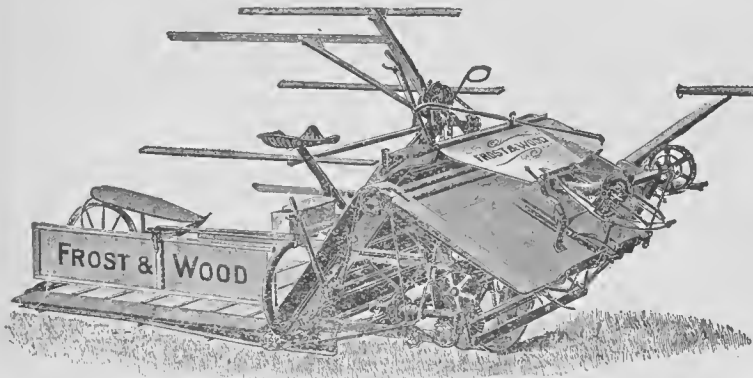
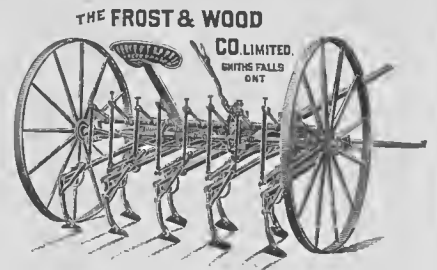
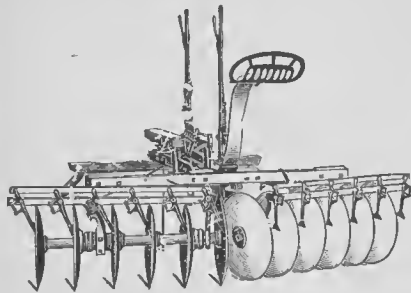
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· BRANCHES AT WINNIPEG AND REGINA ·

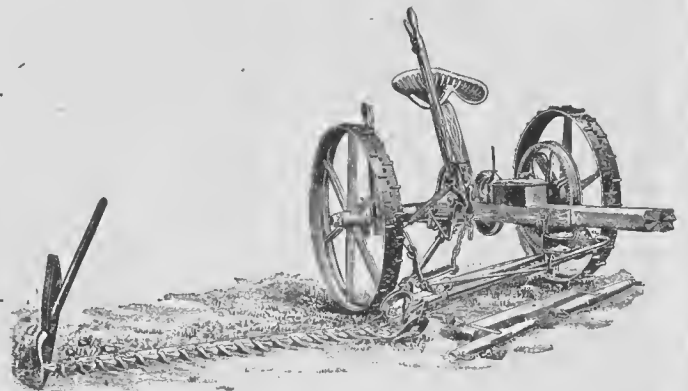
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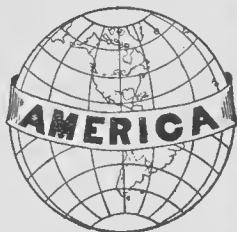
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Bright Prospects.

This issue of The Nor'-West Farmer brings to a close one of the most prosperous as well as one of the most remarkable years in the history of the country which it seeks to serve. The year has not alone been remarkable for the second wonderful crop that has been reaped, but also that in Manitoba it has turned out a heavier crop than that of last year. Not only has the crop of grain been good, as well as other products of the soil, but our flocks and herds have flourished, no disease or pestilence has ravaged them, and more money has been received for them than ever before.

Not for years have cattle been so scarce and commanded such high prices as they now do in the country to the south of us. The natural shortage that has occurred through suspension of breeding operations in the great corn growing states that are devoted to feeding western range stock, has brought about a change and a resumption of breeding operations, with a consequently greater demand for breeding stock than can be met. The importance of laying a correct foundation for this improvement is well recognized by American breeders, and the call for stock of pure breeding has sent values soaring along all lines. Ontario has been pretty well drained of her best cattle, particularly Short-horns, and now American breeders are scouring the old lands for stock of pure breeding. All this has tended to advance values and to-day there never was a brighter outlook for pure bred stock, for the demand still continues and the end is not yet.

Canada has felt the effect of this increasing demand for cattle and values have stiffened accordingly. This has been especially true of Ontario. But the Northwest is experiencing, and will continue to experience for years, a boom in stock breeding peculiarly her own. The extensive ranges to the west

are being rapidly occupied by cattle brought in from the east and even as far south as Texas and Mexico. Yet there is room for millions more and the larger the extent of range occupied the greater will be the demand for pure bred sires. The sudden appreciation of our fertile plains and the flocking thither of thousands of well-to-do American farmers is also going to increase the demand, while the good crops of the past two years have placed many a previous settler in a position to improve his herd through the addition of a pure bred bull, and possibly a few females. After reviewing the situation carefully, one cannot help arriving at the conclusion that for some years there will be a good demand for cattle of all kinds and especially for pure bred sires of the beef type.

What has been said about cattle is almost equally true in regard to horses. The rapid settlement of the country calls for a large number of horses, this and the general scarcity of horses has so raised values that many are preparing to breed their own work horses. Consequently the country is being flooded with stallions of all kinds—good, bad and indifferent. The prospects are very bright for the man who has pure bred horses to sell, especially of the heavy breeds.

The demand for pure bred hogs is very brisk and will continue so as long as we have to import hog products by the carload to supply our wants. The outlook for pure bred hogs is probably the brightest of all classes of stock. The demand is strongest for the bacon types.

It will thus be seen that in every line the demand for pure bred stock of all kinds is excellent, and the man who will give the breeding of such stock that careful attention which it deserves has a wide field before him, with a very bright outlook. What he will make of the opportunity that lies before him in the coming year depends entirely upon himself.

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		PORTABLE		TRACTION	
	SIZE	Simple	Compounded	Simple	Compounded
6	Horse.....	\$ 585	\$	\$	\$
9	"	765	850	1,150	1,200
12	"	900	950	1,275	1,375
15	"	1,000	1,100	1,425	1,525
20	"	1,200	1,300	1,650	1,750
25	"	1,400	1,500	1,950	2,050

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18 inch Cylinder	36 in. rear	\$310
24 " "	42 " "	350
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"He who knows and knows not that he knows
Is asleep—wake him.
He who knows not and knows that he knows not
Is simple—teach him.
He who knows not and knows not that he knows not
Is a fool—shun him.
He who knows and knows that he knows
Is wise—follow him."

He who knows the

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Sheep on the Farm.

By W. G. Rogers, Carberry, Man.

The many tourists from Great Britain, land-seekers from the United States, and harvest excursionists and others from our eastern provinces, express much surprise at the absence of sheep on the Manitoba farms, and they naturally ask if the climatic conditions are unfavorable or what barrier lies in the way to that "Australian Klondyke"—the sheep—upon the farm.

In attempting to reply to these questions, I consider that the climate is most favorable, foot-rot, scab, sturdy and maggot, which a shepherd dreads in other countries, are unknown in this dry bracing atmosphere and the freedom from cold rains and slush in the autumn is conducive to a healthy, vigorous constitution, and I fail to find any barrier in the way, excepting that mighty monarch to which all classes bow and to which all sources of industry on the farm yield, and whose name is "Red Fyfe wheat."

Nevertheless, to enter into details, and give your many readers an idea of the rapid increase of the flock, its quick returns and large profits when compared with other farm stock, would require more space than is at my disposal; yet as the industry is worthy of greater encouragement than it usually receives, I briefly give my experience covering a period of seven years, with the hope that some one may be profited thereby.

In the year 1894 I purchased eight first class ewes for \$65, but paid little attention to them, allowing them to take "pot luck" until the spring of 1897, when I found myself possessed of 17 ewes and eighteen lambs. Then I began to take considerable pride in my flock, as sheep at that time were quite a novelty in this district, and I commenced to treat them with greater kindness. Although a number of them were in their first year, they wintered well and I was rewarded in the spring of 1898 with an increase of 28 lambs, which I considered a big yield from 30

young ewes valued at \$150. The clip of wool I shipped east, realizing a good price, and the early lambs I sold to our home butcher for 5c. per lb. live weight, or an average of \$5.20 per head, receiving from sales of wool, fat sheep, lambs and some prizes at the show, about \$160, or upwards of 100 per cent., besides keeping five lambs to enlarge my flock.

During the winter I lost a couple by accident, and in the spring of 1899 I had only 33 head, from which I again sold wool and increase upwards of 100 per cent. and enlarged my flock by adding 11 lambs, so that in the spring of 1900 I had a flock of 44 sheep, worth \$200. From these I had an increase of 43 lambs and received from sales that year \$225.80, and adding four ewe lambs to my flock, so that in the spring of 1901 I had a flock of 48 ewes, valued at \$250, which, increased by 49 lambs, enlarging my flock to 97 head, which with the clip of wool included, were worth more than \$500. So it will be easily observed from the above figures that for several years this flock annually paid a profit of 100 per cent for trouble and keep, and in addition thereto another 10 per cent. by increasing or enlarging its numbers. While the increase of lambs was not large any year—not even up to the average—as a shepherd counts one and a quarter per ewe—still the losses were few and the old ones were well shipped off, which kept the flock young and vigorous and a profitable investment—upwards of \$1,000 in seven years from a capital of \$65.

When one considers the cheap stables required for sheep, no cleaning out and no watering of stock in the winter—as my sheep refuse to take water—it is plain that sheep raising is equally as profitable as pork raising, with two litters a year, and far in advance of cattle. Every farmer having a place suitable on his farm for a permanent pasture, should fence with five wires, or a Page fence, and invest at least a little of his capital in sheep, as I believe them to be the most profitable animal on the farm.

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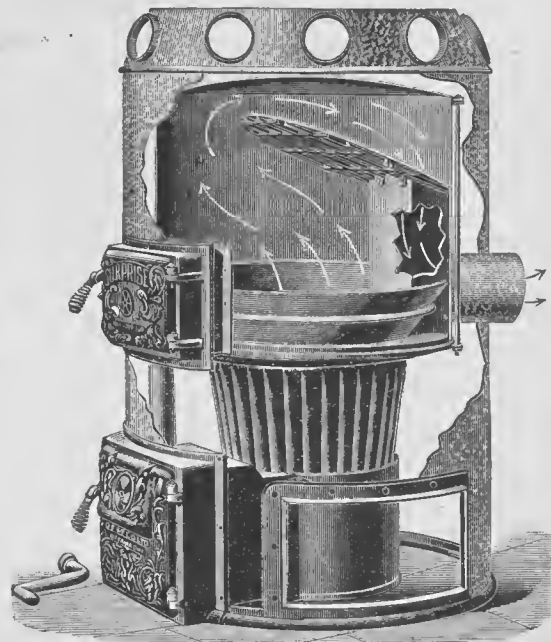
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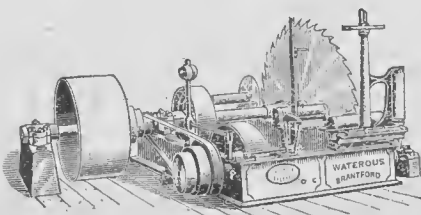
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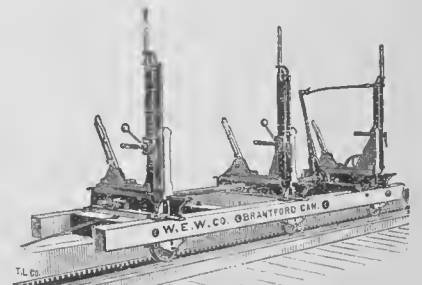
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Hog Raising in British Columbia

By T. R. Whitley.

As might be expected in a district where the dairy interest is growing so rapidly, hog raising, affording as it does the most economical method of realizing the largest profit for the skim milk and other dairy by-products, is a very important branch of all farming west of the Cascade Mountains.

The soil, conditions and climate, which are so eminently suitable for dairying, are also productive of those crops which produce the cheapest pork.

Clover is native to all soils in the Fraser Valley, and on cultivated land a failure to obtain a catch is practically unknown. Thus we have by combining the rich clover pastures with the skim milk from the dairies the cheapest and at the same time the most complete foundation ration for raising hogs. Although oats, wheat, and barley are extensively grown for the feeding of pigs, and more especially for finishing for market, the chief dependence of the British Columbia farmer is on peas. Peas, like their sister legume, clover, are a sure and heavy crop, one ton to one and a half tons being the ordinary crop per acre, whilst under favorable conditions two tons is not remarkable.

As a foundation for winter feeding, all root crops can be grown with great success, 50 to 75 tons per acre of turnips, beets or mangels being a usual crop with ordinary field cultivation.

The mildness of the winter season makes it unnecessary to have the costly buildings which are essential to profitable feeding in the winter time in colder climates, thus enabling farmers of moderate means to have fat hogs to sell during the late winter and early spring months, when the highest prices are obtainable. For some years past the fluctuations in prices have been very slight, the net prices received by

the farmers being seldom under 5c. in the autumn, or 6c. in the spring and summer months (live weight), and at these prices farmers have made good profits.

The large and growing cities of the coast have so far taken the entire supply of hogs for the block, but it is hoped that at an early date we may have a number of packing houses established which would find a large and profitable market for their products. In the Chilliwack district alone, the present output of hogs is about 8,000 annually, which number could be increased to almost any extent that a bacon curer established in the district might desire.

Although the larger Tamworth and Yorkshire bacon style of hog is well represented in the province, and has many admirers, the fact that the chief demand is for a butcher's block hog, has held the Berkshire in the front rank in the estimation of a large majority of the farmers.

J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man. Dec. 12, 1902:—"I think The Nor-West easily surpasses all competitors."



400 Pumps

I have just made up 400 Pumps, all fitted with Porcelain Lined Cylinders and Bartlett Brackets, and am determined to sell them before the end of 1902. If you want a pump, it will pay you to buy from me. Big discount for cash.

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I can sell you a Chicago all steel windmill and tower at the lowest price for cash.

Mail orders promptly attended to. Write for Catalogue.

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H. CATER, Proprietor. **BRANDON, MAN.**

Winter Feeding on Manitoba Farms.

By J. B. Griffith, Castle Farm.
Teulon, Man.

Any person interested in the live stock interests of this province cannot fail to see what a serious loss it means to western farmers to allow our unfinished cattle to go to Ontario to be finished. With the low price of grain, abundance of hay at low cost, building material reasonable in price, laborers at this time of the year to be had at reasonable wages, should the farmers of this province allow the eastern farmers to reap the benefit to be derived from these advantages?

A steer can be fattened on an average gain of 60 lbs. per month with proper feed and intelligent feeding. Take a steer weighing 1,100 lbs., he can be made to gain 300 lbs. at the expiration of five months of feeding. The cost of the steer at 3½c. per lb. would mean \$38.50, selling price at 5c. per lb., would net \$70, with a possibility of selling in car lots at a higher rate, also the possibility of buying in the same way at a lower rate.

The feed to be used would cost as follows:—

Oil cake, 30 lbs. per month ..\$.45
Bran, 60 lbs. per month... .50
Chop, 240 lbs. per month... 1.60

Five months' feeding cost..\$12.75

To this add the cost of hay, which will depend much on the distance that it must be drawn. The value of the manure must also be considered, for at an early date it will be more highly valued than it is now, as it is unreasonable to expect the present production of grain to continue without proper fertilizing.

If eastern farmers, where land is worth \$60 per acre, can year after year make a success of winter feeding, why should not the Manitoba farmers enter more heartily into this particular ave-

nue, as nothing prevents them from securing better returns for their grain.

Transportation charges to Montreal also are less if sent direct from here than when cattle are sent to Ontario until completed, then re-shipped to Montreal.

In your editorial column of Nov. 20th you state that a western shipper suffered a loss of \$15 per head by having export cattle converted into butcher cattle through neglect of the railway company. I claim the above to be an impossibility. If the cattle were fat when loaded, the loss of feed for three days would not change the class of the cattle, simply reduce the appearance, and to a competent buyer should not decrease the value of them. Otherwise had cattle been sent to British markets at corresponding loss per day, what would they net to the owner? This fact is mentioned because it would certainly have a tendency to discourage some intending shipper, as cattle with proper care quite frequently gain in flesh from the time they are loaded in the car until they arrive on the British market.

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Chatham Wagons cost a little more than the ordinary kind, because the stock and manufacture conform strictly to above.

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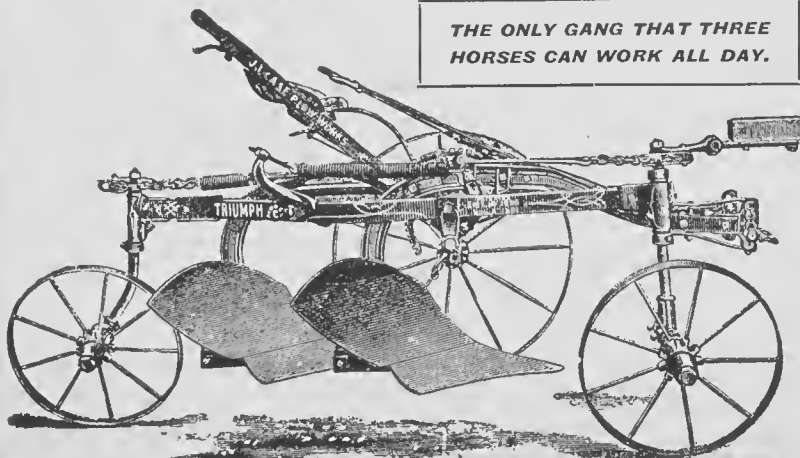
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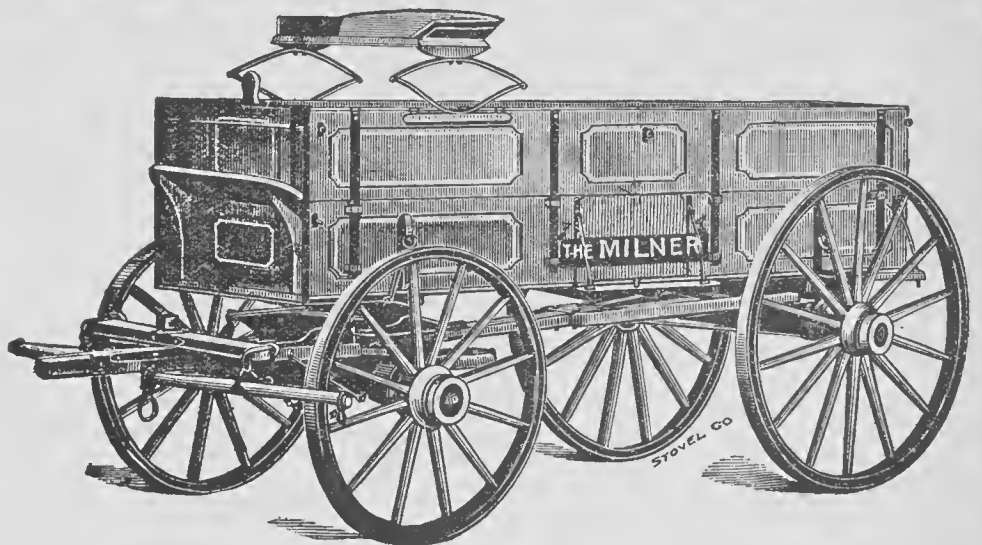
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McCORMICK DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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VOL. 21, No. 24
WHOLE No. 299

WINNIPEG, CANADA, DECEMBER 20, 1902.

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Points to be Considered in the Economic Production of Beef.

By W. J. Kennedy, Vice-Director of the Iowa Experiment Station and Professor of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College.

A prominent statistician, in a recent report, has very clearly shown that the greatest gain in wealth, education and population in this country has taken place in those states where farming and the production of first-class live stock are being carried on together. This has been amply illustrated throughout the corn belt states, and in this respect the people of Iowa may well be proud of the fact that their state stands first and foremost of them all. When comparisons are made, in almost every instance Iowa is used as an illustration of what live stock, when properly bred and cared for, can do for the farmer.

Notwithstanding the fact that Iowa is in the very front rank, they still have a great deal to learn regarding the production of the various kinds of meat producing animals. High priced farm lands and strenuous competition from many sources are daily making the profitable production of meat a more difficult problem. Things are very much different to what they used to be when land was worth from \$20 to \$40 per acre and corn could be purchased for 20c. per bushel. In order that stockmen may successfully meet these changed conditions which have been brought about by the marked advance in the value of farm property, former methods may have to undergo some modification. Not that the stockmen who bred and fed animals during the last two decades were ignorant men and did not understand their business. They, as a class, were just as intelligent and solved the problems which confronted them in a much better way than most men are doing to-day. Old time methods which can be successfully applied under present conditions must not be replaced by new and untried theories. Before adopting any method, new or old, we should consider very carefully as to what the outcome will be; as to where we will land should we follow the same. In this connection I am reminded of an epitaph which is to be found in a cemetery in old Virginia, which reads as follows:—

"Remember, man, as you pass by:
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be;
Prepare for death and follow me."

The Virginia epitaph, however, has received an addition in the following

couplet, which has been written below the original in a clear, old-fashioned hand:—

"To follow you is not my intent,
Until I know which way you went."

Just so in the live stock business; before following the modes of those who have been successful we must be sure of what the outcome will be under the present conditions.

It is not my intention to dwell on the production of live stock in general, as I want to discuss a few features pertaining to the economical production of beef. In the past no branch of live stock, save the fat hog, has been so generally handled throughout Iowa as has beef cattle. Iowa's natural conditions have been most favorable and have done much towards making her

stock on. When land was cheap they reared their own cattle, when land advanced in price to \$50 or \$60 per acre they changed their business and became cattle feeders, but now, since land has made such marked advances in value, they are compelled to go out of the business. We are glad to note, however, that Iowa has a great many very successful beef producers. Men who reared cattle when land was cheap, when land advanced, and who are still successfully and profitably rearing and finishing cattle which, when consigned to market, always command the very top price.

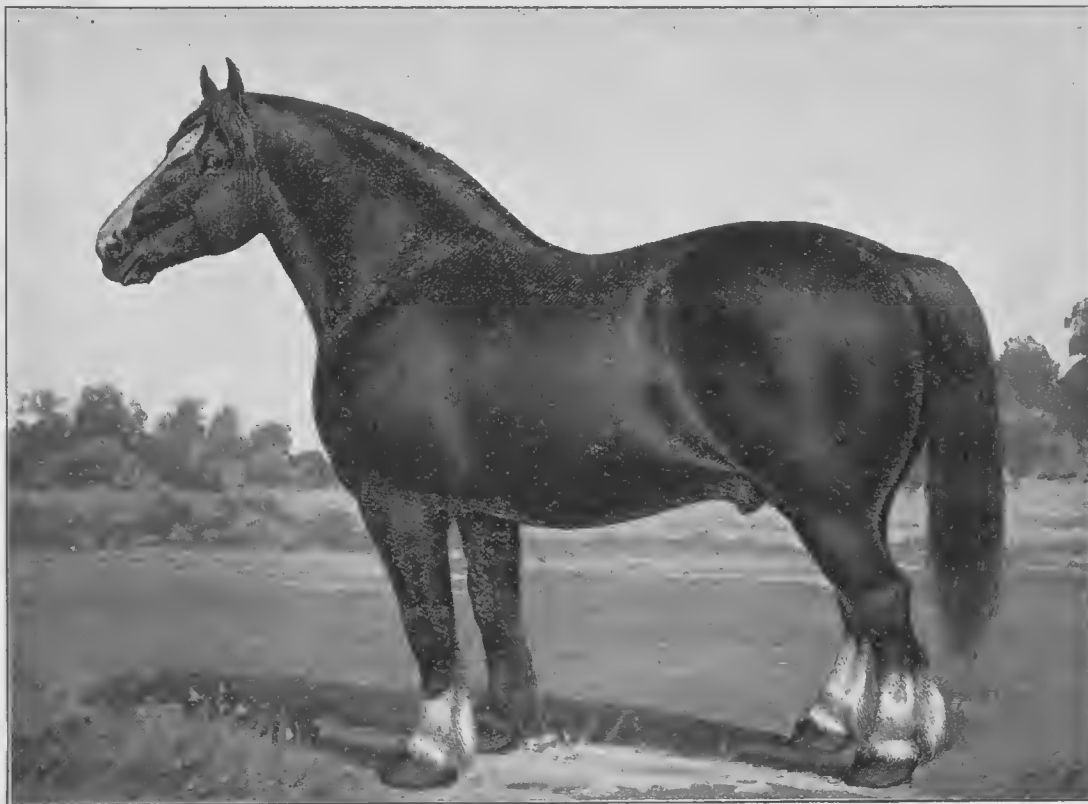
We have had, and are likely to have for some time to come, two classes of men engaged in the beef cattle business. The first class, which at one time was much the larger of the two, might

of either method. Both methods have their advantages and disadvantages. The man who rears his own cattle can control the quality of the animals he feeds. On the other hand, he must force them from the day they are dropped until ready for the butcher if he hopes to realize a profit on our present high priced lands. He has a herd of breeding cows to feed and care for the year round. Can he afford to keep and feed a cow for the calf alone? It takes a good calf to bring twenty-five to thirty dollars at weaning time, while at the present prices of feed stuffs it will cost at least thirty dollars per year to feed a cow. This looks like a losing proposition, and it surely is on high priced land. This leads up to the question of milking cows, something which the average man does not take kindly

to, but a question which sooner or later he will be obliged to solve. In England this question has been solved. Over there the first requisite of a beef cow is that she be a fair milker. A cow that will not give a liberal flow of milk is condemned. At the Iowa Experiment Station we have cows of more than one of the recognized beef breeds which, in addition to possessing the desired beef form, have produced from three to four hundred pounds of butter per year. We have also found that when the milk is separated while warm and fed directly to the calves that, by addition of some flax seed meal, oat meal, or corn meal to the skim milk, practically as good calves can be reared as when whole milk has been fed. The butter fat, when separated from the milk, netted us from \$50 to \$80 per cow. Calves from these cows, fed on skim milk and the adjuncts mentioned, have been marketed at twenty-six months of age when they weighed over 1,400 pounds.

When land reaches the \$100 mark it requires careful farming and stock-raising to return a paying profit on the investment. But the Iowa farmer must not abandon stock raising, else

his land will surely deteriorate in value. In many of the eastern states, when land advanced in value, the owners considered it too valuable for stock raising, thus in many instances they went out of the business. What has been the result? There is but one outcome to any such practice, that is worn out farms, which, in many instances, have been deserted. They have been taught a valuable lesson, one which the farmer of the central west should not have to learn through experience. Successful farming cannot be carried on continuously without live stock. Commercial fertilizers may apparently answer the purpose for a short time, but soil fertility may only be maintained in one way, and that is by stock farming. In England stock



HOLLAND MAJOR,

is without doubt the most celebrated draft stallion in America. He was imported when two years old by Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Illinois, after winning many prizes in England, and at once took front rank in the United States, winning first and champion prizes at leading shows in various States against hot competition. It is said that over \$50,000 have been expended in purchasing stallions to beat him. His crowning effort in the ring was at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, when he was awarded the grand gold medal over all ages; and now at twenty years' old is sound and fresh as a four-year-old. The late M. W. Dunham of Percheron fame, said repeatedly, that Holland Major was the best draft stallion he ever saw of any breed.

the greatest breeding and feeding centre of the central west. Her virgin soil was so well adapted to the production of corn and the growth of blue grass pasture, the two things which, when combined, have no equal for economical production of beef of the very best quality. Then she is situated between the range territory, where so many cattle are grown, and the leading cattle market of the world. These conditions have been of untold value to the Iowa farmer. Notwithstanding these advantages, in many sections of this state farmers who formerly reared and fed cattle for the market are no longer engaged in the business. They claim that with land selling in the neighborhood of \$100 per acre that it is too valuable to carry

be called the "beef grower." He reared his own calves, fed and finished them for the market. To the second class belong that now large number who might be termed "cattle feeders." They do not pretend to rear their own cattle, as during a part of the year they have no cattle whatever on the farm. They buy the feeders from the ranges or from the small farmer who rears a few calves each year.

One of the most vital problems which many a farmer has to solve at the present day is where he should classify. Will he be a beef grower or a cattle feeder? At the present day and under existing conditions there is room for both. Where good judgment and common sense business methods are applied a man can make a success

farming is the mainstay of the farmer and land is worth twice as much as what it is here. In the Island of Jersey land rents around \$20 per acre, still live stock, especially dairy farming, is their main occupation. If Iowa farm lands are to maintain their present values, and they surely will, it will be because the farmers will adhere to the live stock business. In this respect no line of live stock is better adapted to our conditions than beef cattle when produced from dual purpose cows—the cow that will net her owner \$40 or upwards for the butter fat sold and at the same time produce a calf which can be marketed at the age of two and a half years weighing in the neighborhood of 1,500 lbs. Such a method is practicable and when adopted by the Iowa farmer he will not consider land too valuable even at \$150 per acre for the economical production of beef.

We have at the present time a great many men who are cattle feeders. This method has some advantages and many disadvantages. There seem to be a great many uncertainties about this kind of work. The cattle feeder must, first of all, buy his animals right else he cannot hope to realize a profit. It is very difficult to get animals of good quality. This is due largely to the fact that the men who breed the cattle have been accustomed to receiving a certain price for animals of the various ages, with little or no discrimination so far as quality is concerned. All two-year-olds brought about the same price, thus there was not much encouragement for the breeder who spent money in securing valuable sires. We are glad to note a decided change in favor of the man who breeds good cattle. The feeders are acting wisely when they are willing to recognize good blood and quality by paying more for the same. It is certainly most gratifying to receive a letter from a commission merchant stating that he is about to receive a bunch of cattle from a certain ranch where nothing but the best of pure bred sires have been used for a certain period of years. Range cattle are no longer being sold as just "range stuff." They are being graded and sold on their merits. When this policy is universally adopted the results will be far reaching. It will mean better markets for our surplus bulls, better feeders for the corn belt farmer to put in his feed lot, and last and most important of all, a much better market through which the farmer may dispose of his corn crop.

Success in any line of work is largely governed by the methods pursued at the beginning. This is especially true in the production of beef. There is no other one feature of the business quite so important as to have the right kind of an animal. An animal possessing the desirable form combined with plenty of quality. Bear in mind that width of back, loin, and hindquarters are indispensable in the good steer. The three factors which determine the selling price of the steer on any of our leading markets are:

Percentage—that is, per cent. of dressed weight to live weight.

Quality—that is, a thick covering of good flesh over back and loin.

Proportion—which means as much weight as possible in the back, loin and hindquarters, where the high priced cuts are to be found.

Having secured the right kind of an animal, the next and most essential point is how to secure the greatest gain in weight at the very lowest cost. When feed stuffs were low in price and labor was high the feeder acted wisely when he economized labor at the expense of feed. With corn ranging from 40c. to 50c. per bushel he can no longer follow such methods. It is now a question of economizing in feed. The feeder must get more pounds of gain from a bushel of corn than he has ever done in the past. In this respect there is a great need for investigations pertaining to the advisability or nonadvisability of feeding lighter grain rations. If fifteen or eighteen pounds of corn per steer per day will give as good re-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorkshires pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Livestock Auctioneer, Bolssevain, Man. Has been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigrees. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

McPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

WM. MAXWELL, Moropano, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. A few choice young Shorthorns, both sex, for sale. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle. Baron's Pride, imp. herd bull. Eight young bulls for sale, also A1 B. P. Rock Cockerels.

GEORGE PLAYFAIR, Jr., Baldur, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Poland Chinas and Large English Berkshires. Two choice young bulls and swins of both sexes for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Young stock for sale.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

S. W. PAISLEY, Live Stock Auctioneer by appointment to the North-West Government. Address for dates, Lacombe, Alta.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Hares and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man. (on Glenboro Branch, C.P.R.) Breeder Prize Tamworths. Large herd, all ages, both sex for sale.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. J. CHADBURN, Ralphton, Man., breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Stallion rising 2 yrs. and young cattle, both sex.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Grove Rancho, Maple Creek, N.W.T., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Saddle and General Purpose Horses.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rossbank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

R. J. PRITCHARD, Roland, Man., English Berks., Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese. Young stock for sale.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

E. MICHENER, Rod Deer, Alberta, breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Stock for sale.

J. F. LEAVENS, Foxwarren, Man., breeder of Galloways. Choice young bulls for sale.

HENRY JAMIESON, Red Deer, Alta., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Maple Grove Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Four young bulls for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swins. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

O. I. C., Swine A. E. Thompson, Wakopa, Manitoba.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

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WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Team of good oxen, eight years old. Herbert Bing, Callmount, Assa. 22-24

For Sale—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported stock. Prices right. Address W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 22-5

Wild Bronze Turkeys for Sale—Pairs \$4.50, trios \$6.25, gobblers \$2.50 each. Ready now. M. O. Routledge, Miami, Man.

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 22

Special Sale—Mammoth Bronze turkeys from stock of Wilding and Maw, crated free. Tom, \$2.00; hen, \$1.50. A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man. 22-1

Collie Pups—Pure bred, sable with white markings; stag hounds, fox terriers, etc. White Rock cockerels and pullets. James A. Macdonald, Wapella, Assa.

Wild Bronze Turkeys—Originally from Pennsylvania. Young gobblers \$2.00 each, hens \$1.50 each. Send early and get first pick. Mrs. A. Fraser, Miami, Man. 23-2

For Sale—Standard-bred stallion, large, handsome, breeding very best. A bargain for quick sale. C. M. Coote, Deloraine, Man. 23-24

For Sale—20 head of horses from three to five years old, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs., at \$125 each in car lot, also load of young mules, same figure. F. C. Miller, Mitchellville, Iowa. 23-1

Wanted—A single man at once, for a year, thoroughly experienced in farm work. Wages \$200 for good man. Apply to C. Webster, Two Creeks, Man. 23-24

Brome Grass Seed for Sale—12½ cents per hundred pounds. Less than 160 lbs. 15 cents, bags free, guarantee no noxious weeds. A. J. Putland, Riversdale, Assa. 23-2

For Sale—Being overstocked with Barred Rock and Buff Leghorn cockerels of first quality, I will dispose of some at a sacrifice. These birds are A1. Write for prices. James Tees, Box 1175, Winnipeg. 24

For Sale—One pair R. C. B. Minorcas, 1901 hatch; one trio R. C. B. Minorcas, 1902 hatch; one pair B. R. Game Bantams; one L. Brahma cock, pair or trio 1901 hatch; all good birds. All correspondence answered promptly. Address Jos. Dixon, 379 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg. 22-24

For Sale—Barred Rock cockerel, Black Breasted Red Game, Pit Games, Pylo Games, Duck-wing Game cockerels. All bred from imported stock. Samuel McCurdy, Carberry, Man. 24-5

For Sale—Deerhound pups, well bred, five bitches, one dog, 8 weeks old, from my celebrated dog "General" and prize-winning bitch "Jess," \$25 each, F.O.B. Apply Dr. O'Brien, Dominion City, Man. 21-21

For Sale—Brome grass seed delivered for \$9.00 per 100 lbs. I also have improved Ligo-oats, guaranteed pure, the best yielder I ever had. Wm. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 23-2

For Sale, Cheap for Cash—Oms improved U.S. cream separator, No. 7, as good as new. The best marks on the market. This is a snap for anyone wanting a separator. S. Percival, Greenway, Man.

For Sale—Two pure bred Yorkshire boars, farrowed last January, also one boar, three years old next April. These are extra well bred pigs and will go at a snap. Write quick to John Longmore, Holland, Man.

For Sale—Waverley oats, fresh from the Old Country, white, thin hull, stiff straw, and good yielders. Can supply seed at 60 cents per bushel. John E. May, Strathclair, Man. 22-1

For Sale—Well established implement trade, full stock of best quality machines carried, large new warehouse, in one of the best agricultural centres of the province. For full particulars address Dealer, cars Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Splendid Chance just now for men to learn barber trade. Growing demand for school graduates. Steady practice, qualified teachers, etc., board provided, tools present. Write to-day. Catalogue and comb free. Moler Barber College, Minneapolis, Minn.

Canvassers immediately, to go South for the winter; car fare advanced; reliable men; permanent, stable, exceedingly satisfactory, now low-priced, novel necessity; mention age and reference. Belmar Mfg. Co., Canton, Pa. 23-1

Wanted in the Spring—By a young man in England, single, with good experience and references—a situation on a cattle or horse ranch near Calgary. Apply to W. G. Barker, 89 Chester Road, Southport, England.

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

Quarter Section—Nine miles from Hargraves, six from Minnola, 90 acres under cultivation, 20 fenced, balances hay and pastures. \$800 worth of grain on it this year. Buildings, fence and well. Price, \$1,200, \$200 down, balance in annual instalments. For further particulars apply to James Morton, Two Creeks, Man.

Club Wheat for Sale—A quantity of this early variety 75 cents per bushel f.o.b. Manitou, sacks extra. The average time of maturity of this wheat for the past eight years has been 104.6 days, while Bedford's report (1898) for red and white Fyfe for five years gives an average of 120 days ripening. Write to R. N. Lea (Fairbrook), Manitou, Man. 23-4

Farm for Sale—Half section, E. ½ 16, 1, 13w1, well fenced, two good wells; 50 acres pasture, remainder under cultivation; free from weeds; 30 bushels wheat, 70 bushels oats, 70 bushels barley per acre this year. Price \$6,600, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Owner is retiring from farming. Alex. Cameron, Box 1, Cypress River, Man. 22-4

For Sale—\$1.00 each. Two hundred pure bred chickens, White and Barred Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Wyandottes, Game Bantams. A few Buff Orpingtons at \$2.00 each. Also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Guinea and Pea Fowls, Golden Pheasants, Fancy Pigeons, Rough Necks, Fantails, Homers, Canary Birds. New hand-power bone cutter, sell or exchange for larger one. 150 tons good hay at stacks or on cars. Apply to A. Guilbert, Letellier, Man.

Ranch to Rent—1600 acres, all enclosed with new 4 wire cedar post fence, situated 3 miles from Cochrane Station, at the junction of the Jumping Pond and the Bow, excellent shelter, wood, water, grazing and hay. Satisfactory additions to house and stabling will be made for good tenant. Good fishing and shooting. An ideal place for a dealer in cattle or for mixed farming. Valuation at end of lease for breaking or other permanent improvements. Rent \$320 per annum. Address Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors, Cochrane, N.W.T.

WANTED Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$60.00 per month and expenses, not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars.

THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103, KILLARNEY, MAN.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

sults as twenty-five and thirty pounds of the same, it certainly would be much more economical for the feeder to adopt such methods. Feeding experiments conducted at the Minnesota Station and at the Ontario Agricultural College with light, medium and heavy meal rations for fattening steers have shown the medium and light rations to be much more economical than the heavy rations. In these experiments, however, the gains calculated were those made by the cattle alone, as there were no hogs to utilize that part which the steer did not assimilate. With our present methods of feeding we are simply at the mercy of the hog and the ravages which afflict him. If cholera attacks the hog and wipes him out, about 25 per cent. of our high-priced corn is wasted except from a fertility standpoint. This is a question which every farmer should study carefully. How can he make beef without the hog to consume the waste feed? Not that we have any objections to the hog, for he certainly is the farmer's best friend, but we must be prepared for emergencies. We must feed cattle oftentimes when we have no hogs. We must study more carefully the process of digestion of feed stuffs. When we see from 20 to 30 per cent. of the corn which a steer is made to consume passing through the digestive system it is a sure indication that there is something wrong. We are either feeding the animal more than it can assimilate or its digestive system is out of condition. In most

odds the cheapest medium through which we can obtain succulent feed for our stock during the winter months.

In recapitulation I may say that the successful farmer of the future will be the man who combines the production of first-class live stock with his farming operations, who keeps beef cows for the double purpose of producing butter and calves intended for the block, who gets nearly as many pounds of gain from 16 pounds of corn as the average feeder of to-day gets from 25 pounds when fed to cattle. Who combines his grain with the roughage fed to his animals, thereby securing more complete digestion of the same, and who stores his corn stalks in the silo that they may be converted into beef and dairy products instead of being burned in the fields.

Live Stock Sales in Great Britain.

By A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D. V. M.,
Recently Dominion Inspector in Great Britain.

The British farmer disposes of his live stock, both pure bred and grade, breeding or store animal, through the medium of the auctioneer, either at the mart or the home farm. The latter is a favorite method with the big pure bred cattle breeders, and a visit to one of these sales gives a person the opportunity of feeling the pulse of the



A MARR BULL CALF UNDER THE HAMMER AT TILLYCAIRN.

Sold for 320 guineas. W. S. Marr, the breeder, has an X above his head.

instances the trouble is due to a deranged digestive system caused by over-feeding. This leads up to another point, which is the mixing of grain and roughage together, which is, in our estimation, the ideal way of feeding cattle.

When grain is fed separately from the roughage it is greedily swallowed and passes into the third and fourth stomachs of the animal, thus escaping mastication, and the action of the saliva of the mouth, which has the power of converting starch into sugar, which is digestible. By mixing the grain with the roughage it will be remasticated, thus much more thoroughly digested than when each are fed separately. This method of feeding involves the cutting of roughage, a step which most farmers are not prepared to take as yet, but one which they can well afford to be thinking about, as in the near future it will be practiced by the most successful cattle feeders.

Another question which is worthy of our attention is the silo. The silo, while a new thing in Iowa, is by no means an experiment. It has been thoroughly tested in the Eastern States and Canada, and when once tried it speaks for itself. It is now considered to be indispensable on the dairy farm, and while it has not been, as yet, very generally used in the production of beef, the results as reported to date are most encouraging. The silo is by all

cattle breeding industry. So confirmed is the popularity of the auction sale method that a week in October has been set apart for Shorthorn sales in Aberdeenshire, the home of the "Scotch Shorthorn." 1902 was no exception to previous years and many journeyed to Aberdeenshire, to these world-renowned vendues.

Record prices were expected, as the whole season had been one of frequent sales at good prices. When the breeders in the North of Scotland are able to dispose of over 500 Shorthorns, mostly young stuff two years and under, at an average of £50 (\$250), the business is shown to be in a flourishing condition. The culmination of the private and public sale is the week before mentioned, and as records are made, each higher than the previous one, any person can understand the air of expectancy—almost awe—that pervaded the select audience that awaited the representative of Macdonald, Fraser & Co., who wielded the gavel.

The foreigner, as he is called by the Britisher, and in this term he includes Canadians with everybody else, was there in force. Such noted Canadian firms as Flatt, Cochrane, Edwards, Pettit and others being at the ringside ready to snatch a few of the plums. The sale was well planned, a covered stand for the auctioneer, a well fenced ring for the stock, and raised seats for the spectators and prospective bidders

QUALITY HIGH.

PRICES LOW.

House Furnishers
to the People.

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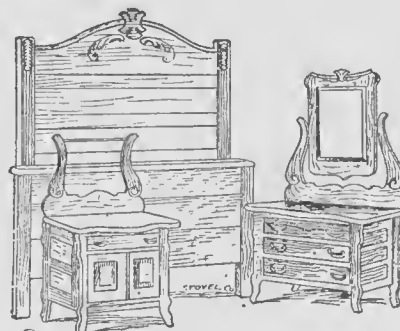
298 Main Street

WINNIPEG, MAN.

IT IS WONDERFUL how soon people get to know where the money goes the farthest.

"The Best Assortment and the Lowest Prices in Manitoba" is the verdict of everybody who has inspected our immense stock. Let us number you amongst our thousands of customers.

Here are a Few of Our Bargains



Bedroom Suites

A good Hardwood B. R. Suite the same as shown in cut. Bureau has 14x24 plate glass mirror shaped tops, combination wash-stand, full size bed.

Regular value, \$17.50
Reduced to \$14.75.

Sideboards.

Same as shown in cut. Golden Elm. Size of case 18x48 inches, with two Cutlery Drawers and large size cupboard. Mirror 14x24 inches. Total height 6 feet. This Cupboard would be cheap at \$13. Our Price \$10.



Parlor Suites.

5 piece Parlor Suite, solid oak or walnut frames, covered with fine figured velours. This suite is sold everywhere else at \$28. We will sell a limited number of these at \$19.75.

Lounges

with nicely carved back, covered with good pattern tapestry. Sold regularly for \$7. Our Price \$5.50.

All goods shipped F. O. B. Winnipeg, securely packed by our experienced packers without extra charge.

Mail Orders will receive our special attention.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

You Get Married

We Feather the Nest

The C. R. Steele Furniture Co.

298 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

— and, best of all — no exasperating waits between the acts. The auctioneer was there for business and wasted no time in recounting the history of the breed, of the animal or its breeder, but reeled the aristocratic youngsters off at the rate of one every three minutes. The average prices made show that none were sacrificed to the bidders.

Everything would have been ideal and satisfactory to the Scotchmen but for the tuberculin test, which is no respecter of persons or animals, either aristocratic or plebeian. A speech by the chief exposé, the high priest of Shorthornism, opened the proceedings, and in it was sounded the doom of the expected record prices. "No animal would be guaranteed to pass the test," was the fiat issued by Messrs. Duthie and Marr, and the foreigners held their breath—and their cash. The utterance was applauded by the bystanders, who are yet blindly butting their heads against a stone wall—the determination of all foreign governments—Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France and the United States of America—to prevent the ingress of diseased stock.

The estimation in which the Collynie sage is held by his neighbors is expressed by the following: "That man's talents are not fully employed, he has the ability to make a first-class politician; if made minister of agriculture he would soon get in Canadian stores and show us how to get around this test and other vexatious regulations."

On the question of tuberculin testing the Shorthorn camp was divided. Four expositors agreeing to guarantee the test as against four the other way. Those guaranteeing undoubtedly played the trump card and reaped a rich harvest. The foreigners bought liberally at the one time home of Choice Goods, 200 guineas being paid by Flatt for a Jackston heifer. The resolution declared at Tillycairn (Mr. Marr's farm) to (as a town paper put it) "defy the test," caused a lively discussion in the agricultural ranks, and was a good illustration of the statesmanlike handling of the difficulty by one breeder, who, finding himself caught in the toils, quietly enmeshed a brother breeder, and thus left their averages on the same plane. Averages of such sales have already been published, so need not be quoted here.

One of the leading British agricultural papers made a clean breast of things, and owned up to the use of questionable methods by dealers, breeders and buyers to beat the government officials. A noted breeder voiced a thought when he said, "if a breeder will descend to crooked work to beat the test for a few dollars, I should be rather chary of his pedigrees, and should be afraid of getting a cross-calf in place of a pure bred." As is so often impressed upon its readers by The Nor-West Farmer, honesty is the bedrock on which the pedigreed stock business must always be based in order to secure its satisfactory continuance.

The one thing for the old countrymen to do is to test all their herds, isolate the reacting cattle and follow out Prof. Bang's up-to-date economical system.

With grade cattle, stores and fat stuff, the volume of business is increasing at the marts, and the auctioneers are thriving exceedingly thereby, for they get a commission at each end of an animal's public life. Such auctions afford a field for speculation for both butcher and feeder and test their knowledge of how cattle kill out or feed. Every town of any importance in the live stock districts has its auction mart, a covered amphitheatre, well arranged pens and business offices for the auctioneers, and in the larger places, offices of the railroad companies, and possibly a bank.

Ross Carter, Treherne, Man., Dec. 8, 1902:—"I have been living in Manitoba on the same homestead and pre-emption for 24 years and I think The Nor-West Farmer is the best dollar's worth I ever received."

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

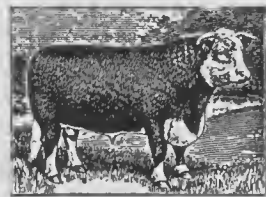
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



Two young Shorthorn bulls and a few heifers by Masterpiece (23750) for sale. Also Yorkshire spring sows and stock boar Cronje. White Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets and Angora Goats. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,

Oak Grove Farm. LONGBURN, MAN.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT THE WESTERN FARMERS' Live Stock Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE:
ROOM 251 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Chartered by the Manitoba Govt. and the N. W. T.

P. O. Box 1332.

Losses paid to date \$8,000.00

D. PRITCHARD, C. H. JEFFERYS,
President. Secretary.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Dehorned Cattle
rest easy and show better milk and beef results. The job is quickly done with the

**KEYSTONE
DEHORNER.**
Cuts four sides at once. Leaves it smooth and clean cut, no breaking or crushing of horn. More widely used than all others. Fully guaranteed.

R. E. MCKENNA, V.S. PICTON, Ont.

IMPERIAL FARM, WINNIPEG

We breed from prize winning Berkshires and Yorkshires. Have some choice young Yorkshires for sale now, three to five months old, both sexes (registered). Also some Fox Terriers and Scotch Collie pups for sale, ready for delivery, bred from imported stock. Address—

J. H. DAWSON, Winnipeg
Manager "Imperial Farm."

Buy Your Stallions



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HOLYWOOD 14

CLYDESDALES SUFFOLKS AND PERCHERONS

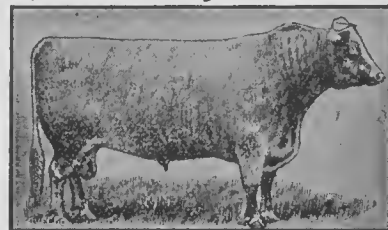
Is complete and quite superior to anything in the country.

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Permanent Branch Stable at Brandon, Man. Jas. Smith, Mgr.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.
THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



CLYDESDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytown Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.

Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.

Address all correspondence to WALDO GREENWAY.

FOREST HOME FARM



Shorthorns,
Yorkshires,
and
Barred P. Rocks
FOR SALE

A number of choice young bulls, a fine lot of boars fit for service, some of different ages bred and ready for breeding, young pigs, both sexes. An exceptionally fine lot of cockerels, large, healthy, well marked fellows, all at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy, P.O.
Carman, C.P.R. Roland, C.N.R.



D. MCBETH,
OAK LAKE, MAN.
BREEDER OF
CLYDESDALES
and
SHORTHORNS

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States.

SAVE DUTY AND DELAY.

Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Glen Souris Farm, Brandon, Man. Prop.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (Imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares
and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,
BRANDON, MAN.

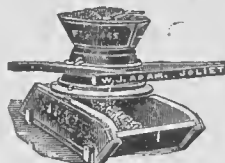
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I have for sale this fall fifty choice breeding ewes, from one to four shears.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY,
Balgay Stock Farm, BRANDON

THE ADAM MODEL MILL



Is a money saver. It is built especially for the Northwest trade and is the best mill made for grinding oats, wheat or barley. Ask your dealer for it, or send for Catalogue and prices.

W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.

ALBERTA SHORTHORNS

I offer for sale cows in calf or with calf at foot, to Trout Creek Hero, also two yearling bulls, one red and one roan, both good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

THORNDALE STOCK FARM



140 Shorthorns to choose from. About 20 or 25 bulls for sale, including my stock bull, Royal Judge, 1st prize winner at Winnipeg. Females of different ages for sale.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.



CHAMPION CLYDESDALE STALLION, PRINCE WILLIAM, JUNIOR, 8708.

Five years old, weight 2060 lbs. Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

Care of a Pure-Bred Herd.

By James Yule, formerly Manager of the Prairie Home Stock Farm, Crystal City, now Manager of Sir William Van Horne's Farm at East Selkirk.

Any one reading the advertisements of breeders of registered stock whose announcements appeared in The Nor'-West Farmer five years ago and comparing the number of them with the long list of advertising breeders using space in this issue, must be impressed with the very large increase in the ranks of those who have decided to enter the arena in that exciting and far-reaching contest for a conspicuous position among the stock breeders of the West.

fice is sure to produce discouragement, or slackness in management, either of which is fatal to success. When a man has comfortable stables (and I do not wish to be understood as advocating expensive stables as being necessary, for I have been in sod stables which are as comfortable as could be desired), good water convenient to the buildings or inside of them, which is better still for our severe winter, and when provision has been made for good pasture near the building, and a supply of feed for winter, he may consider himself in good shape to start in a successful way.

A beginner starting out with a view to purchasing the foundation of a herd is likely to be confused at the difference in the price of individuals, sometimes he may even become suspicious

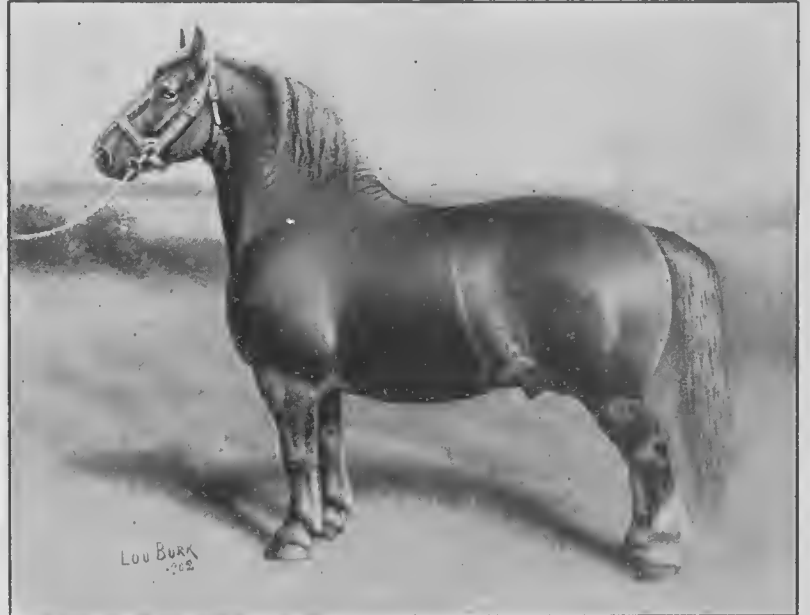
an animal, are all better known to the breeder himself than to the sharpest buyer, through the detections of a single inspection. He knows something of the unseen qualities which each young animal is likely to have inherited, while the buyer has to wait to see these gradually develop themselves before his eyes. The best advertisement any breeder can have are the satisfied customers, who return each year to compare their stock with the parent herd, discuss new conditions which have arisen, or, better still, buy some more fresh blood to strengthen the young herd.

Every prospective breeder should have his own ideal of an animal firmly fixed in his mind, and then purchase stock as nearly in conformity to it as possible. The reliable breeder who understands your conditions can give you the advantage of what he has gained, probably by dear experience, and

than is needed by a herd whose digestive qualities are weakened by a lack of proper nourishment and exercise. It has been my experience that an animal in good flesh feeds better, looks better and sells better than one even in what is called ordinary condition.

It is hardly possible to lay down exact rules which can be followed in feeding. I have no difficulty in keeping animals in good condition on the common grains and grasses which are grown in the West. I believe in feeding at least three times a day—five o'clock in the morning, eleven at noon, and four in the afternoon. I think that when the water is in the stable it does not make any material difference whether the animals are watered before or after feeding meal, because they will drink only enough to aid digestion, and not enough to injure.

I may say that I have found nothing else equal to good whole oats for



IMPORTED SUFFOLK STALLION, SUDBORNE LORD, (2387).

Six years old, weight 2240 lbs. Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

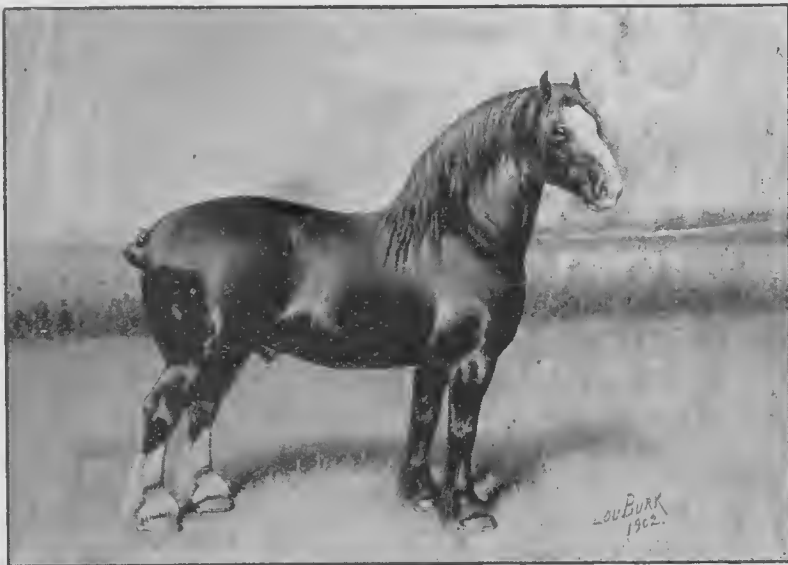
can make a wiser selection for you than you could possibly make for yourself.

Coming to the care of the stock, I have found best results from having the stable kept at a moderately warm temperature, so that the cattleman can do his work in comfort. 'I am often asked the question: "Does not the good condition in which you keep your stock affect their breeding qualities?" Ail that I can say is that in my experience it has not done so. We have had no more trouble with animals in good than with those in poor condition. If a herd is always kept in flesh, it can be maintained in that shape with less food

building up fine, strong calves. Whole oats will never cause calves to scour, as they will do if fed chopped grain. Bran, when forming part of the grain ration, can be fed with splendid results to all kinds of stock.

I may add that every farmer who intends going into stock breeding should plan to supplement the native prairie pasture by some good mixture of cultivated grasses. I would rather have one acre of brome or rye grass than five acres of the native prairie after it has been pastured close to the ground for a couple of years.

In closing, I may only repeat what I have already said: That breeding and



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, MAONET (10592) 10659.

Five years old, weight 2000 lbs. Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

The work of a breeder calls for energy, intelligence and money to carry it to a successful issue; and the fact that so many are making the breeding of high-class animals their choice as a life occupation promises well for the future of our land.

I was, the other day, talking with a farmer who had a strong desire to immediately start into the pure bred stock enterprise, but who had no suitable buildings, wherein he could keep his animals comfortable. He thought that he might wait for years before he could get everything in shape; but if he purchased the cattle now he would be compelled to provide accommodation for them. I have serious doubts about that man's becoming a successful breeder, because perhaps the first essential in a good breeder is that he will sacrifice his own comfort for the safety of the herd, and too much sacri-

that the breeder is trying to "do" him. He may be offered a heifer for \$100, and then come across another one the same age which is priced at \$400, and he will size up the two heifers in a vain attempt to get at this difference in value. I am not a crank on pedigree, but when a good individual is backed up by a good straight pedigree, I have no hesitancy in saying that it doubles her value. She may not herself figure in the show ring, but if her nearest ancestors have done so I have great faith that her progeny will redeem her. When travelling I have often been struck by the likeness between mother and offspring.

We see examples every day of the working of the natural law that "like produces like." The constitution, the disposition, the breeding and milking qualities, and many other things which add to or take away from the value of



IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, GAY KNIGHT (11047) 10665.

Three years old. Owned by Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Brandon, Man.

care must go together to secure the best results. I have given poorly bred animals the best of feed and care and been rewarded only by an expensive, unsightly mass of tallow; we all know, too, that in the absence of good feed and care, the noblest specimen soon becomes a pitiful-looking object. It is when we combine the two that we turn out an animal of which any man may be proud.

A Word of Warning.

By John Clark, Crowfoot, Alta.

Now that the demand for heavy draft and farm horses is in excess of the supply, next spring we will see the largest number of stallions ever shipped into Manitoba and the Territories for breeding purposes. They will come from south of the boundary line, as well as from Ontario; and the scrubs will come as well as the prize winners.

To the intending purchaser I would just say: "Be sure you buy all horse and not half hog," as a great many of those American stallions are sure to be. You will be told that some of them will weigh 2,200 lbs. and over. Now, very few of them will have timber enough to carry that much hog, and those overfed horses will not leave many foals while they tip the scales at the above weight. Remember, the greatest stock horses on record scarcely ever weighed 2,000 lbs., and 1,800 to 1,900 lbs. would catch most of them. The famous Macgregor never weighed more than 1,750 lbs. It is not necessary to say any more about him, the name is familiar to every horse breeder. On the other hand, the once well known horse, Granite City, with his 2,200 lbs., was anything but a success as a stock horse. I do not believe that more than 25 per cent. of his colts were any good, the balance were raw, overgrown animals, such as the farmer never wants to own. The name of Granite City is almost forgotten; not so with Macgregor and several others of medium weight the writer could mention.

The Hackney boom is on too, and several of them will be shipped in. If they are good large ones they will be all right, but anything under 16 hands and 1,250 lbs. is too small for farmers to use, for there are plenty of small horses in Manitoba and the Territories now without breeding any more.

HOG CHOLERA

The sure cure for Hog Cholera is to kill the hog.

The sure preventative is perfect cleanliness and pure blood.

The sure way to perfect cleanliness is to keep the pen clean and supply pure water, and to insure pure blood it is only necessary to feed Herbageum regularly. In previous severe outbreak of Hog Cholera in Kent County, Mr. A. J. Pesha, general merchant, of Kent Bridge, and Mr. J. R. Hambly, general merchant, of Thamesville, reported that their customers who fed Herbageum to their pigs and hogs found it a cheap and effective protection against this dread disease.

Herbageum is manufactured by the Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont., and should be for sale at all stores.

GEORGE BOULTON
Fernton, P.O. Man.
Breeder of

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

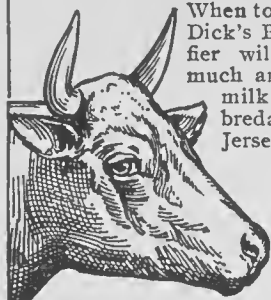
FOR SALE—One bull, 3 yrs. old, 1st and silver medal at Winnipeg, and two bull calves. Also stockers by the carload.

ANGUS CALVES

Bulls and Heifers, best families, low blocky type. Prices right and satisfaction assured. We have satisfied customers from Winnipeg to the Rockies. Write

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa.

A Common Bred Cow



When toned up by Dick's Blood Purifier will give as much and as rich milk as a highly bred aristocratic Jersey cow gives upon ordinary feed, and a Jersey cow when given.

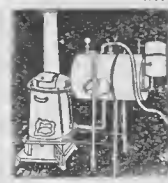
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will wonderfully increase her yield of milk. It saves feed too, because a smaller amount of well digested food satisfies the demands of the system and every particle of nourishment sticks.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

RIPPLEY'S 1903 IMPROVED COMBINATION STEAM COOKERS HOG AND POULTRY HOUSE HEATERS, AND WATER TANK HEATER



Manufactured in Canada.

Will cook 25 bus. of feed or roots in 2 hours, or heat water in stock tanks or heat buildings 250 feet from cooker by conveying the steam.

Made of boiler steel and the best cast iron. Can't blow up; can be used inside or attached to a chimney. No flues to fill with soot or leak. Endorsed and used by Canadian breeders and experiment stations. We manufacture 4 styles of cooker and 20 sizes.

Catalogue and prices mailed free. Prices, \$10.00 to \$50.00. Address—

RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., LONDON, ONT. OR CRAFTON, ILL.



SASKATOON SHORTHORN STOCK FARM

A choice lot of both sexes to choose from always on hand. This herd consists of about 40 head, headed by Noblemans' Pride, No. 376,673, a first prize bull of great merit, weighing, in nice growing flesh at 24 months and 21 days old, 1,572 lbs.

For prices apply to the proprietor,

J. J. CASWELL,

SASKATOON, SASK.

Stables one-half mile north of town.

REGISTERED

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE

Males and females of all ages. Prices away down, with terms to suit purchasers.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM

Breeder of SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

I have a choice young Bull for sale which I bought with dam at Walter Lynch's sale in June. A few choice young Pigs from 6 to 8 months old, of both sexes, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P.O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped First prize milking strains.

LEICESTERS—The best imported and homo bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

12 CHOICE Stallions



9 Clydesdales just imported from Scotland. Got by the best breeding in Scotland.

We have also 1 German Coach, imp., 1 Norman Percheron and 1 Thor-

oughbred. The shipment includes a number of prize-winners.

For sale at reasonable prices, quality and breeding considered. Can be seen at B. G. Fonseca's feed barn, west of the hay market. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

We guarantee all stock to be foal getters.

HAWTHORNE & HAMILTON,

Importers
Brunswick or Seymour Hotels.

WINNIPEG

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES, Keyes, Man

A number of remarkably fine young ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

(No sows bred or fit to breed.)

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS B. P. ROCK COCKERELS

They will satisfy any reasonable person.

Write

WM. KITSON, Burnside, Manitoba

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON P.O., MAN

HOME BANK FARM HERD OF LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES



Are still to the front. A few good young sows fit to breed, at right prices. Write or call and see them. Visitors welcome.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.

COULEE LODGE

Shorthorns



A choice herd sired by such bulls as—

Goldsmith } All Sweep-
Baron Bruce } stake
Royal McGregor } winners.
Young stock for sale.
Visitors always welcome.

P. TALBOT & SON, Lacombe, ALTA.

GRAND VIEW HERD

SHORTHORNS

3 1/2 miles south of INNISFAIL, ALBERTA

Head of Herd: CRIMSON CHIEF—24057—

JAMES WILSON, Proprietor



NONSUCH STOCK FARM

CHOICE SHORTHORNS.

For Sale—Four choice young bulls sired by Calhoun Yct; yearling heifers by Sir Colin Campbell; cows in calf. All at reasonable prices. Write to

W. E. PAUL, Killarney, Man.



FOR SALE

The imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell, 2nd prize aged bull at the last Winnipeg Industrial; Royal Campbell, rising two years, and two under a year.

Apply to **R. McLENNAN, Lakeside Stock Farm, Holmfild P.O., Man.**

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

REID & WEIGHTMAN, WESTHALL, MAN.

Importers of

English Shire Horses

We have on hand for sale Stallions, prize winners at Winnipeg Industrial, 1902, and leading English shows. Nothing but strictly first-class young horses offered. Guaranteed sure stock getters. Prices and terms reasonable.

Address—Underhill, P.O., Man.

CLYDESDALES

and Clydesdale Grades



Will sell stud stallion Stanley=885=, 14 yrs. old. Guaranteed good actor. Sure and sound. Also a 6 year-old Clyde of quality and a large number of grade mares ranging from 1400 to 1700.

D. THORBURN, Davisburg, Alta.



BONNIE BRAE STOCK FARM
1 1/2 miles west of Lacombe, Alta

The largest herd of

HEREFORDS

in Alberta. Young bulls of good breeding and quality fit for service. Also a number of females of choice breeding.

OSWALD PALMER, Box 65, Lacombe, Alta.

CLARK, THE CATTLEMAN.

LEAVE MESSAGES AT CONKLIN'S LAND OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

Cows, bulls, stockers, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry bought, sold, exchanged and handled on commission. Ranchers supplied with stockers in car lots.

For Sale—Registered Berkshire boars and sows, \$10 each. Several good bulls, horses, etc. Wanted—Sheep for fattening, and all other kinds of live stock. Write me.



Special December Offering

AT REASONABLE PRICES

5 Tamworth Boars, 7 Tamworth Sows, 3 Yorkshire Sows, March and April farrow; 5 yearling Shorthorn Bulls, 10 Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers in calf, Heifer Calves.

Correspondence solicited.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

HOLSTEINS

YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

One Berk. boar, one year old, \$25. August Yorkshire pigs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager, Hope Farm, St. JEAN BAPTISTE, MAN.



F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.



MELROSE STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man

ELYSEE STOCK FARM

J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man

Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Portable Granaries.

By Professor N. Wolverton, Brandon, Manitoba.

The problem of safely caring for our grain after it is threshed is one of considerable difficulty. Those who stack and can haul from the machine with their own teams as the threshing is being done have no serious difficulty, but many of us find that if we stack our grain before threshing so much time is consumed that we get very little fall plowing done. Besides, it seems to be a very costly method of handling the grain providing we can get a machine to thresh from the stook as soon as the grain is in fit condition. If we thresh from the stook all our available teams are employed hauling sheaves. In that case our grain must lie in bags in the field till our threshing is done. This requires a very large outlay for bags.

In some cases we have been able to borrow sacks from the elevator men. That is bad practice, for it practically compels us to sell to the man who has loaned us the sacks, whatever his price may be, and he cannot lend us sacks

granary till such time, in the winter, as I can clean and store it at home.

The granaries are built as follows: First two 16 ft. 6 x 6 sills are chamfered at the ends in the shape of sleigh runners and then laid down 5 ft. apart. Across these are laid nine 2 x 6 joists, well toed to the sills and well bridged. With 4 in. spikes, 18 2 x 6 studs 8 ft. long are spiked to the sides of the ends of the joists, with four spikes in each place; 2 x 6 plates are put in. Two studs are placed in each end. It is floored with good narrow flooring and sided with good flooring or good strong siding, which must be well nailed. An ordinary shingle roof is put on and a hole cut in each gable to put the grain in. In taking the grain out of the granary a spout is made near enough to the ground so that a hole must be dug nearly a foot deep to stand the bag in. The lower the spout, the more grain will run out without the labor of shovelling. I much prefer nailing the siding on the outside of the studs. It gives more room. The corners are tied better and if the nailing is done well it is plenty strong enough.

The granaries are 8 x 12 and 7 ft. 7 in. from the floor to the top of the

chases his material at present prices and makes the granaries himself they will cost him in the neighborhood of \$25.

Home Raised Beef Cattle.

By J. R. North, Qu'Appelle, Assa.

I have been a reader of The Nor'-West Farmer for over a dozen years and have often recommended it to others, as I always find it interesting and beneficial, particularly to young people.

I will try to tell in few words my ideas on the cattle situation, in which I am engaged, both as a breeder and dealer. At the present time, owing to the improved prices going for cattle, they should pay very well, but owing to good seasons and good prices for wheat, we are gradually going out of cattle raising, so much so that it is getting very difficult to get good beef cattle for home consumption, especially in spring and early summer. I think the day is not far distant when most of our beef will have to be shipped in from the western ranches.

Breeders' Conventions at Chicago.

One effect of the liberality of the Union Stockyards Company, in providing a new stock building at a cost of \$100,000 as a home for the pure bred records, will be the concentration of almost all the breed associations within that building. Most of them took the opportunity furnished by the show to hold their annual meetings. Some of these societies are very strong financially. The Shorthorn men own \$85,000 worth of government bonds. They have resolved to avail themselves of the offer of accommodation made by the stockyards board and in return pledged themselves to support the International show as a permanent exhibition.

The Hereford men had an income last year of \$30,000 and had used it all. They own \$50,000 and will spend over \$15,000 next year at shows on prizes.

The Shire breeders passed resolutions restricting the registration of stock. The rule admitting to registration stallions having five top crosses and mares having four top crosses, in each case by sires recorded in Ameri-



THE BRUCE SHEEP RANCH, 12 MILES SOUTH OF MEDICINE HAT, ASSA.
D. McKerracher & Co., the proprietors, started three years ago and now run 4000 sheep.

without a recompense of some kind. If he charges us nothing for the use of the sacks, then he must expect to make something extra on the wheat to cover his loss on the sacks, for however careful we may be, the sacks will not be worth as much when we return them as they were when we borrowed them.

I think that I have found the best plan. I have built, so far, eleven portable granaries. These I place in the field at the various places where I intend to have settings. I can usually get a machine with a high bagger and an automatic weighing apparatus. This will put the grain into the portable granaries without any one to hold the bags or to pull them away from the machine. As soon as the threshing is done I run two good fire guards around each setting. I then let the grain stand till the frost stops the plowing. I thus get a large amount of fall plowing done and am still able to market my wheat before the close of navigation. With the use of these granaries a few hundred sacks is all that I require. The grain that I preserve for seed remains in the portable

plate, and will hold about 600 bushels apiece. They cost in material and labor just about 6 cents per bushel, less than the price of sacks. In about three years sacks would have melted away, while the portable granaries will be good for ten or fifteen years. Four horses can haul one of these without difficulty. I sometimes need to haul one more than a mile. Then I put on six horses. Of course they cannot be moved when full of grain.

After I empty them in the fall I haul them all home. Some of them are made with the end bolted on. By removing this end I can put machinery or anything else that I want to store away safely until next harvest. I have not as yet proper room for all my implements. I have taken the reels, tables and bundle carriers off three binders and now have them stored in three of these little granaries. A convenient door may be put in the end of one or more and then you have a fine tool house or place to store small tools and implements that you need to use frequently. With wires stretched across they make the finest place in the world for hanging sacks. If a farmer pur-

I think this is a mistake, for there is always a quantity of rough grain that it would pay us better to feed at home to cattle and hogs than to sell at 35c. or 40c. a bushel. Hogs are now worth 5c. live weight and 7c. dressed. Good beef cattle were last spring worth 4c. to 4½c. live weight and cannot possibly go lower next spring. To buy the same cattle now at 3c. to 3½c. should leave in four or five months a very fair margin to the farmer who feeds them.

Of course, when yearlings sell at \$16 to \$18, it is a temptation to sell right off, and in consequence of this it is hardly possible now to get a good milk cow at any price, as all the young females have gone to the ranches. When a cow misses calf she is sent to the butcher and there is nothing coming in to replace her. For these reasons I think the outlook is strongly in the direction of a scarcity of good cattle and a corresponding encouragement to those who will lay themselves out to raise them.

In washing woollens and flannels, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will be found very satisfactory.

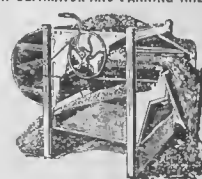
can Shire stud-book, was unanimously thrown out as being out of harmony with correct breeding science.

At the meeting of the Galloway breeders, Wm. Martin, Hope Farm, was elected a director for the term of three years.

At the Shropshire meeting the Hon. John Dryden was again elected president, this being his 13th term.

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FEBRUARY 4, 1903

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ROXEY STOCK FARM — BRANDON, MAN.
J. A. S. Macmillan Proprietor.

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MISS MACKAY
EYEBRIGHT
GRIZZLE QUEEN
TILLIETUDLEM

BESSIE BELLE
ULLA
MATCHLESS CHERRY
JANNIE FIELD
TILLY LANARK
MISTRESS JUDY
QUEEN MAY

Some Observations on Western Range Conditions.

By F. G. Forster, Medicine Hat, Assa.

George Gunn—he's dead now, God rest his soul—a few years ago, in a letter addressed to the writer, gave an opinion on the climatic conditions as they affected the future of the range business in the Canadian Northwest. Gunn was one of that type of the old-timer whom the inflow of civilization did not spoil. His residence in the Canadian West went back some fifty or more years, and his experiences and associations were such that his mind was stored with a fund of knowledge regarding the country in which we now live. He was an observant old gentleman, rugged until the illness came which proved his undoing. His mind was a storehouse of history, incidents and reminiscences surrounding the early life of this country. He found pleasure in recounting events which had come to him in a lifetime upon the plains.

"Since by observations which ourselves we make

We grow more observant for the observer's sake."

THE RANGE COUNTRY.

Gunn said: "Take a compass, put

touch with the stock business can see that the natural trend of settlement is towards the country which has been defined by our old friend. It is not because of his forecast, for it is too little known to be broad in its effects, that we see the Northwest range business coming this way and centering around Medicine Hat. Where the natural conditions are favorable, there is where you will see progress and development in the range business, and it is true that around Medicine Hat the stock industry of the West is centering. Ten years ago the ranching country was considered to be around Macleod and Calgary. To-day many of the large ranchers in these localities are considering the advisability of going out of the business, or are moving their herds down to locations in this neighborhood. One of the largest owners of cattle in the West, an officer of the Western Stock Growers' Association, told the writer within the last few days that his company had decided to go out of cattle breeding in the Macleod district altogether, that the country was so settled up and fenced that the large rancher could not see ahead very far, and that next season the bulls would not be turned into the herds, the cows would be fattened and shipped as beef, and his company would gradually work out of the business in that district. Another large

ground to look over the country and study the business as practiced in Western Canada. The result will be a large influx of men and cattle next spring—or indications go for nothing. South of the Cypress Hills, north and west of the Saskatchewan River from Medicine Hat, on the Red Deer River and in the country north of that stream, east along the Saskatchewan as far as Swift Current, in the Sand Hills country, all over these places the stockman is locating his herds. Medicine Hat has become the trading, the supply and the shipping point for a wonderful industry, one in which those engaged are making money, and in which the prospects for development seem unlimited. The year 1902 has marked more than any other period this evolution in ranching activity.

* * *

THE HORSE RANCH.

There seems to be no good reason why this district should not be made the base of supplies for all the horses needed in the farming districts of Eastern Assiniboia, Northern Alberta and Manitoba. This is pre-eminently a horse country, yet this season has proved beyond a doubt that our ranchers have not awakened to the fact that while the horse business has had its ups and downs, the future is bright. There is no place where horses can be reared so



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this out. Does it not seem that the whole West has thrown off the era of doubt which surrounded it for years



A MENNONITE VILLAGE IN MANITOBA.

one point of it on the Bull's Forehead, a hill near the Red Deer Forks, and reach the other point to the international boundary, and with this radius describe a circle. Within that circle you have the ranching country of the Canadian Northwest." He gave his reasons and they were good ones. It was his experience that there had been winters in which the deer, antelope, the native horses, and many of the four-footed animals, left their haunts in the foothills of the Rockies, driven out by deep snow and severe weather, and came down upon the plains within the chinook-blessed area he has described, and spent the winter there, following the instincts of animal creation towards what is strong within us all—self-preservation.

Now, this is a rather peculiar view to express in connection with an article on range conditions in the West, yet is there not much that is truth in the observations of this old man? Anyone of to-day who is in close

owner, he said, would also recommend a similar course to his company and the converting of their lands, which are growing more valuable with settlement, into cash. This past season there have been many large American outfits located in the West, putting upon the range large herds of cattle, and we do not think there are many of them who have located outside the area of the circle described by Mr. Gunn. These Americans are not sleepy fellows who are satisfied with anything which turns up, but are wide-awake, and when an American makes an hundred thousand dollar investment in stock, you can safely figure that he has taken the trouble to look into that feature which has the most important bearing upon the stock business in an open range country—the natural conditions. Dozens of large outfits have come into this district this year, and some of the largest cattle concerns in the cattle states to the south of us have had representatives upon the

cheaply, strongly, so healthily and hardy as upon our open ranges. The grain growing districts furnish a splendid market for horses. This season we could not touch a small fraction of the demand with Canadian-bred horses and we had recourse to the expedient of scouring the range states to the south for suitable horses, and to a great extent acting as a middleman instead of a producer. We do not believe the horse breeders may ever look for a repetition of the hard times and doubtful markets of five or six years ago. It would have been wisdom to have taken a long chance on the development of the West and to have gone into the horse business in those days when you could buy horses at a very low figure. That, of course, would be good policy in connection with any branch of the stock business—get into it when it is at its lowest ebb—it is bound to come up. It could not be otherwise than that horse ranching on this range must pay from

and is "coming into her own," with new settlers by the thousands, and the signs of development on almost every hand. We say "almost," for we recognize that there are yet some sleepy institutions in the West, and to which we will refer. Progress in the farming

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G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

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My horses are all young and vigorous and will be fully guaranteed. Prices as low as high class animals can be sold. Liberal credit to responsible parties.



My Coachers and Hackneys will combine elegance in style and action with high breeding.

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A Few Reliable Salesmen
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FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS ME AT BRANDON, MAN.
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This is a chemical preparation warranted to leave a permanent brand. It is an efficient substitute for the hot branding iron, and cheaper, handier, and more humane. Send for circulars and testimonials to the Aberdeen Chemical Co., Aberdeen, S.D. For sale by jobbers and dealers.



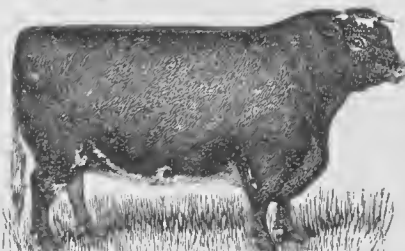
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Two 2-Year-Old Bulls. One of these is by Nobleman (imp.) and out of Jenny Lind IV (imp.) and first prize bull in C.P.R. class at Winnipeg.

Females, all ages, Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.)

Also Herd Bulls—Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke.

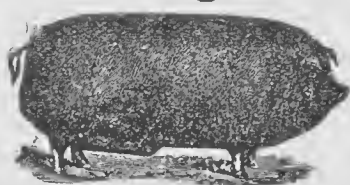
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For Sale—40 extra choice Shorthorn bulls, also 25 heifers from 12 to 18 months old. Our herd is the hanner herd of Manitoba, the only herd that was ever exhibited in Winnipeg show ring and not beaten, having 47 open herd prizes to their credit. All cattle sold will be delivered freight free as far west as Calgary and Dauphin about May first next.

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Shire and Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Leicester Sheep.

Choice Imported and Home Bred Shire and Clyde Stallions. A number of good young Bulls for sale. J. M. GARHOUSE, Prop.

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Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

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Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

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sections of the West means a demand for horses. These horses should be raised in Canada and not picked up in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Canadian ranchers might as well have all there is in it, and we think the dealers would prefer buying at home to going abroad for animals to meet the demand. During the season of 1902 there were shipped from Medicine Hat 3,151 head of horses, while the customs house entries here show that this many or more animals were brought in from the south, some of the importations being recent, a number of the horses being yet in the range country.

* * *

RANCHING AN IDEAL LIFE.

The time was when the ranching country did not attract much attention from prospective settlers. Not so now. Every day sees strangers—from many parts of the world—looking over the range country. The majority of the men who are coming to us are men with capital to invest, and really it seems to us, and our observations have taken a rather practical turn, that there is no legitimate business which offers a freer, more wholesome life, and better returns, than ranching. There is something attractive, wide-open, exhilarating, about the life of the rancher. The range robs a man of narrowness, for the life in the saddle, the life on the open prairies, in touch with God's creatures and in close communion with the beauties of Nature,

the ranching country, good locations are valuable holdings and are sought for. A ranch is not a drug on the market, but is rather a good asset—one on which you can realize. Far sighted men in the industry commenced buying lands a few years ago, and the wisdom of such a course can now be seen.

* * *

THE RANGE FOR CANADIANS.

One of the most hopeful features of the year is in the fact that the government has acknowledged the rights of the Canadian stockmen to the Canadian ranges, and has taken steps to make the American ranchers either locate permanently in Canada or get their herds south of the line. The policy of the Dominion Government has been one of too much leniency toward the Americans who have abused their freedom to our southern ranges. The Americans, whose cattle thrive on our ranges, should become citizens of Canada, and their trade should come through Canadian channels. The government's policy will find hearty endorsement throughout the Medicine Hat district and more particularly in the southern portion of it. The fact there are some 150 brands the same in Montana as in Canada, and that American round-up parties have had little less than unlimited freedom on our ranges makes it possible that mistakes might occur and Canadians probably be the victims. The Americans who

we look with favor upon the government's proposal to divide the range between the two industries—defining the limits within which each business shall be carried on. A proposal along this line met with favor at a convention of representatives of both industries held at Medicine Hat in October. Pending the settlement of this general inquiry on the part of the government, an influx of American sheepmen and sheep is held in abeyance. A wide-open policy would mean disaster for the Canadian sheep ranchers who are already in the business, and it was this fact, we think, that encouraged an amicable agreement between both sides of the question, where, by resolution of the convention, they agreed to the proposed recommendations regarding a division of territory. It has not been pointed out in the press, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the sheep business in Western Canada is to-day in a peculiar position. Wool prices have been abominably low for several years and there appears no immediate prospect of betterment. The mutton market is the local home market, Kootenay, British Columbia and Yukon markets, and the Winnipeg market. This is, to a large industry, a limited market sphere. If 100,000 head of mutton sheep will supply the demand and bring the producers fair returns, where will the prices go if we have 200,000 sheep to offer, unless there is a corresponding increase in markets—they will go down on a par with wool



150,000

Healthy, well-rooted, Manitoba grown young trees, plants, seedlings, roots, vines and cuttings of fast-growing Russian poplars and willows, maple, elm, flowering shrubs, Virginian creepers, rhubarb roots, small fruits of all kinds and a few apples and crabs. Prices away down. Send for price list.

CALDWELL & CO.,

Virden Nurseries, VIRDEN, MANITOBA

the centre of the stock country, and the converting of the cattle and sheep products into something where we get profit out at every end. These things are bound to come as the natural consequence upon rapid development of the industry.



J. I. CASE TRACTION OUTFIT IN THE WHEAT FIELDS OF ASSINIBOIA.

is not compatible with narrowness and restriction. And thus it is the exception to see a rancher who is not the whole-souled, good-natured embodiment of manly openness. As we say in the West, the rancher has the price and he is not afraid to loosen up if there is occasion. It is little wonder that the business is seductive and inviting, and as such is attracting attention.

* * *

THE RANCH NOW A GOOD ASSET.

We can remember, and it is not so long ago, when the few ranchers in the country discountenanced any attempt to clothe the district with its proper garb and encourage settlement. It was thought that the business would be overdone, and that by remaining silent those on the ground could find a profitable scope for increase of herds and control of the markets. These ideas are disproven by the fact that, despite the growth of the industry, cattle are worth \$10 or more per head now than in those days, and if a rancher has a location he desires to sell he has no trouble finding a purchaser, where ten years ago he could not have given it away, for the reason that there were hundreds just as good going to waste. 1902 has seen a great boom in lands in

have had the benefit of our luxuriant grasses and the profits of the Chicago markets have been in an enviable position, and may not appreciate the seizures of cattle and the collection and retention of customs duty, but it is the proper course, and the government, a long time waking up to the fact, can be sure they are now on the right course.

* * *

CATTLE-SHEEP CONTROVERSY.

The cattle-sheep controversy has during 1902 seen steps taken towards its solution or adjustment. You could hardly define it as a controversy, as there is no direct conflict between the industries, but there is a well defined inclination on the part of both classes of stockmen to have some legislation framed which will prevent such a condition of affairs. Following the history of Montana and other stock states it is the reputable history that cattlemen and sheepmen are not of the same stripe, and that the businesses do not go well together, and, with the survival of the fittest (fittest in this case seems to be adaptability to live on depleted ranges) the cattlemen are being sheepled out. We believe that with a free range in Western Canada, history would repeat itself. Therefore

prices. Our surplus mutton might be exported to the Old Country, but the last experience with mutton sheep sent to England from these ranges was anything but encouraging. We think that at the convention this phase of the business was apparent to the sheep ranchers, although little was said of it. The proposed limitations as regards territory would be a means towards keeping conditions somewhere within control. In this connection it will be in keeping to remark that Mr. Stewart, the commissioner appointed to make the inquiry, has been making a thorough and painstaking examination into the conditions and should be in a position to place before the government practical recommendations which will help the solution of the difficulties, present or prospective.

A PACKING HOUSE NEEDED.

With the general growth of the ranching business it is necessary that some more profitable way of handling the trade must be found. The methods now in vogue are the crudest and least profitable known. The animals are shipped out on the hoof. What the industry requires is the establishment of a packing house at Medicine Hat,

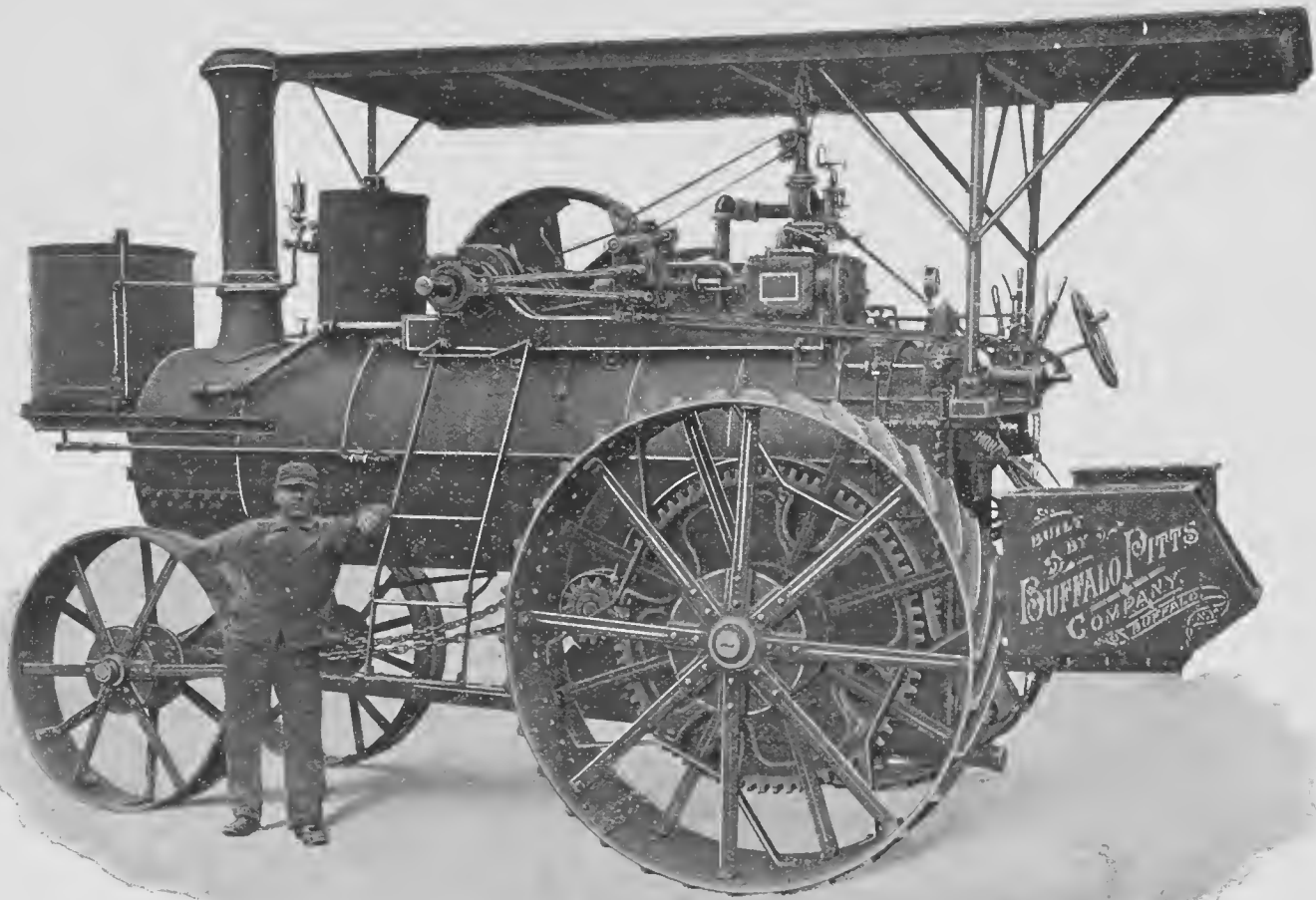
THE STOCKER TRADE.

Another phase of the stock business which is well worth looking to is the establishment at Medicine Hat of a centre for the handling of stocker cattle. An arrangement has been made between the Dominion Live Stock Breeders' Association of Ontario and the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association whereby the former undertakes to fill orders for stocker cattle for our ranchers, true to type and breed, and deliver them at Medicine Hat. These would be Ontario cattle, and if the eastern association is in a position to give us what we want, there is the assurance that the western ranchers are prepared to take unlimited numbers. This business is just inaugurated, but it is one which can be developed to large proportions. If our ranchers find that they can have delivered at their doors, practically, free from trouble, just what they want, they

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Charlottesville, Ind., Oct. 7, 1901.
Buffalo Pitts Co.
Gentlemen — I have a traction engine constructed by you nearly twenty years ago, and as it has been in service as a farm engine every year since, it is beginning to need some repairs. The engine is No. 346. I should like to be advised, etc. * * * **D. O. WHITE.**

Charlottesville, Ind., Aug. 23, 1902.

Buffalo Pitts Co.

Gentlemen—In answer to your favor of the 19th inst., I will state that the repairs of which I enquired the price consisted only of a few sets of flues, which I obtained at a machine shop near my home. The flue sheets were found to be well preserved, and the engine has given as good service this season as at any time, with no additional expense. * * * The same rings serve in the cylinder and do not leak any steam. I have never lost a minute's time because of failure to generate steam. The engine has worn out two machines and the third has been driven six seasons by it. In addition, it has furnished power for clover hulling nearly every season and served every purpose that farm engines are used for in this section of the country. * * * Excepting a slight unavoidable wear in pins connecting link with eccentrics, the engine runs as noiselessly as a new engine. This record of durability is due almost solely to the material and construction of the engine, and not to any unusual care. If anyone is incredulous, refer to Mr. E. N. Hill, Gen. Mgr. Straw Board Works, Carthage, Ind.

D. O. WHITE.



Vinton, Va., Nov. 16, 1902.
Buffalo Pitts Co.
Gentlemen — I think that I can beat Mr. White's record. My engine was sold by Palmer & Dame to Bush & Muse in June, 1881, which would make about twenty-one years it has been running * * * and she runs like a top yet. I am cutting from three to four thousand feet of lumber with her right now. I never saw a flue leak in it till about five years ago. A careless hand blew the water out of it with a hot bed of coals and ashes in it, which caused three or four of the bottom flues to leak. I got in and caulked them a little and I have never seen any more leaking. The crown sheet and flue sheet look as good as new. The fire box just above the grates on each side has sprung slightly, but I think the boiler is good for a considerable length of time yet.

I am bound to say a word in behalf of the threshing machine. I have not run it for two seasons, but if I had a wind stacker on it I can take it and just liek up anything around here now. It has been run every year since it was shipped but about three seasons. It's one of your 36 in. cylinder. As to expenses for repairs, they have been so little comparatively to the work I have done that I have not kept any account of them. I remember breaking off a spindle of one of the hind wheels and maybe two sets packing rings is all I can remember having done for the last twelve years. I have run several different makes of machines and engines in the last twenty-five years, and I have never got hold of any that I could get as good results out of as I could the Pitts. Yours respectfully,
J. L. TURNER.

Write for descriptive catalogue and full particulars to Buffalo Pitts Co., 28 Caroline St., Buffalo, N.Y. We have special facilities for handling Canadian business. Agencies in Fargo and Winnipeg.

will much prefer that to scouring the country for them. Much of the success of the undertaking depends upon the manner it is handled in the east. So long as we get what we want the ranch end of it will be all right. Ranchers look with great favor upon the proposition.

* * *

Without figures to prove our arguments it might seem that claims of rapid development in the Medicine Hat district were rather boastful. Comparing 1902 with last year:

	1901.	1902.
Cattle shipments...	4,826	11,126
Horse shipments...	799	3,151

The cattle business has almost trebled, and the horse business quadrupled.

* * *

The general health of the cattle upon the ranges this season has been good. All the beef shipped out goes through the hands of Dr. J. C. Hargrave, V.S., and he has told the writer that during the season of 1902 he has only had to reject three or four head of beef cattle as unfit for shipping.

* * *

BETTER SHIPPING FACILITIES.

What is all this development, and bright signs for the future, going to mean to us if there is not some improvement in the cattle transportation business. It seems as if the whole country had wakened up, every business thriving and buoyant, the towns brisk and lively, the vacant lands becoming the homes of settlers, but the great transportation company still asleep. The handling of stock this year by the C. P. R., has, like last

The railway company does not appear to have taken the proper measure of the development in the West, or rather took the measure too late. On the other hand the C. P. R. deserve the credit due them for assistance in the importing of pure bred stock, they making the freight rates extremely reasonable.

Surface Cultivation.

By S. M. Jones, Lockwood, Man.

Last year I had a field of wheat sown on summer fallow, or it would be more exact to say, if judged by appearances, half a field of wheat and half a field of wild oats. In following the year before the wet weather prevented the keeping of the weeds under, so, late in the fall, on-half was plowed the second time. As the summer advanced the part which was plowed once showed a fair crop of wheat, while in the half twice plowed the wheat seemed to be completely choked with wild oats. So little wheat did there seem to be that I began to mow the crop for green feed. Soon, however, I noticed that the wheat was beginning to shoot above the oats, so I decided to cut no more and let the wheat take its chances.

What to do with the part cut was now the query. Shall I plow to start any more seed lying dormant? Or, following the advice of The Farmer, shall I try surface cultivation? I decided upon the latter. So to work I went with a Massey-Harris cultivator and cultivated and cultivated and re-cultivated, and then cultivated again whenever any green appeared. After the stubble was uprooted

many of the so-called agricultural exhibitions are more of the character of race meetings, and a general holiday for the public, than of agricultural exhibitions.

The directors of these sporting societies claim that it is by these attractions that donations and big gate receipts are drawn, which enables them to reach the maximum amount on which Government aid is granted and thus perpetuate their society and its exhibition.

The basis on which agricultural societies are aided by the Government is in the direction of crowding out the weaker ones. It cannot be denied that as mediums for making known the wants of their respective districts and giving publicity to any scheme formulated by the Department of Agriculture in the interest of the farmers they are just as useful as the larger society, and in our own experience their exhibitions are often of more utility to the new settler than that of the society that spends on their exhibition, on a combination of agriculture, sports and races, three times as much money.

We believe a healthier state of affairs could be reached if the Federal grant, the same as the Territorial grant, was distributed among the societies on the basis of membership. This would strengthen the society with the ordinary membership and enable its directors to hold a purely agricultural fair, without introducing to swell up their gate receipts by attractions and amusements which should be confined to the national holiday.

So long as it is the popular belief that agricultural exhibitions are in the

the testing of grain, seeds, etc., suitable to the locality, was heartily endorsed, and the directors urged to offer all assistance possible.

In the matter of prosecuting institute work some are of the opinion that more encouragement should be given to local men as lecturers. There are, we know, certain guiding principles in connection with agriculture and live stock which apply in every part of the Dominion. But the conditions of climate, soils and agricultural methods differ materially in the east and west; on these subjects we should have more and more the experienced farmer communicating his experience to the inexperienced or those not previously engaged in agriculture.

J. W. Udell, Carroll, Man., Dec. 15, 1902:—"The Nor-West Farmer is the best agricultural paper I have seen."

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ON THE FARM OF H. O. PARTRIDGE, NORTH OF SINTALUTA, ASSA.

year, brought rounds of complaint. Dissatisfaction with transportation facilities is breeding a sentiment which the C. P. R. cannot afford to have engendered in the minds of the stockmen. In a dozen different ways the C. P. R. service to the stockmen requires improving. It is a big business, working from both ends—stockers coming in and beef going out—and it will not stand for anything but decent treatment. Some parsimonious little customs need to be weeded out, for instance, the weighing fees for use of scales at the shipping points, whereby the company gets a revenue in each year like the present sufficient to pay for the scales outright. The stockyards at Dunmore Junction should be enlarged and re-modelled and water should be put in. Cars should come to the shippers in clean condition. Cars which have been used for carrying coal should have the nails and spikes removed. Cattle should get a run to the sea faster than the present passenger schedule. Cars should be provided for the shippers when ordered. If the railway company does not waken up and treat the business as it deserves the stockmen will seek some other means of getting cattle to the sea ports, as some shipments this year over American roads would indicate.

and had begun to clog I burnt what could be burned and raked the rest off.

This spring the whole field was sown in oats. The crop in general was fair with a good sprinkling of wild oats, but the part experimented upon yielded an extra good crop. It stood over a foot higher than the part on either side, the heads were long and well filled with a plump, sound looking kernel, and were without a weed of any kind.

I will leave the reader to draw his own conclusion and will merely say that I believe surface cultivation will do away with much of the labor and drudgery of plowing.

Ed. Note.—In this connection it will be well to draw attention to the fact that the secret of Wm. Rennie's successful work as farm manager at the Guelph college lay in his system of surface cultivation. His land was really plowed only once in four and in some cases as much as seven years.

Our Agricultural Societies.

By J. J. Gregory, Lacombe, Alta.

Complaint has been made by the Department of Agriculture for the Territories, and very properly, that

interest of the people, and the Government annually distributes large amounts of money, which is chiefly used to produce exhibitions, we would say, if possible, raise the ideal, and let each society as nearly as possible participate in the distribution. But to compare the educational influence with the practical knowledge obtained from lectures and discussions in farmers' institutes, the reports and bulletins from the experimental farms and live agricultural journals, the exhibition is not in it. At the exhibition you see the animal, the grain, the roots, etc., but it is from these sources you find the kind best suited to your locality, how to produce it and how to care for it.

It would appear, however, that the efforts of the Commissioner of Agriculture to direct the societies into channels of greater usefulness than the mere holding of exhibitions has not been altogether vain, we notice as more hopeful that the disposition among the farmers for farmers' institutes and experimental work is increasing. Recently at a large gathering of farmers the scheme of the Commissioner of Agriculture to establish in connection with some of the agricultural societies miniature experimental farms, for experimental work, for

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SHOWS ITS SUPERIORITY.

At the Oregon State Fair this year, one of the attractions was a contest between the different makes of Cream Separators, and, as usual the U.S. beat everything. Read the following letter and notice particularly the different skim milk tests:—

PORTLAND, ORE., Sept. 19, 1902.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Gentlemen,—In contest at our State Fair yesterday the U.S. Separator beat everything there, leaving only two one-hundredths on skim milk, while the De Laval, Sharples and National tied at .06, the Empire leaving .11 and the Reid .12.
HAZELWOOD CREAM CO.
By E. Burr.

This letter reiterates the fact
that the U.S. Cream Separator
skims the cleanest.

This letter proves that the
U.S. Separator is the most
durable.

COLFAX, WASH., Sept. 10, 1902.
HAZELWOOD Co., Spokane, Wash.
Gentlemen,—In reply to yours of the 9th inst. will say that in the last four years there have been something like seventy-five U.S. Cream Separators sold from this creamery, and all the extras that have been furnished by us are as follows:
One crank with handle, cost.....\$2.75
One crank shaft 1.25
Express on same 2.25

This covers all extras that we have any knowledge of, and we wish to say that it was no fault of the separator that these parts gave way, but was the fault of the party who had been running said separator.

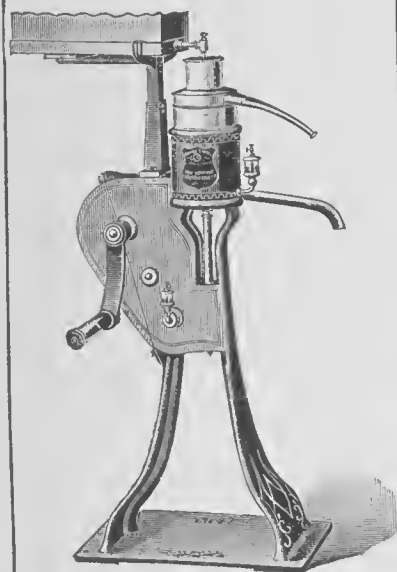
JERSEY CREAMERY,
By E. H. Hinchcliff.

The above reports go to prove very conclusively that the U.S. has no equal for thoroughness of separation and long life. Our Catalogues contain many statements of the same kind, also that it has many other points of excellence, therefore ***The U.S. Separator is the best to buy.***

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The Dairy Industry in Eastern Assiniboia During 1902.

By W. A. Wilson, Dairy Superintendent, Regina, Assa.

The opening of the season of 1902, with its unusually inclement weather, which lasted for upwards of two months, forecasted rather an unfavorable outlook for dairymen. This forecast has been to some extent realized. The industry, however, considering the unfavorable circumstances of the year, has been quite extensively supported, with the exception of one or two points, and while the total make has decreased somewhat, the prices, on the other hand, have been most gratifying, and the net cash revenue to patrons promises satisfaction.

Since the introduction of the co-operative creamery in the Territories conditions have never been so opposed to successful and satisfactory operations as during the present year. The excessive and continuous rainfall from early spring until past midsummer made it practically impossible to convey cream by wagon, thus necessitating the discontinuing of cream routes which promised fair and constant support. At one point this fact was so much in evidence that the creamery had to be closed after only three weeks operation, while at Saskatoon—where the creamery is situated close to the banks of the Saskatchewan—the building was half submerged in water until late in July. Needless to say this creamery did not open during the season. At such points dairymen expressing their willingness to continue sending cream were placed at no disadvantage whatever. The Department had previously made arrangements to accept cream from dairymen in outlying districts on terms equivalent to those of patrons in close proximity to creameries. Under these arrangements cream was carried by rail from outside points, at distances of from 20 to 150 miles, to a central creamery; the

Department assuming the responsibility of transporting and handling.

THE INFLUENCE OF WHEAT-GROWING.

It has been stated, and to any one familiar with the circumstances in connection with the industry it would appear almost a self-evident truth, that cereals prosper at the expense of creameries. Whether this statement may be characterized as prudent or otherwise remains to be proven by future development. In Eastern Assiniboia, however, where wheat-growing is extensively followed, the interest taken in dairying naturally fluctuates with the extent of wheat production, and in some localities where large or even reasonable profits are obtainable by wheat growing, it is rather a slow task to rouse popular interest in the dairy industry. But in the westerly and northerly portions of the Territories the situation assumes a different aspect and settlers in those regions are rapidly turning their attention to dairying.

THE INFLUENCE OF PROSPERITY.

One other difficulty confronting successful operation of the various creameries throughout the Territories was the effect of the prosperous times in

our midst. In almost every centre the price of labor of both men and teams was at a premium and the work of cream hauling, previously commanding moderate remuneration, called for prices so much in advance of former years that it was considered inadvisable to let some of the routes. This obstacle was counteracted to some extent by having the creamery managers make a canvas of the various routes and engage haulers at prices not exceeding a figure considered to be the maximum for work of this nature. In this way only reasonable prices were paid. It was considered that it would be unwise, as well as detrimental to the industry as a whole and to the patrons individually, to continue the work on a large scale where exorbitant expenditure for cream hauling had to be paid, as it would consume the bulk of the patron's profits. With this decision in view every effort was made to secure haulers at reasonable prices, and where it was found impossible to do so the route was abandoned, and patrons extended the privilege of hauling their own cream. Owing to prevailing high prices the total output of the creameries has been reduced considerably and patrons in certain locali-

ties somewhat inconvenienced. These patrons were in sympathy with the work and willing to support it, but were isolated to such an extent that to make the trip semi-weekly would be unprofitable. I am pleased to say that when they understood the reasons for the course adopted they were in hearty accord with the view, and the measure has been satisfactory in so far that the expense on the patrons has increased but little, although the majority of the routes was much smaller than in previous seasons.

MAKING DAIRY BUTTER.

The great influx of laborers, more particularly in localities where construction was in progress, created quite a demand for dairy butter, with a corresponding high price, which induced many of the patrons to manufacture the raw material on the farms where an immediate and profitable sale was effected. This, of course, can only be applied in connection with two or three creameries, but in such case the reduction in the total output was very marked.

GREATER EXPANSION POSSIBLE.

The dairy industry in the West is capable of much greater expansion without increasing the number of milch cows. This can be done by a more unanimous support of the co-operative system and the adoption of the centrifugal cream separator on the farm. Not only would the quantity of butter made be increased, but the quality would be much improved and a system of uniformity introduced which would tend to command top prices. Other things that will help the growth of the industry are: better care of the milk and cream on the farm, the weeding out of unprofitable cows in the herd, and gradually working into that class of stock which in present western conditions will yield a maximum of milk and beef of the best quality.

I believe that before many years are over nothing but intensive farming, applied in every branch, will pay, and at present the opportunities for the



THE DAIRY HERD OF J. H. IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MAN.

expansion of the dairy produce are practically unlimited.

BETTER STABLING.

Another beneficial and valuable addition to stock-farming conditions, and one which is much required by western farmers, is the more comfortable housing of the milch cows, and the feeding more succulent food. The average stabling does not afford sufficient protection from the cold winter blasts and intense frosts. The nature of the food supplied often does little more than sustain life during the winter months, and with the approach of spring milch cows are in such a reduced state of energy that frequently upwards of a month of warm weather and a similar period of access to succulent spring grass is needed to produce vitality and strength of body before the production of milk can go on to any noticeable degree. Unless this part of the work has been given careful attention the losses resulting from negligence in feeding and inefficient housing can scarcely be estimated. A moderate expenditure in erecting warm and suitable stables will be a profitable investment for the saving in food effected, coupled with the increase in milk flow and the better condition of the herd will readily make profitable returns.

Dealing more directly with the quality of the butter made during the year, I have no hesitation in saying, after examinations at the different creameries during manufacturing seasons, that the appearance, style and uniformity of butter have shown a marked improvement.

During the early part of the season, when cream hauling was so difficult owing to the inclement weather and almost impassable roads, the cream was kept in many cases on the road several hours longer than it otherwise would have been, and the quality of the raw material suffered somewhat. This resulted in a slightly inferior product. The causes of this, however, are not justly attachable to either patron or manufacturer, as they were inevitable. Nevertheless the fact remains that up to the end of July the quality of the butter was inferior to that of other years. This should be an incentive to all patrons to assist in counteracting the evil effect of unavoidable circumstances by fitting up a small convenient dairy on the farm and laying in an ice supply, so that efficient care and attention may be given the raw material while directly under their control.

Without an improvement in the quality of the cream delivered at the creamery we cannot hope to eventually establish confidence in the produce we offer for sale. One good feature this season is that the creamery butter was shipped and disposed of much fresher. The difference between such butter and stored goods is so manifest that the difference in quality would be largely counteracted. The make during August, September and October was quite superior in quality to that of the former months. The markets were also quite brisk and small sales from 500 lbs. upwards were readily effected at from 22c. to 24c. per lb. f.o.b. creamery points, larger sales going at 22c. and over.

Below I give a tabulated statement of the extent of our work for the season just concluded:—

Creamery.	No. Patrons.	Inches Cream	Lbs. Butter	Days op'rad.
Churchbridge	264	98,105.1	116,730	201
Grenfell	66	26,915.2	33,595	146
Moose Jaw	14	13,236.8	16,741	185
Moosomin	35	9,926.9	11,843	136
Prince Albert	34	11,269.5	14,527	96
Qu'Appelle	63	18,113.6	20,889	185
Rosina	63	24,327.7	25,952	180
Saltcoats	32	6,633.7	6,490	109
Whitewood	40	6,246.5	6,982	121
	611	214,775	253,749	1,359

St. Cyr Villetard, Beaumont, Alta., Dec. 5, 1902:—"For useful information in all branches of farming The Nor'-West Farmer is hard to beat."

Frank Eames, Brandon, Man., Dec. 8, 1902:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is all right, I would not like to be without it."

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We will send to every subscriber or reader of The Nor'-West Farmer, a full-sized ONE DOLLAR package of VITÆ-ORE, by mail, POSTPAID, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. VITÆ-ORE is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral—ORE—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about 20 years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. Vitæ-Ore will do the same for you as it has done for hundreds of your neighbors if you will give it a trial, which none should hesitate to do on this liberal offer. SEND FOR A \$1.00 PACKAGE AT OUR RISK. You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. WE WANT NO ONE'S MONEY WHOM VITÆ-ORE CAN NOT BENEFIT. Can anything be more fair? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two to four for chronic, obstinate cases. Investigation will bear out that we MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY in this announcement and will do just as we agree. Write to-day for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, so that we may give you special directions for treatment if same be necessary, and mention this paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer. This offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterward the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health. or who suffers pains, ills and diseases, which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. Address, THEO NOEL, Geologist, Dept. A.O., 101 York St., Toronto, Ont.

How to Protect and Improve Cultivated Grass Lands.

By J. J. Ring, Crystal City, Man.

Now that the very busy season is past for a while and farmers are engaged in caring for their live stock, the question, though an old one, is right up to every thinking farmer: how can the winter's manure be best applied? If you are not afraid of foul weed seeds, put it on the land direct from the stables. If you have foul seeds in the feed you had better put it in large piles to heat and rot. You can't afford to poison your farms with foul weeds.

By mixing the manure from horses and cattle together I never have any trouble in getting piles rot. A good plan is to put the manure on meadows or pasture lands. The question often

asked is, how does manure so applied affect the grass crop? Of late years, after midsummer, the seasons have been so dry that the aftergrass does not grow long enough to protect the grass roots from the bleaching winds and severe frosts of the winter and early spring. Hence it is necessary to protect our grass lands in some way to insure a crop that will pay.

The best plan I know of for doing this is to put out direct from the stables about twenty loads of manure to the acre. Spread it evenly over the ground. The manure holds the snow and the snow protects the grass roots, besides ensuring the necessary moisture to give the grass a good start in the early spring. Besides holding the snow the manure keeps the frost in the ground longer and thus the grass does not start to grow until the weather gets warm. The young plants conse-

quently do not suffer so many setbacks from the spring frosts, and as a result make a better growth when they do start. Farmers, try a few acres. I think you will be paid for your trouble as well as getting work done when you have time to do it and labor is also cheap.

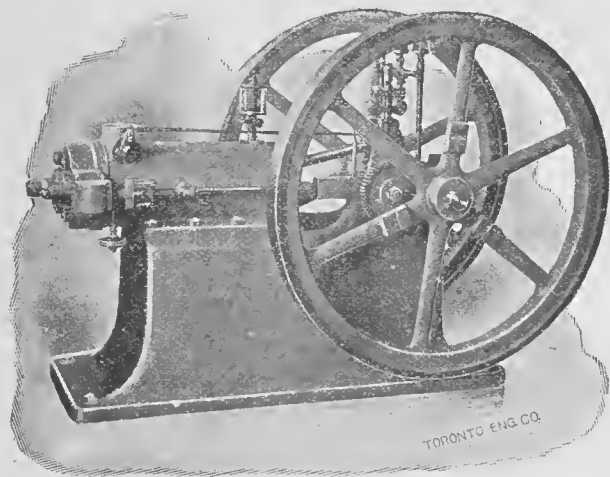
Wm. Eakin, Saltcoats, Assa., Dec. 11, 1902:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is one of the best agricultural papers for the Northwest issued in the Dominion of Canada."

L. J. Crowder, Portage la Prairie, Man., Dec. 15, 1902:—"I consider The Nor'-West Farmer the most profitable paper to a farmer that I ever read."

S. L. Mendenhall, Magrath, Alta., Dec. 9, 1902:—"Ranching without The Nor'-West Farmer is next to an impossibility."

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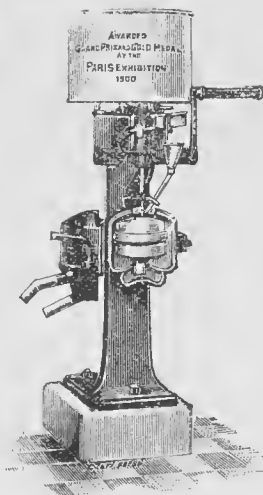
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MELOTTE CREAM SEPARATOR CO, Ltd.

P. O. Box 604.

124 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

Profit in Swine Breeding.

By W. L. Trann, Crystal City, Man.

From the early settlement of our great province to the present day the breeding and feeding of swine has had its place in our farm work. On many farms it has grown to be the most profitable part of our farming operations, and there is hardly a farm where the feeding of hogs is not carried on to a greater or less extent. It is the most profitable mode of converting the food products of the farm into ready cash. The hog stands to-day and always has stood superior to any of our domestic animals as a money maker.

It has been said that for big money, breed horses; for sure money, cattle; but for quick money, hogs. Yet to-day we might combine all three sayings in the latter, as the breeding and feeding of swine most assuredly pays the general farmer of Manitoba better, surer and quicker than any of our domestic animals.

What can a farmer find that for the small amount invested will give him an equal return with as large a profit in twelve months as ten good brood sows, safe in farrow, of any of the improved breeds of to-day? They will bring pigs the coming spring which with proper care and liberal feed will return a most handsome profit.

Good, well bred pigs, farrowed in March or April, the earlier the better, and properly cared for during the first three months while with their dams until grass comes, and then weaned and put on pasture, with a dry place to sleep in, and in addition to the grass have all the ground barley and wheat middlings as a slop that they will eat, can be made to gain about one pound per day from birth. By October 1st or any time before the heavy run of fall hogs are ready for market, they will bring \$10 to \$12 per head on the average market and show a grand profit for all feed consumed.

The above is only one of the many ways of making swine breeding pay in

Manitoba. There is another profitable way, that is by raising late summer pigs that may be weaned in September and then allowed the run of the farm. Though there may be but little grass at this time of the year, still there is enough, which with a good feed, twice daily, of ground barley, will push them along nicely. On many farms turnips and sugar beets are grown which make good fall and winter feed for pigs and shoats, especially when a little ground grain can be fed along with them. Pigs of this age, with good dry shelter in which to sleep, can be carried through the winter at small cost, ready for early grass, and heavy feeding to finish for a summer market which, by comparison, will be found for a series of years to be the highest of the year.

I am not prepared to give any figures as to the statistics of the swine interests of Manitoba and the Territories, but the breeding and feeding of swine is the sheet anchor of our prosperity; and though liable to disease, the pig is still the most reliable means

of making our farms pay. The prospects for the feeders of swine were never brighter than at the present. This coupled with a shortage of hogs in many districts, enhances the value of every hog in the country for the next year or two.

As a breeder of pure bred swine for breeding purposes, I can say that during the ten years of my breeding experience I have never had such strong demand for breeding stock as during the recent fall. The demand is simply far beyond the supply. To my brother farmers I would say: Stick to your swine breeding, never let up, but produce as many as you can handle and take care of them properly at all times. I can assure you that hard times will have little to cause you alarm and panics will not trouble you. Use good blood, especially in your sires, breed well, and feed well, and success will follow. If it were not for the swine industry the profits of many of our farms would be wiped out.



THRESHING FROM THE STOOK ON THE FARM OF J. D. FRASER, MOOSE JAW, ASS., WITH A WATEROUS 18 H.P. TRACTION ENGINE AND MCCLOSKEY THRESHER.

Growing Flax.

Last spring there was some correspondence in our columns about flax-growing, and especially on new breaking. The American farmers coming in introduced the plan of taking a crop of flax off the first year's breaking instead of letting it lie as had been done by so many of the old settlers, and by many thought to be the only established rule. Quite a large area was sown to flax in this way by new settlers in Southeastern Assiniboia and also along the Soo line. The crop has done fairly well this year. Late sown fields were caught with frost, owing possibly to the extra growth induced by the extra rainfall of the early summer. In some places there has been a little trouble getting the flax threshed, but all are well satisfied, especially the new settler, who has some crop the first year, where otherwise he would have had nothing. The following letters giving the experience of a number of farmers on growing flax will be read with interest:—

BARLEY AFTER FLAX.

L. A. Freeland, Weyburn, Assiniboia, writes: "I have grown flax in North Dakota since 1884, with a very good profit. In breaking new sod I always seed to flax the same year and have raised as high as 27½ bushels per acre of No. 1 seed. I do not follow with wheat, but plow my ground as soon as the crop is taken off in the fall and seed again with flax the next year. I do not plow my ground the second fall, but let it lie until spring. I then disc the land and seed with barley. I have never failed growing a good crop of barley after flax, but I have never been able to procure a good crop of wheat following flax. I cut the barley, plow the ground as early as possible and follow with wheat the next year. I consider this as good as summer fallow, as wheat has always done well after barley with me.

In seeding old land that has been worked a number of years I never plow until I am ready to seed. I then plow, put on a heavy packer to pack the ground firm, and seed the same day. There will be moisture enough in the ground handled in this way to start the seed; besides, I am never troubled with weeds. I sow eight quarts of seed on new breaking and ten quarts on old ground. I also put the seed in very shallow, from ½ to 1 inch deep.

I think the best time to sow flax in this country is in the latter part of May

or the first part of June. The later sown flax always fills the best and is a better grade if it is not caught with frost. This is my first crop in Canada. I broke my land very shallow, and as I had no packer here I used one made of planks. I loaded it well with rocks and levelled the ground very well with it. I used 7 quarts of seed per acre and threshed 16 bushels per acre of very good seed.

SHALLOW BREAKING BEST FOR FLAX.

Peter Horney, Milestone, Assa., writes: "I did not get here until the first of June, therefore we did not get to seeding flax until the 17th. We seeded 35 acres, which threshed 5 bushels per acre on new breaking. We seeded half bushel per acre, but that is not enough for this heavy soil; about 20 quarts is what we want to seed next year. Flax did better on shallow than on deep breaking. Ours was all on deep breaking. We have a neighbor who seeded on shallow breaking the same time we did and he got ten bushels per acre. Another

neighbor seeded in May and he got 17 bushels per acre.

I think this is a flax country, as it will do well on new breaking, and all we did to our ground before we seeded was to disc it once and harrow once. We think the flax helps to rot the sod. We can get it in better order where we had flax than without. We have had no experience with wheat after flax as yet, but will seed where we had flax last year with wheat next spring.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN SEED.

Frank Dalglish, Weyburn, Assa.: "I know of no one here who has sown wheat after flax in this part as this is so newly settled. I did not sow any flax last spring, as I did not know whether I could get seed clear of foul weeds or not. People cannot be too particular on this weed business. I know of two men who sowed flax last spring and it was nearly one-third wild mustard and weeds, but this does not need to happen if people watch themselves and get clean

seed. I am getting seed from my neighbor, which I know to be clean. He got pretty clean seed last spring and kept the weeds well picked.

Flax in this part turned out fairly well, especially that which was not frozen. Some people thought last spring that they could sow flax up to the first of July, but they found their mistake this fall, as any that was sown later than the 5th of June was frozen. Flax can be sown with safety between May 15th and June 5th to escape all frost.

All flax that has been sown in this part has been sown on breaking. It has turned out (when well put in) from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. This brings good and quick returns, as a man can get something the first year as a return for his work, and then break after his flax is in to sow in other grain the next year. There will be some flax ground sown in wheat and oats next year around here. I don't see why wheat and oats should not grow after flax if the ground is plowed the first thing in the fall after the flax is harvested. The ground should be well plowed and worked down with the disc and harrows. I think anything will grow on such ground. Another trouble this year is that there has been a very poor market for flax here, as the elevators will not handle it, but it is to be hoped this trouble will be overcome in another year.

Since the above was written we have heard of one man who sowed wheat after flax and had a first-class crop.

DO NOT BIND FLAX.

Thos. Murray, Yellow Grass, Assa.: "I may say that on land broken up in the spring after the other seeding was over and the flax sown from the 1st to the 10th of June there has been some very handsome returns received. Flax sown after those dates may come to maturity, but there is more risk from frost in the fall. I have threshed a large amount of flax this year and all the blackened and frosted grain was sown after the first mentioned dates. In sowing flax on new spring breaking care should be taken to have the land levelled and left in a condition so that the binder can be put on it, to cut low down; otherwise half of the flax will be left on the ground, as I saw in several cases this fall.

Flax is going to be extensively grown along the whole of the Soo line, as by sowing it on new breaking you get a quicker return for your labor and it certainly leaves the land in better condition for backsetting than if left without a crop. It will also give a better wheat return the following year. Flax should, and has in this locality this year, returned from 10 to 15 bushels per acre. An average of 10 bushels of flax at \$1 per

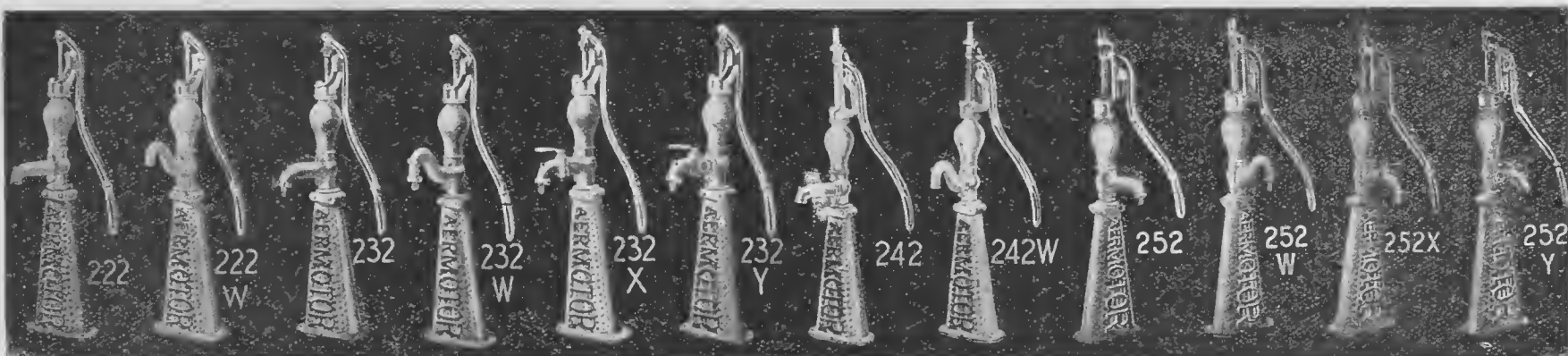


VIEW OF JOHN S. SCOTT'S FARM, ON PIPESTONE CREEK, 12 MILES FROM ELKHORN, MAN.



PRIZE OXFORD EWES AT THE TERRITORIAL SHEEP SHOW, MEDICINE HAT, ASSA., 1902.

Owned and exhibited by McKerracher & Co.

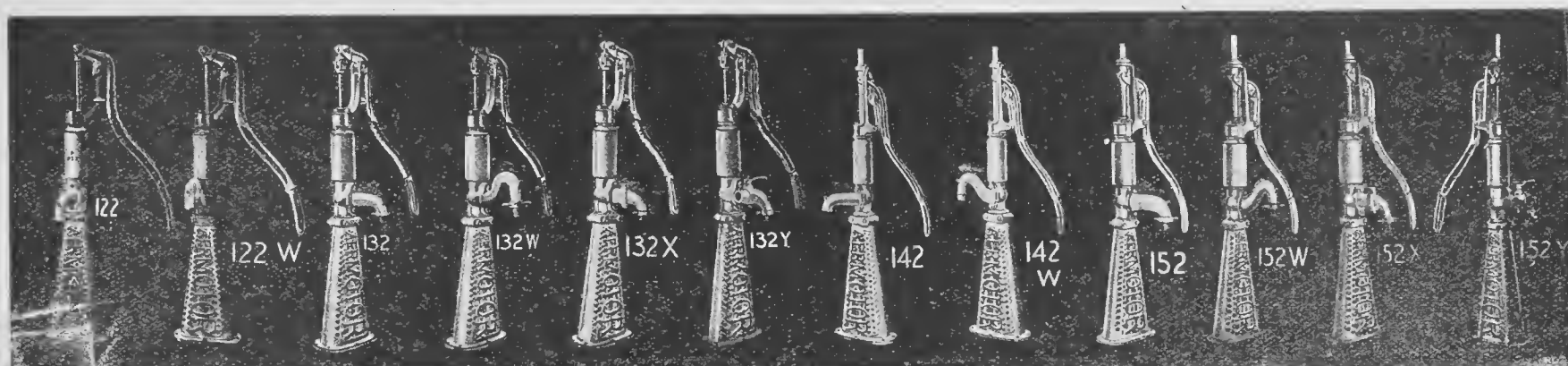


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bushel equals a return of 20 bushels of wheat at 50c. per bushel, as you require no twine for flax.

Quite a few new beginners here this year made the mistake of tying their flax in sheaves. By doing so they did not get the same return that they would have had they brought it from the field to the machine loose. In fact, machine men do not care to thresh flax in sheaves as in the sheaf the straw gets matted together and there is danger of breaking the concave.

The Broncho and the Farmer.

By F. Torrance, D. V. S., Winnipeg.

How well I remember the first broncho I ever saw! It was some twenty years ago when he first met my gaze and fascinated me by his ugliness. He was the variety known as "pinto" or "calico," in other words spotted like the "pard," and had the light colored "crockery" eyes that go with such a coat. His head appeared to be a misfit, being one or two sizes too large for the rest of him, and he let it hang down in a dejected way as if the effort of carrying it had made him weary. His whole appearance was calculated to make the lover of a horse tired, for with his misfit head, light eyes, and calico coat, he had a goose rump, was cow hocked up to the limit, and generally speaking presented as many faults as could be crowded into one animal. He had good qualities, however, for as I noticed his clean, hard, bony legs and tough natural feet, his owner came out of the store in front of which the pony was standing, mounted and rode off at an easy canter or lope. The rider was a big man, and with the heavy stock saddle, would have made a load for a big horse, but the little broncho carried him apparently as easily as if he had been a boy, and I was told that he could keep up his gait all day.

Such was my first impression of a

western broncho, a horse well suited to carry a man over the prairies, but too light to be of much use in harness.

The broncho is still with us, sometimes as "ornary" and ugly as my first acquaintance, and sometimes a very different animal, for the word "broncho" has gradually come to mean a horse bred on the ranches of the West, and as these horses are always branded it is common to hear any branded horse called a "broncho." This is rather hard on the range-bred horse, which may have as good breeding as any eastern horse, but as the good qualities of these horses become better known the name of broncho will no longer be a term of disparagement but a guarantee of soundness and quality.

There are no better horses than some of the ranche-bred so-called "bronchos." Running on the boundless prairies from the time they are foaled until they are taken up for sale at the age of three or four, breathing the air of the healthiest climate in the world, toughened by battling with the bracing cold of winter, where can you find a healthier hardier race of horses! They have never been poisoned by the breath of foul stables, made sluggish by confinement, pampered by over-feeding or crippled by too early working. They have grown up to maturity with all the freedom of wild creatures and have the same activity, hardihood and endurance of their wild brethren. Properly selected, and well broken, no better horse can be desired by the farmer of Manitoba.

Range horses are usually put on the market when three or four years old, and it is better to avoid buying horses over that age. The older the horse, the harder to break, is the rule, and as old mares that won't breed are sometimes offered for sale along with young horses, it is well to make sure that your selection is young. If the horse is not quiet enough to let you examine his teeth you can judge only by general appearances; the old horse is hollow above the eye and has some white hairs there. Select for farm work a horse with

lots of substance, a good round barrel, and legs well planted apart. The slab-sided horse with legs close together is likely to be hard to keep in condition. Having made your selection the next thing is to get him broken. The dealer usually has him halter-broken, so that the first step in his education has been taken. The next thing is to get him bitted and accustomed to the bridle and reins. It may be necessary to throw him down in order to bridle him the first time, but unless very wild it can be done without this by using tact and patience.

In breaking a horse it is very important that everything in the shape of harness and other tackle should be strong and of good material. If your horse gets away from you by breaking his halter or bridle, he will not forget it for some time, and will try his strength against every new contrivance of yours, giving you plenty of work. Once you have him bridled you should drive him around a yard, using a whip to make him go forward, turning him with the reins, and training him to stop at the word, "Whoa." This is easy to write, and with some horses is not difficult to do in practice, but far different with others which exhibit a variety of perverseness very trying to the trainer. The trip rope is very useful in such a case. A hobble carrying an iron ring is placed around each of the front pasterns, a surcingle is put on the horse with a large ring hanging under the chest, and one end of a twenty-foot rope is tied to one of the foot rings. The rope is then carried successively through the ring under the chest, the ring on the other foot, and again through the chest ring. The trainer can now throw the horse on his knees whenever he likes by pulling on the rope as the horse is moving. A little of this exercise will tire out and pacify the wildest horse, so that the owner can handle him all over, pull his ears, slap his legs, etc.

After a lesson or two in the yard the harness may be put on and the horse hitched to a wagon with a quiet, well-

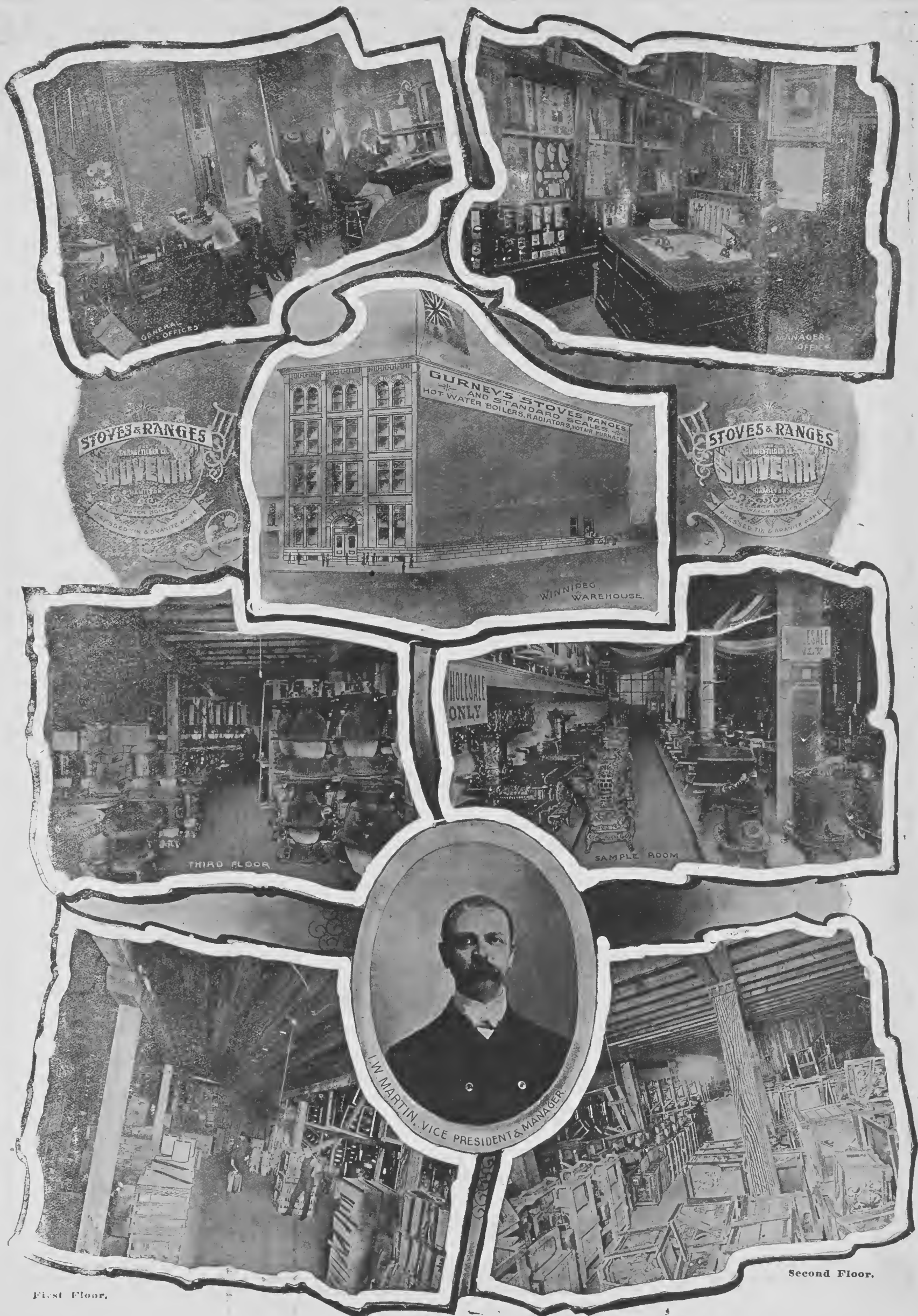
broken mate. If still unruly, the trip rope may be left on for a time, and held by an extra man in the wagon, who can promptly check any attempt at running away. Once he has learned to go in harness and to obey the reins there should be no further trouble with him. All that is wanted is to keep him at it until his lessons have become habits, and nothing will do this quicker than steady work.

Origin of "Watered Stock."

So much of the stock of all our large companies is what is called watered stock that the following explanation will be of interest, especially to stockmen: The expression "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property, originated, it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall street. Drew had been a drover in his younger days, and it was said of him that before selling his cattle in the market he would first give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty, and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way their weight was greatly increased, and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

The Chicago Union Stock Yards Co. have issued a neat little illustrated pamphlet showing the great extent of the yards, its costly buildings and the wonderful trade it does. The erection of the Dexter amphitheatre for show purposes and the new home for the pure-bred records at a cost of \$100,000 make this noted stock yards of still greater importance as the greatest stock centre in the world.

Joseph McInnis, Arcola, Assa., Dec. 3, 1902:—"I am well pleased with The Nor'-West Farmer and would not be without it on any account."



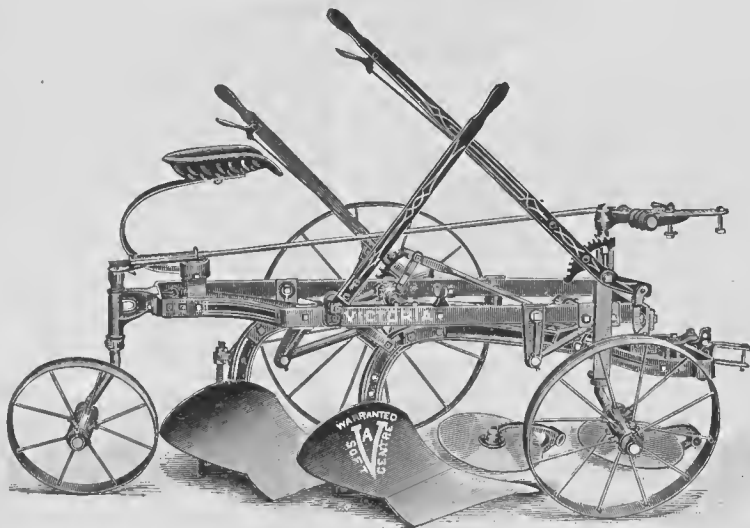
Exterior and Interior Views of the Gurney Stove and Range Co., Winnipeg.

THE DEMAND IN MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES FOR

VERITY PLOWS

Doubled in 1902.

WHY?



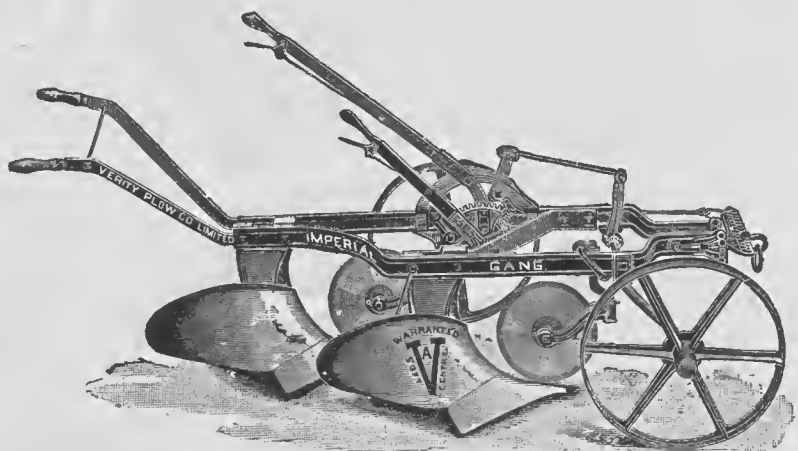
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always get extra shares that fit, and are ready to work without going to the blacksmith. Every mouldboard and share guaranteed hard as flint and free from soft spots, tempered under our REFRIGERATOR PROCESS (the only one in the British Empire), and ground and finished on our emery grinders.

If your land is too sticky for mouldboard plows, ask some of our many customers about the Verity Disc Plow. It has steering lever, oil tight disc hubs and many other features that has placed it in the front rank over all competitors.

Are you going to do breaking in 1903? If so you will figure to do the greatest amount of work with least possible cost. The quantity and quality of work and the light draft of our IMPERIAL GANG with breaker bottoms will please you. Write us for names and addresses of best farmers who are using them.



IMPERIAL GANG WITH BREAKER BOTTOMS.

MANY NEW FEATURES FOR 1903.

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Interesting Notes on a Trip from Edmonton to Peace River.

By E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

I always look with aversion on the individual who, having journeyed a few miles beyond his home, feels called upon to inflict on the public an account of his impressions, but as *The Nor'-West Farmer* seem to think that a short article relating to the district indicated in the above title would be of interest to its readers, I shall endeavor to describe the country as far as a hurried visit through it will permit.

I had for some time desired to see something of the country lying north of the North Saskatchewan river, and in conversation with the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company some time ago he very kindly offered to assist me in making the journey. Accordingly, on the 16th of August last I found myself at Edmonton, with the Peace River as my objective point.

I soon learned after reaching this thriving town that Mr. Chiman's instructions to the officers of his company to "put me through" as expeditiously as possible had preceded me, and I desire to state at the outset my warm appreciation of the unvarying kindness and assistance that I everywhere received not only from those in the service of that company, but from others living and doing business throughout the region which I had the good fortune to visit.

It may be well to state that the ordinary means of travel and the accommodation by the way, change at once when we go north from Edmonton, that embry city of the Saskatchewan, which is destined to be for that region what Winnipeg is for Manitoba and the eastern section of our great Northwest. Instead of the railway train, with hotels along the line, we have to content ourselves for the first hundred miles with a passage either by the mail coach or the wagon of the freighter, and after that with boats without any propelling power save that which is supplied by the strength of the boatmen. As I had four days in which to reach Athabasca Landing in order to catch the first York boat going to Lesser Slave Lake, I decided to take passage with a freighter from Edmonton to that point, and having provided myself with tent, blankets and provisions for the trip, I had no reason to regret the choice I made, as the longer time on the way enabled me to see the country to better advantage than I could otherwise have done.

At the end of the fourth day, as the sun was setting, we caught sight of the valley of the Athabasca River and by dark reached its banks at the little frontier village known throughout the whole district as "The Landing." Here we found a few white people, but the great

majority are half-breeds, and if you can speak the tongue of the Cree Indian you will find it more valuable than English, French, or any other language imported from the Old World.

The country passed through on our journey to this point is mixed prairie and woodland. For some forty or forty-five miles from Edmonton the land is good and for about half this distance it is fairly well settled and the magnificent crops bear witness to the fertility of the soil. After crossing the Vermilion river we pass through some twenty-five miles of sandy soil, too light for agriculture. The poplar, spruce and birch give way to the Banksian pine, some of which is large enough for building logs and for railway ties. The soil from this stretch of poor land, on to the Athabasca, is not as good as in the neighborhood of Edmonton, but might fairly be called second class. It is somewhat stony in places but produces excellent grasses, pea vine and vetches in abundance, and consequently is well adapted for grazing purposes. No timber, in sufficient quantity to be regarded as timber limits, is seen immediately along this trail, though I was informed that spruce of fair size

and in considerable quantities existed in certain places a few miles from it.

It being quite dark when we reached "The Landing" we had to wait till morning before we could gratify our desire of seeing for the first time the Athabasca, the most southerly tributary of that mighty river, the Mackenzie, which drains an area of country about three times as great as that of both branches of the Saskatchewan and which is a close rival in this respect of that other stream known as the great father of waters, the Mississippi. On rising the following morning we beheld a stream varying from one-quarter to half a mile in width flowing with a strong current between banks from 15 to 30 feet in height, the water being of a yellow color owing to recent heavy rains, but of good quality. From its rise in the Rocky Mountains to this point its course is similar to that of its nearest neighbor, the North Saskatchewan, flowing first northeasterly, then veering more to the east and south till it reaches this point, when it swings away almost at right angles, to the north, and the traveller who wishes to reach the Peace river has a choice of two routes. He can either

go down stream to Lake Athabasca, cross this lake and then down the Great Slave river a short distance to the junction of these two streams, or he can go up the Athabasca eighty miles to Lesser Slave river, then up the latter sixty miles to Lesser Slave Lake, then up the full length of this lake to the settlement at its western extremity, and from here overland eighty miles, where he will meet the Peace river some four hundred miles above its mouth before referred to. I chose the latter route. I had hoped at one time to go in by one route and return by the other, but the lateness of the season did not permit me.

"Going down stream is always easy," and nowhere is this saying more strikingly exemplified than in navigating the swift rivers of this country. If we had taken the route down the river and had been favored with fair wind on Lake Athabasca, we could probably have reached the mouth of the Peace in less than a week, but after this, whichever way we chose to return, we would have had the strong current against us, so strong in fact that our oars are ineffective and "tracking" is resorted to. This simply means towing the boat by means of a line, one end of which is attached to the bow of the boat while the other end is taken charge of by four boatmen, each harnessed to this end of the line. This tow line is several hundred feet in length and when the boat is ready for starting and being pushed out into the stream, you will see these men away up along the bank bending to their work as gaily as if it were a pastime. At every half hour the boatmen are relieved by other four, who have been resting in the meantime, and thus the work goes on for days and days in succession. In ordinary water they will make from twenty to twenty-five miles a day.

I never saw any labor that seemed to me so much like slavery. On the other hand, I never saw work so cheerfully done. The half-breed is the most cheerful and best natured individual in the world. Not a word of dissatisfaction was heard from any of these men during the whole distance of 140 miles from The Landing to Lesser Slave Lake; no quarrelling, and what is more, no profanity. Fancy the character of the work, pulling a boat some forty feet long by eight feet beam, and carrying eight or ten tons of freight for that distance along a river bank with no track save what little has been made by others at the same work, often along precipitous banks, sometimes across tributary



ATHABASCA LANDING.



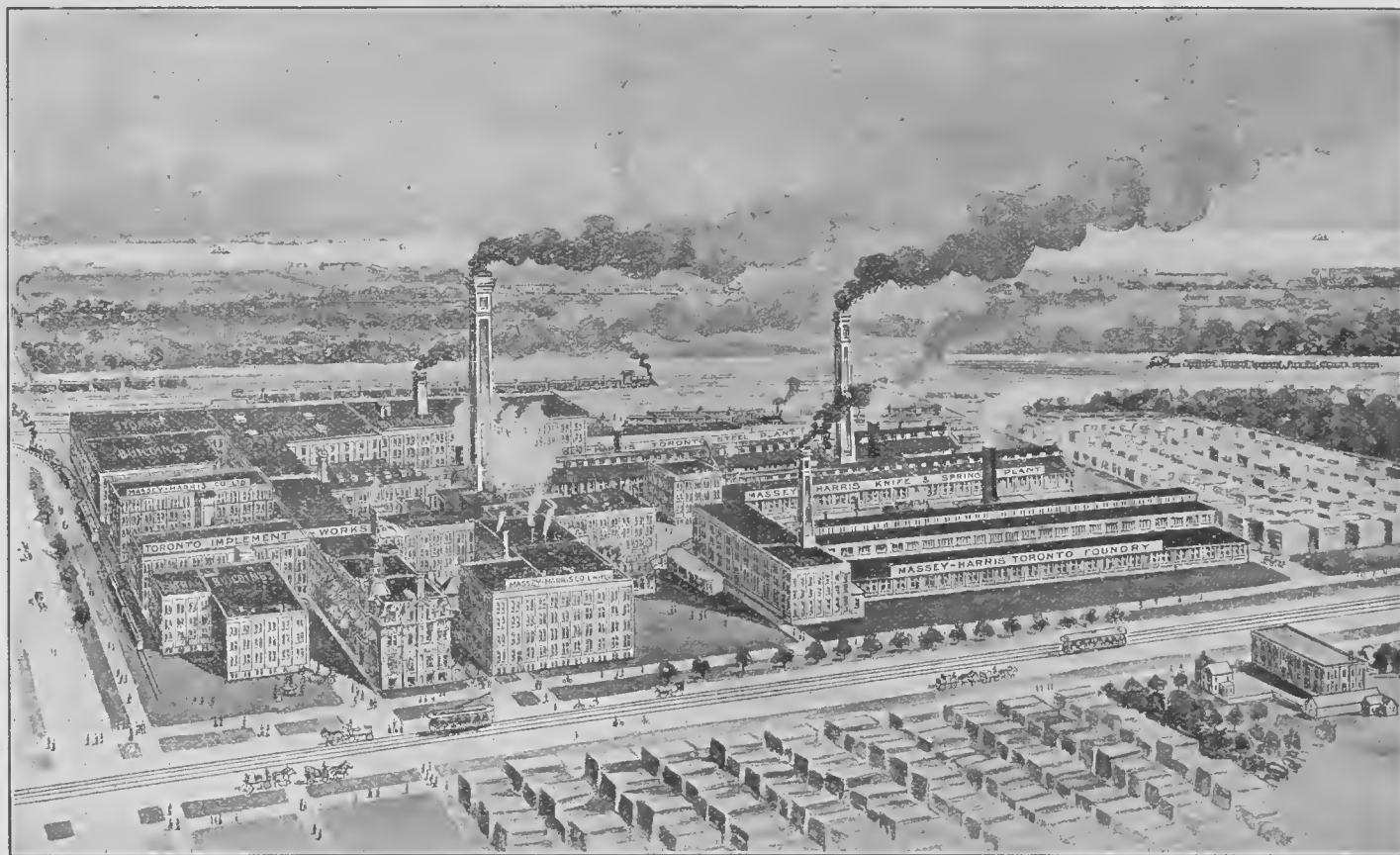
EAST END OF LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

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streams which could only be crossed by wading, and sometimes swimming, and then occasionally the boat grinding on a sand-bar, when the boatmen would have to jump out into the water, often up to their waists to shove her off; then fancy an ordinary crew of white men doing this work. I fear there would be much unpleasantness among the latter, by the way, and that the third commandment would not be strictly kept. And this is what is being done year after year in all that north country.

The day is near at hand, however, when these magnificent water stretches will be plied by boats propelled by steam. Indeed, it seems strange that this has been so long delayed. There is nothing to prevent a properly constructed steamer from navigating the whole route from Athabasca Landing to the west end of Lesser Slave Lake, a distance of over 200 miles. The Hudson's Bay Company did have a steamer on this route at one time, but she was too large to be successful, especially on the Little Slave river. On the Peace river, and also on the lower stretches of the Mackenzie, steamers are successfully run, one of them going every year far down the latter stream to near its entrance into the polar sea.

I had frequently heard good reports of this north country, but it was always difficult for me to believe that the fertile belt extended beyond the Saskatchewan valley. I was quite prepared to find good land in the immediate vicinity of the Peace river, but it was a revelation to find much the same quality of soil as exists in the famous Edmonton district extending all the way to that great river. To be sure, there are occasional swamps and some inferior land, but its general character, and especially the quality of the soil, is similar if not identical with that of the Saskatchewan valley.

As we ascend the Athabasca the destruction of timber by fire becomes less noticeable. Another feature is the greater height of the trees. The finest aspen (*populus tremuloides*) that I ever saw is found along this route, especially between Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing. These trees, though seldom over 16 inches in diameter, ran up to a height of 75 or 80 feet, and are very clean and straight and capable of making excellent building timber, fencing and fuel. There is also a fair sprinkling of spruce large enough for lumber. In some districts, especially near the larger streams, belts of this timber are found in sufficient quantities to make lumbering operations profitable when the country becomes settled and a local demand is created. It should be stated that even in the wooded districts there is not much undergrowth and the clearing of the land will not be laborious.

At the west end of Lesser Slave Lake,



WEST END OF LESSER SLAVE LAKE

and also at Peace river considerable settlements already exist where all the grains and vegetables of the Saskatchewan country ripen quite as early, if not earlier, than at Edmonton. The yield, especially of vegetables, at both these places and on the road between them is remarkable, and to show that the seasons are not unfavorable, I may mention that I saw a small field of potatoes being dug at Archdeacon Holmes' mission at the lake, and on expressing surprise at the great yield I was informed that in addition to what I saw they had been using them continuously at the boarding house since the 9th of July; not late for new potatoes in most parts of Ontario.

I visited the settlement above the Crossing at Peace River on the 15th of September, and though this season was about two weeks later than the average one I found nearly all the grain harvested. Only in one field of wheat was the work unfinished and the cutting of this was being attended to by a priest from the adjoining mission. The spectacle afforded by this good father of his flock clad in his gown seated on the self-binder and driving three horses was unique. I learned afterwards that the binder belonged to the Roman Catholic mission near by and that the wheat was owned by an Indian. The next day this priest started on a long journey to his old home in Bretange, France. I had the pleasure of travelling with him all

the way from Lesser Slave Lake to Winnipeg and learning much of his life in these wilds. He had been in the Athabasca and Peace River districts continuously for twenty-seven years and had never been even as far south as Edmonton for twenty-five years. He was then on his way to the home of his youth to visit his aged mother, but expected to return next spring to his life-work in the wilderness.

I regretted very much that time did not permit me to see more of the Peace River settlement. I was unable to get further up the river than the Mission above referred to, but I had an opportunity of seeing the fine fields of grain and also the produce of the garden at this Mission. Everything that we grow in Old Canada seemed to be found here. Turnips, beets, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, Indian corn, potatoes, pumpkins, tobacco and melons, cucumbers, etc., were found growing luxuriantly in this wonderfully fertile valley. Whether the high tableland above the valley of the river and away from the influence of the water will be as free from summer frosts remains to be answered. It is quite evident that the proximity of the river would tend to equalize the temperature along its banks, but I saw good grain and excellent vegetables growing on the upland twenty miles south of the river. On the night of the 16th of September, at the latter place, there was a frost that

caused a scum of ice on the water, but both vegetables and grain seemed to have passed the stage when they would receive any damage from it.

The whole country from the Saskatchewan to the upper Peace, as far as I was able to ascertain, might be called, if not a plain, at least a level country, very similar in this respect to the prairie region of the Saskatchewan. I am quite aware of the existence of what are known as the Swan Hills, but I question if they are higher than the Eagle Hills near Battleford, while in the whole distance between Lesser Slave Lake and the Peace River we scarcely find an elevation anywhere of sufficient height to deserve the name of a hill. With the exception of two stretches of prairie on this road, one five or six miles and the other eight or ten miles long the country is more or less wooded. The land is for the most part clay and quite heavy enough, and the abundance of pea vine and vetches through it indicate its quality.

The view of the valley of the Peace River, as it is approached on this trail from the south, is magnificent. Looking to the west, we see a great expanse of elevated tableland, which appears as level as the waveless sea. This is cut in twain by a valley some 600 feet deep, at the bottom of which glistens the blue water of the Peace, with its sandbars and islands stretching away as far as the eye can reach. These islands, clothed with stately spruce trees, untouched as yet by that great despoiler of sylvan beauty, the forest fire, add immensely to the grandeur of the picture. The valley of the Smoky and of the Little Heart cut into the main valley from the south and give variety to the scene. Altogether this is undoubtedly one of the finest views of natural scenery to be met with on this continent. I was unfortunate in my efforts to get a good photograph of it, but I hope yet to see it made the subject of a painting by some good landscape artist.

As railway construction through this country will not be difficult, it is more than probable that in a few years we will see these upper waters of the Mackenzie tapped by a line of railway over which will pass the freight to points where it can be met by boats and carried down stream and distributed with little difficulty along the many hundreds of miles of water routes in this great valley.

It is difficult to restrain the imagination when we survey the wondrous possibilities of this region with its great wealth of natural resources so attractive to the enterprising pioneer. Good soil, timber, coal and fisheries, with a climate which the chinooks render milder than that enjoyed five degrees farther south—all these combine to make it a most desirable field for settlement.

There are many other points I should



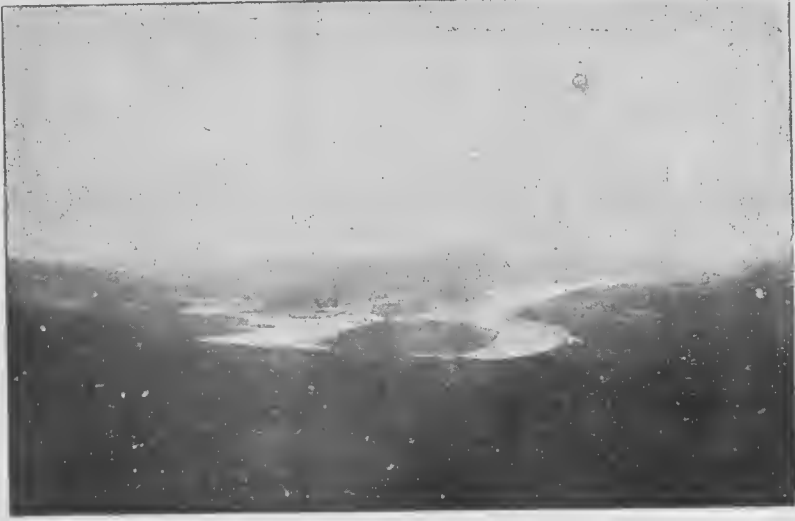
ON THE ATHABASCA RIVER

like to notice, but time and space will permit of only a brief reference to them. The visit of the Klondykers a few years ago on their way to the Yukon was an event of great importance to the settlers, and the story of the hardships these poor fellows endured, frequently resulting in death, is sad to listen to. Some of them have, however, turned failure into success by settling in the country.

The fur trade of the country is worthy of more than a passing reference, while the native Indian is a character deserving attention. The professional hunter, whether European, half-breed or In-

C. S. Clendening, Sec'y-treas., Lansdowne Farmers' Inst., Bradwardine, Man., Dec. 12, 1902:—"I suppose you are human enough to allow me to congratulate you on the increasing size and value of The Nor'-West Farmer. You give us an agricultural paper second to none, and we as farmers are proud of it and grateful to its publishers. On behalf of the Institute I wish you every success in the coming year."

Geo. Snyder, Corning, California, Dec. 10, 1902: "I have taken The Nor'-West Farmer for several years when in Manitoba, and think it is the most comprehensive in matters relating to



JUNCTION OF SMOKY AND PEACE RIVERS

dian, is also a unique type of humanity and one whose experiences in the wilderness and among the wild animals of the forest are as interesting as one of Seton-Thompson's lectures, but I fear I have digressed too far already.

F. W. Harris, Wawanesa, Man., Dec. 16, 1902: "The Nor'-West Farmer is the most desirable one of three farm papers which I take."

agriculture for the Northwest of Canada. It is brimful of most valuable information. Send it along again for a year. I have a notion of going back to that part and would not be without your paper."

J. B. Swallow, Willow Brook, Assa., Dec. 18, 1902: "We are always glad to get The Nor'-West Farmer, and should miss its bi-monthly advent more than any paper we take."

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What Makes a Better Gift?

Suitable for Any Member of the Household.

*One of the Grandest and Largest Stocks in
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We have issued a very neat little illustrated Booklet of a number of lines specially selected for holiday trade.

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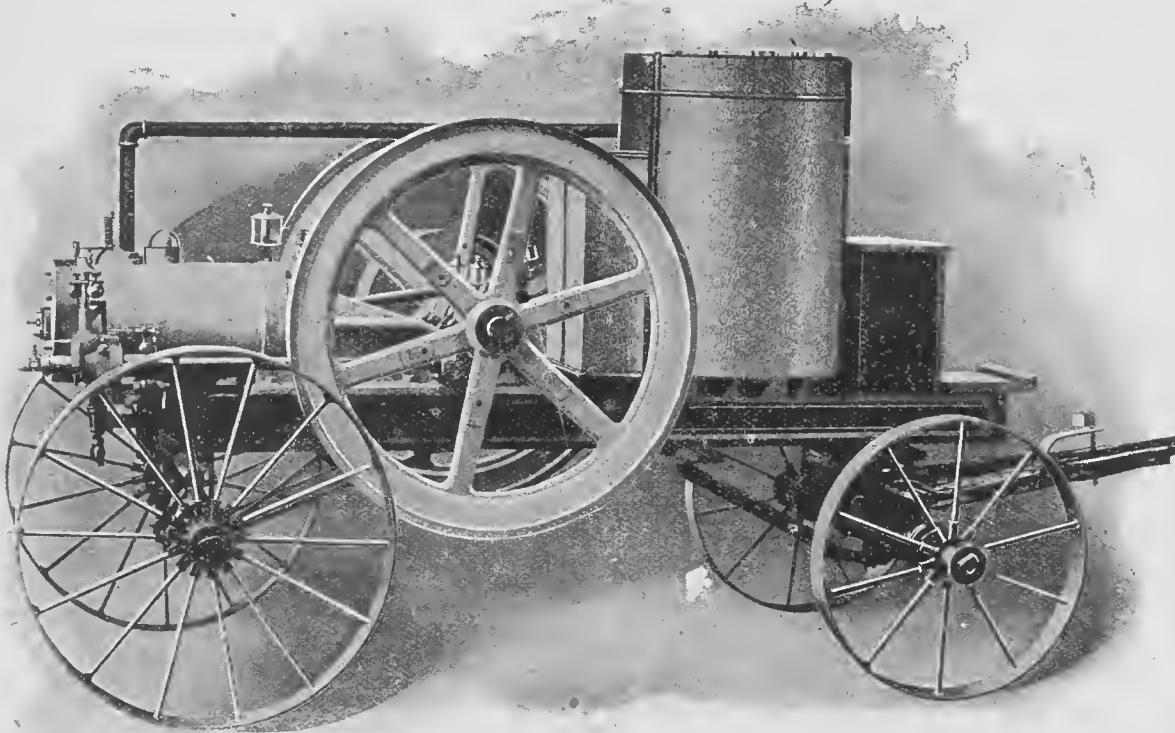
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Every Engine Guaranteed to Do Its Work.

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Office and Warehouse, 124 Princess Street.

Weeds Injurious to Stock in N. W. T.

Specially Written for The Nor-West Farmer by T. N. Willing, Territorial Weed Inspector.

Losses amongst stock caused by the eating of injurious plants are more frequent than is generally supposed. Many an animal dies and is left on the prairie for the coyotes, the birds and the insects to devour, without the owner having any definite idea of the cause of his loss, which may be laid to blackleg, swamp fever or "poisonous weeds," which is somewhat ambiguous. To help identify the weed which may have caused the trouble, I will here mention some of the most frequent sources of danger and will lay before you the results of some investigations which have been carried on relative to this matter, quoting freely from bulletins issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and from other publications. The plants which cause fatalities are not all poisonous, but the injury is sometimes mechanical in its nature, as in the case of the

CROCUS ANEMONE.

This is a beautiful purplish cup-shaped flower that is very abundant in some localities in the early spring. Close observation on the part of some Alberta shepherds showed that deaths were frequent in a bunch of sheep after feeding greedily on these flowers, and investigation



CROCUS ANEMONE.

proved that numerous balls of felt, composed of the fine hairs with which the plant is covered, formed in the stomachs and impaired the digestion to such an extent as to cause death. Knowing this, a shepherd should avoid letting his sheep graze where the anemone is abundant.

SPEAR GRASS.

It has been known for years that this grass makes victims of some of the lambs in seasons which have been favorable for the production of seed, but it is a valuable grass for winter grazing, as the barbed seeds have then fallen.

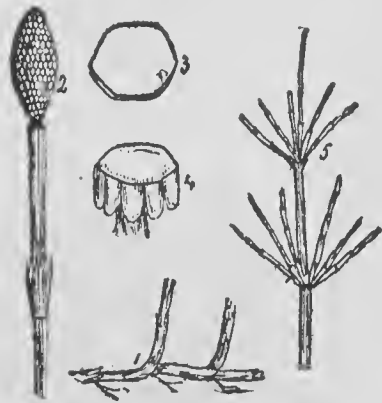
SKUNK-TAIL OR BARLEY-GRASS.

This grass causes trouble of a mechanical nature when prevalent in hay fed to the horses or sheep. The awned seeds work into the numerous membranes of the mouth and throat to such an extent that ulceration of the jaw bones may be the result or an enlargement may be produced which may be mistaken for actinomycosis. Hay meadows where there is much of this grass should be cut early enough to prevent the seed developing.

HORSE-TAIL OR SCOURING RUSH

has been very abundant in some localities that have experienced an excessive rainfall and suspicion has turned to it. There is apparently no evidence against the weed here, although several species of it have been accused of poisoning horses and sheep in Europe and America, but investigations by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture do not seem to bear out the supposition that the plant contains a specific poison. I have also noticed the following reference: "It appears probable that equisetum arvensis often causes serious poisoning of horses in Vermont and is fatal when eaten in considerable

quantity. It is believed to be the cause of blind or stomach staggers, and is doubtless the cause of more loss to stock owners in Vermont than any other plant. Conflicting evidence is presented relating to its poisonous action in reference to sheep. Cattle are said to feed upon it with impunity." The consump-



FIELD HORSE TAIL.

tion of a large quantity of any species of the horse-tail would probably cause derangement of the system because of its harsh scouring action in the mouth and intestinal tract, due to the large proportion of silica in its composition.

OAT SMUT.

When abundant in a crop which may be cut for green feed, oat smut may cause irritation and congestion. A number of fatalities amongst cattle in Northern Alberta have been laid to this. In Montana a lot of cows were fed on smutty hay and within twelve hours after the first feed one-half of them died with symptoms of gastritis and cerebral excitement. No more of the hay was fed and no more deaths resulted. A post mortem examination showed the stomachs much congested. This is another argument in favor of treating the seed with formalin.

ERGOT.

Ergot has been extremely abundant this season in a number of native grasses and also in timothy. It is probable therefore that ergotism may develop during the winter from the feeding of hay containing this fungus growth. A warning bulletin on this subject was issued by the Kansas Experiment Station last fall, and I will quote from it:—

"Ergot is a fungus which replaces the ordinary seed or grain with a black or brown-black grain, cylindrical, pointed and slightly curved. Cold weather and scarcity of drinking water seem to favor development of ergotism. Ergot lessens the blood supply and the tail or ears may swell, get cold, die and slough off. When the feet are affected the animal gets very lame. Ergot causes abortion, and also affects the nervous system, causing trembling of the muscles, weakness, staggering gait, and sometimes convulsions. The digestive system is often affected and there may be purging, indigestion and abdominal pain. Cattle are more seriously affected than horses. Avoid feeding ergot. A purge of one pound of Epsom salts for adult cattle or a quart of raw linseed oil for horses should be given. Give sloppy, nutritious foods, with plenty of drinking water. Bathe affected parts with hot water, rub to stimulate circulation and apply antiseptics such as 5% carbolic solution."

(To be continued.)

To Check the Trusts.

The announcement was made by President Roosevelt during the year, when action was taken by the U. S. Government to inquire into the formation of the beef trust, that it was time the Federal Government framed legislation to control the trusts. This he has followed up and has caused legislation to be brought before Congress. A sub-committee of the committee of the House, having trust legislation under consideration has reported favorably on the publicity bill. It is provided that every corporation with

Japanese Fern Balls

Will grow and thrive under the most adverse conditions.

This beautiful novelty is an importation from Japan and is certainly the finest addition to the Fernery yet introduced. The Ball is composed of the Japanese Island Fern Roots and Sphagnum Moss, and so constructed as to send out leaves of beautiful emerald green from every point. They are quite hardy, grow rapidly and make a handsome ornament for the home, conservatory or greenhouse. **Directions for Starting**—Place ball in water for fifteen minutes and then suspend in any desired position; repeat every two days until growth is started, after which sprinkle occasionally as required. To use in fern dish, cut ball in halves, placing flat side down thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. The Fern ball may be allowed to dry up at any time and be set away, and started again by watering same as before. These arrive about the middle of December, and grow much faster if procured and started immediately on their arrival.

Dormant Balls, about 8 inches diameter, 40c. each; postpaid 50c. each.
" " " 5 " " 30c. " " 35c. "

Our beautifully illustrated Catalogue of everything valuable in Seeds for 1903, will be ready early in January and mailed free to all applicants. **Send for it.**

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Merchants, HAMILTON, Ont.

Lumber for Farmers

Before building, communicate with us, as we are prepared to sell Pine, Spruce, Cedar and Tamarac Lumber of all dimensions in car load lots at lowest prices. Write for prices.

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Because it is the best quality.

Because it is the most lasting chew.

Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.

Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.

Because we guarantee every plug, and

Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd

THE BEST WATCH FOR THE MONEY.

We will sell you a gents genuine Waltham Stem Wind 17-Jewel Movement in an open face Nickel Case for \$11.00, or in a 20-year Gold Filled Case for \$15.00. A special guarantee goes with each watch.

Our repairing department is as efficient as can be. A post card will bring you a mailing box.

D. A. REESOR,
"The Jeweler," Brandon, Man.
Official Watch Insp. for C.P.R.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Land Seekers, Investors, LOOK THIS WAY!

I have for sale in the Souris District some of the best wheat-growing land in Manitoba, mostly all improved farms, the average yield this year being over 30 bushels per acre, good schools and churches, also good railway facilities and markets.

Send for lists to

W. G. HETHERINGTON,
Real Estate Agent,
SOURIS, MAN.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

a capital stock of over \$500,000 shall file with the interstate commerce commission a most comprehensive statement as to business, stock issued, outstanding and paid in, property owned, earnings, income, operating expenses, dividends, salaries, etc. Provision is also made for "a tax of 1 per cent. per annum on so much of the capital stock outstanding which is not fully paid in cash or other property at its full cash market value and for collecting of the tax. Any concern failing to make the return as required under the bill or failing to pay the tax imposed is to be restrained on the suit of the United States from engaging in entering State or foreign commerce."

We trust our Federal ministers will also show an equally willing spirit to grapple with the trust question.

SENSATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Joseph Boone, Seven Years a Hopeless Invalid, Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Discharged from Hospital as Incurable, Given Up by Doctors—He is Now Back at His Work Again.

Cottell's Cove, Nfld., Dec. 15 (Special).—Among the lobster fishermen here the wonderful cure of Joseph Boone, one of their number, has created a sensation. They look on it as approaching the miraculous.

For eight years, Joseph Boone was a hopeless invalid. For seven years he was unable to work. He was discharged from the hospital after seven months treatment as incurable. Several doctors tried in vain to give him relief for those terrible pains and aches arising from Kidney Complaint.

The cure of a friend by Dodd's Kidney Pills tempted him to try them. He used three dozen boxes and to-day he is working at lobster fishing and doing as big a day's work as any of his mates.

This in brief is the story of Joseph Boone. He has to tell it often to people who never expected to see him do a day's work again and he always adds:—

"I am still using Dodd's Kidney Pills and I find a great benefit in every box I use. I can scarcely believe it is myself in it at all after seven years of such suffering from complicated complaint of the Back and Kidneys."

International Live Stock Exhibition.

The show held at Chicago the first week of December was one of which American breeders and feeders might well be proud. The first part of the programme was the formal opening of the new live stock building, at which the Hon. James Wilson, U. S. Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, made suitable compliments to the enterprise of the promoters and prospective benefits to the live stock interests of the show then opened. The building cost \$100,000, and no effort has been spared to make an immediate and permanent success of this great undertaking, which was only possible in Chicago.

Great as was the interest felt in the show of breeding stock to which hundreds of the best men in the business contributed liberally, the turnout of butchers' stock was, if possible, more attractive. To win in such a competition is the highest honor possible to the western feeder, and it is only by very small odds that the victor can hope to surpass the scores of skilled rivals whom he has to encounter.

HORSES.

Never before were so many first-class draft horses collected at any one point on this continent. The rivalry between the Percherons and Clydesdales was very keen, and no expense was spared by their backers in getting together the very best.

The Percherons were most numerous, several recent winners of high honors being among them. Most of them were black. In aged stallions, Fowler's Pourquoi Pas, last year's champion, was again 1st. In a splendid ring of 3-year-olds McLaughlin's Orangite was 1st. The 2-year-olds were even better and more numerous. Most of them weighed from 1,900 to 2,100 lbs. Dunham's Diamant was 1st.

The Clydesdales, though less numerous, were still of high quality. Robert Beith, of Bowmanville, Ont., was judge. In aged stallions the awards were Graham Bros.' Young McQueen 1st and championship, Clarke's Pleasant Prince 2nd, Galbraith & Sons' Concord 3rd. In 3-year-olds, Galbraith 1st on Sturdy Royal, and 5th, Lay Bros. 2nd on Prince Grandeur, Grahams 4th. In 2-year-olds, Clarke's Matchless Macgregor 1st, Grahams 4th, Galbraiths 5th. Champion mare was found in Holloway's Lady Superior. Holloway had quite the best of it all through the female list.

Shires were fewer in number but of very high excellence. In aged stallions, Burgess had 1st and championship with Southgate Marmion. Truman & Son got female championship with Enfielduchsia. They had several other awards including 1st on 2-year-old stallion.

Suffolks were fewer but of high quality and mostly imported. Galbraith and Truman divided the honors.

About the greatest interest of all was felt by the general public in the classes for draft horses in harness. Last year the Clydesdales had the best of it. The Percheron men this year brought out a still better class of horses. The fight was really between the great packing houses, Nels Morris & Co. with Clydes, and Armour & Co., with Percherons. Professor Curtis, of Iowa, was single judge. In class for single mare or gelding Morris had 1st, 2nd and 4th places, Armour 3rd, Galbraith 5th. In class for 1,500 to 1,750 lbs. the Clydes again had it. For pairs 3,000 to 3,500, Percherons had 1st and 2nd. For pair over 3,500, Morris had 1st and 2nd with Clydes, Armour 3rd, Galbraith 5th. For 3 horses abreast Morris had 1st and 3rd, Armour 2nd. For 4-horse teams, 3,000 to 3,500, Swift & Co.'s Percherons were 1st. For 4-horse teams over 3,500, Morris had 1st, Armour 2nd. The climax was reached when the 6-horse teams drove into the ring before cheering thousands, the mettle of both horses and drivers were severely tried. Again Morris led, Armour's and Swift's following. Thus practically all along the line the Clydes triumphed and their backers were correspondingly jubilant.



The Above Photograph Shows the Superior Disc Drill at Work in a Field Trial at London, Ont.

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SINGLE DISC
DOUBLE DISC
SHOE and HOE

DRILLS

The Most Perfect
Seeding Machines
that ever put in a
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Are as easily managed
as a road cart.

THE SUPERIOR is recognized in every grain-growing country in the world as the standard and leading grain drill. We make large and small machines for sowing all kinds of grain—wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, beans, corn, millet, rape, alfalfa, etc.

SUPERIOR DRILLS have more features of genuine merit—features that save time, worry, seed and labor—than any other grain drill.

INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF THE SUPERIOR.

WRITE TO

THE CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CATTLE.

In cattle the foremost men of the middle west came in with the pick of the year's shows and a few new ones. The Shorthorns came out 200 strong, the females, if anything, better as a whole than the males. Col. Casey's unbeaten Scotch bull, Choice Goods, was again at the top of the aged bull class and senior champion. Harding & Son had junior championship with Ceremonious Archer. In bull calves, Clarke, St. Cloud, showed Royal Wonder, an outstanding winner. In females, Hanna's Village Rose, a winner at recent shows, was protested as a non-breeder and thrown out, leaving her great rival, Ruberta, now owned by Casey, at the top. In 2-year-olds Hanna's Village Belle 1st, and Bowen's Vain Beauty 2nd, were very fine examples of the breed. Village Belle had female championship and Bowen's Queen of Beauty junior championship.

Herefords numbered 216. The grand champion of the bulls was Leigh's imported Britisher. Junior male champion, Harris' Goodenough. Grand champion female, Van Natta's Queenly. Junior champion female, Steward & Hutcheon's Beau's Queen.

Polled Angus breeding stock was equal to the occasion. The bulls were of more even excellence than ever before, and their victories in the beef classes were confirmation of their claims as a great beef breed, particularly for the middle States.

Galloways, though less numerous, were of high and even excellence, and the

Hope farm importations had good places. Wm. Martin had 2nd and 3rd on his 2-year-old bulls Eustace and Randolph 2d. He had also 3rd on his 2-year-old heifer Ella 3rd. Senior championship went to Swigart's Druid of Castlemilk. The top price at the subsequent sale went to Martin's Royal Scot, which made \$1,000, Randolph made \$525. He also sold females at \$400, \$365, \$305 and \$300. Mr. Martin also bought three females.

The car lots were first divided into districts and the winners competed for grand championship, which went to Charles Escher, Botna, Iowa, for Angus. Casey's Shorthorns a close second.

On pure-bred Shorthorns, Jas. Rennie & Son, Wick, Ont., got 1st over Iowa college and three other prizes, thus maintaining the honor of Ontario in very hot company.

For single steers, Iowa college had 1st on the Angus Shamrock, 1st on the Shorthorn Prince of Quality, and 1st on yearling Angus. Shamrock was later on made grand champion. At 38 months he weighs 1,800 lbs. and sold at 56 cts. a pound or \$1,010.80 in all. His winnings during the week were \$535 more.

In the competition between the agricultural colleges, Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, Ont., gave the awards. Iowa and Minnesota had a pretty keen fight in cattle over 24 months, Iowa taking 1st, 2nd and 3rd with Angus steers. In steers 12 months to 24, Iowa had 1st, 3rd and 4th, Minnesota 2nd. In next class Minnesota got 1st with the smallest steer in the ring.

A competition of great interest was

the judging by students for an \$800 trophy given for competition between students of colleges judging four classes of stock, and for money prizes to the individual students. Iowa once more came to the top with a score of 2,402, Minnesota followed with 2,388, Wisconsin 2,344, Ontario 2,328, Michigan 2,189.

For the individual scores, C. Gray, Iowa, had \$100. Three Ontario students made \$45, \$30 and \$25. These were all college students. An outside farmer's son made \$12.

DOUBLE CAM BRADLEY STEEL HAY PRESS

One horse can operate it. Very easy for two. Send for circular.

NOT A COG NOR CHAIN ABOUT IT.

Simplest Press Made.

LOW BRIDGE

Lifting Jack goes with each Press. Powerful—pulls full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon 2 horses draw it on common roads.

Has an AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.

DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL.

ALEX. C. McRAE, AGENT, WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Pumps That Made Macgregor Famous

Don't break your back drawing water with a rope when you can get a good stock Pump that will fill a pail in three strokes for \$12.00.

Write to **JAS. MATHEWS, MACGREGOR, Man.**

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

THE T. G. MANDT WAGON

A Few of the Many Reasons Why it is  Best Wagon on the Market

It is manufactured from the very best and thoroughly seasoned material.

It excels all others in good looks and finish.

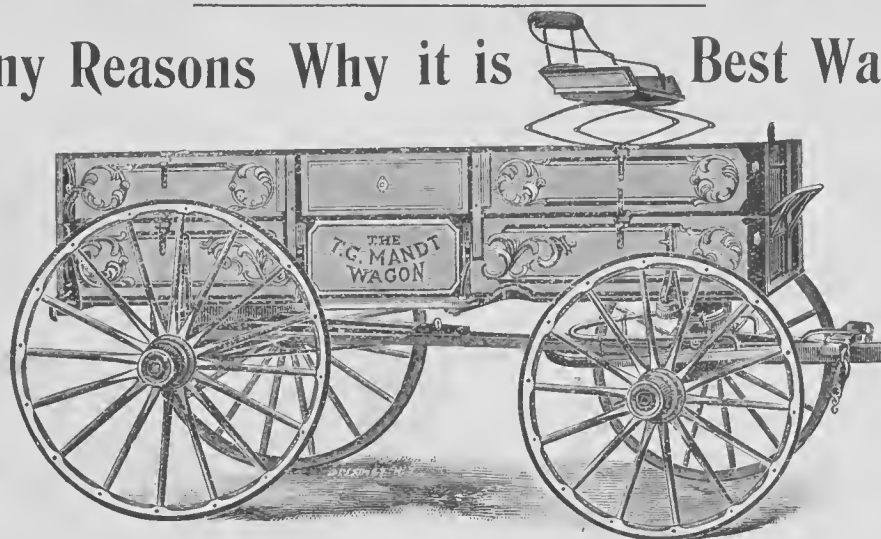
It is the easiest running wagon in the world.

The gears are clipped, not bolted.

The skeins have dust and sandproof collars.

The axle has a steel spring truss rod, and braces from skein to hounds.

The wheels have black birch hubs, and second growth spokes.



The wheels have bent white oak felloes, bolted and clipped joints, with heavy tires.

The felloes are riveted at side of each spoke.

The tongue is steel stripped, full length underneath.

The side boards and end boards have hardwood cleats, riveted ends.

The box has steel grain strips on inside thus making a perfect tight box.

The bottoms have hardwood cleats on top of bolsters.

Double eccentric lever top box holders.

THE ABOVE IS AN INDEX OF THE SUPERIOR POINTS ON THIS WAGON.

Nothing is spared—quality of material, workmanship or finish; and with the many new patent improvements it excels all others, and stands in the market to-day without a rival.

We also have the **"GENUINE FISH BROS WAGON"**
Made Only at Racine Wisconsin.

whose reputation
for durability and easy running
is well established.

We sell the Famous "Flying Dutchman" line of WALKING PLOWS—Breakers and Stubble. SULKY PLOWS, GANG PLOWS, ROTARY PLOWS, DISC HARROWS, PIPE and "U" Bar LEVER HARROWS, CHANNELL and BOSS HARROWS, POTATO DIGGERS, BEET SEEDERS and CULTIVATORS.

For further particulars call or write

And The TUDHOPE line of CARRIAGES and SLEIGHS.

The Canadian Moline Plow Co, Winnipeg

An Agricultural College for Manitoba.

Premier Roblin made an important announcement at Brandon recently in an address before the Young Men's Conservative Association. After showing the wonderful growth of our crops and pointing out that the province was essentially an agricultural one, he went on to say:—

"This being the result of the past, we have thought it wise to consider what additional help the government of this province can give to the farmers of this country in the future, and after careful deliberation and a full study of the question, the government has come to the definite conclusion that the great agricultural interests of this country can be further developed, and the men who till the soil of this province can be assisted by having a school where agriculture can be taught in a direct and practical way, and, therefore, I announce to you to-night that it is the purpose of the government to recommend to the parliament that will sit in a short time in Winnipeg the establishment of an agricultural college in and for the Province of Manitoba. We think that it is our duty to provide every facility for the sons and daughters of the farmers of Manitoba to educate themselves so that they can more intelligently follow the avocation of farming than they have been able to do in the past and to that end we have decided to establish the agricultural college. Upon what particular line, and to what extent we may be able to endow it at the beginning, I cannot at this moment tell, but I believe the plan when announced will recommend itself to the farmers and the business men of this country as well, as agriculture is the great staple industry of the province."

This news will be appreciated by all farmers we feel sure, but it will be some time yet before a college is in working order.

Lacombe, Alta., has decided that its next fair shall be a summer one.

New Zealand Agriculture.

The tenth agricultural report of the colony of New Zealand has just reached us. Very careful attention is given by the government to all departments. Perhaps the most progressive of their industries is dairying. In 1883 their exports of dairy produce were worth \$245,000. In ten years they had increased to \$1,771,000, and for the year ending March 31st, 1902, they had mounted to \$5,866,000. Fully five-sixths of this amount was for butter. The climate is specially adapted for dairying, and their product sells well on the British markets. An other great industry is sheep growing. At present they have over 20,000,000 of sheep. The tremendous destruction of Australian stock by drouth has raised the price of sheep to a wonderful extent and the farmers are growing rich over the ruin of their neighbors. Their last wheat crop only covered 163,462 acres, with average yields of 24.76 bushels an acre. Not much more wheat is grown than enough to feed their own population of 835,000. Besides the natural herbage of the country a vast breadth of artificial grasses is provided as pasture. There are little short of 12,000,000 acres of seeded grass in the colony. Over 400,000 acres of oats are grown, giving a total yield of 15,000,000 bushels last year, or 37.06 bushels per acre. They own 1,361,000 head of cattle, 280,000 horses, and 224,000 swine. It is interesting to compare the details of their agricultural industries with our own and note how these are influenced by climatic conditions.

Nearly every public industry is inspected by the government and expert advice and supervision given to all rising industries. Old friends of J. A. Kinsella, who was three years ago appointed Dairy Commissioner to the colony, will be pleased to learn that he still fills that position with his customary efficiency. He is doing his utmost to keep the dairy industry abreast of the best intelligence of the day.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

W. G. FONSECA

Handles Exclusively

THE GENUINE

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WOOL

MICA

Roofing.



Manufactured in Canada especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Twelve years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. The best proof of its reliable quality is the fact that the C.P.R. has been using it for the last six years in large quantities. The C.N.R. is also using it.

Mr W. G. Fonseca,

Dear Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to state that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing" I bought of you seven years ago to cover a building, is satisfactory to this day. By painting over and resanding I believe it will require no more care for ten years.

(Signed) GEO. MOOR, Furby Street.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing," handled by you, is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house, and roof over the new engine at the mill, have all been roofed with this material and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.

Dear Sir,—The roof of my flock, corner of Main and Jarvis streets, was covered five years ago with the "All-Wool" Mica Roofing you handle. I am pleased to give my testimony to the superior quality of the felting. It is both wind and water proof.

(Signed) (ALD) D. A. RITCHIE.

It is economy to use the best Roofing.

Mica Paint No 3 preserves tin roofs, covers well, will stop, without fail, leaking tin roofs as nothing else can do.

Mica Paint No 2 preserves shingles from warping, splitting, gathering moss; will not rust, crack or peel off.

Send for samples and booklet.

W. G. FONSECA,

Real Estate Agent.

176 Higgins Ave, WINNIPEG, Man

My Success With Poultry.*By George Wood, Louise Bridge, Man.*

In the fall of 1889 I commenced keeping poultry on a small scale, by buying one dozen mongrel hens and a rooster. They were all colors, shapes and ages. I commenced by keeping a careful egg account, which the first year averaged 96 eggs per hen for the year.

The following fall, a friend of mine having a nice pen of Leghorns and a poor place in which to winter them, asked me if I would winter them for him. I took them home and placed them in a pen alongside of my mongrels. I kept an accurate account of the eggs laid by the pen of Leghorns, and in the spring when my friend took the birds away I was surprised to find that they had laid almost three times as many eggs as my mongrels.

I at once sent off to New York State for a trio of pure-bred White Leghorns, which cost me \$22.50—quite a high figure I thought at the time. But I was satisfied they would more than repay me, and I was not disappointed. Of course, I discarded the mongrels with the exception of a few cluckers for hatching. My egg account showed a steady gain, and in five years' time I had built up my egg yield from 96 eggs per hen per year to 173. In the next year (1897) I had reached an average of 179. In the next year (1898) I made another substantial gain, the average for the year being 194 per hen.

These figures are worth noting, being a little more than double that of the starting point, eight years before. Such a gain in the egg production cannot be brought about in a year or two, but it can be accomplished by selecting and breeding from your best layers, keeping no hens over three years old, intelligent feeding and by patience and hard work.

I have a great demand for eggs in the hatching season, in fact the demand is greater than the supply, and I can never raise enough stock to supply the demand.

I attribute my success to good care, believing that poultry need just as much care as you give your horse, cow or pig. Any thoughtful, intelligent farmer, with the aid of a good poultry paper, can do as well, and better, than I have with his poultry, for he has every advantage, being in a position to raise all his own feed, such as wheat, oats, turnips for green food in the winter (this is important), and all the straw he needs for the floor.

Why is it that so many farmers cry down poultry, and say they don't pay? The reason is they don't give them a proper building. Any old place will do for poultry, any kind of feed will do, and fed any old time at all. That is the way the majority of farmers use their poultry. Then they say they don't pay. The farmer would rather send his wheat down east to fatten the poultry down there, to be shipped back to Manitoba.

Statistics show that there is imported into Manitoba every Christmas time about \$75,000 worth of poultry. This is not all. At the least calculation, there is \$25,000 worth shipped from Ontario to British Columbia every Christmas. Manitoba farmers should not only be supplying their own market with poultry, but should be supplying B. C. also, and keep that \$100,000 amongst themselves.

In conclusion, I might say: Give your poultry a good building and the same care as you give the rest of your stock and you will find that poultry will be one of the best paying industries on the farm. The poultry business will never be overdone as long as mongrels exist.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS

A lot of well grown Cockerels for sale—Choice—These birds are from the best stock in Ontario and full brothers of the winning chicks at Winnipeg Ind. Ex. Colors true. Show birds, \$5.00 each.

Also English Silver Wyandottes, both sexes—Bred from birds imported from S. Butterfield, finest lot I ever raised, all show birds, no culls.

W. J. LUMSDEN, HANLAN, MAN.

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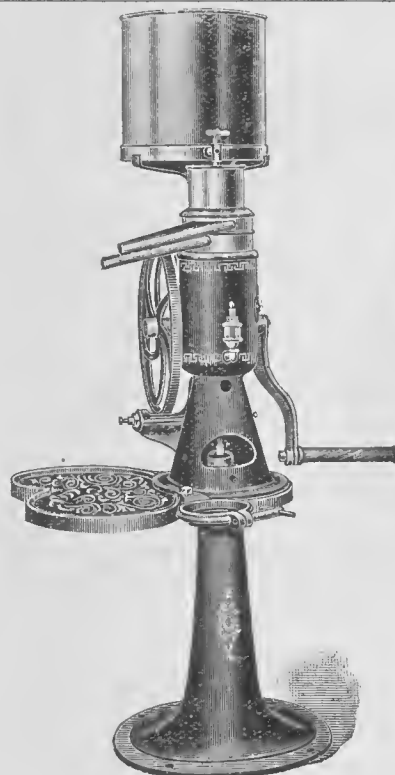


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BECAUSE it gets all the cream, saving enough extra butter for to pay for itself in a short time.

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BECAUSE it is so simple in principle and is so well built.

In Every Way, from Every Point of View, it is the Most Economical of All Separators.

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King Edward as an Agriculturist and Breeder of Live Stock.

Numerous and important as are the claims upon the attention of His Majesty King Edward VII, and heavy though the demands upon his time, agriculturists and breeders of live stock have always been able to feel that their interests and their pursuits have had a foremost place in royal esteem. From the date when the King, as Prince of Wales, took up his residence at Sandringham he has shown a great interest in his studs, herds and flocks; and the well-deserved successes which His Majesty has won as breeder and exhibitor have been a source of very real gratification to those of his subjects who meet him in honorable competition in show-yard and by sale-ring.

Agricultural England owes much, directly and indirectly to our late Queen and to King Edward VII for the part they have taken as breeders of horses and cattle. The patronage of Royalty must ever be beneficial to the industry upon which it is bestowed, and when the Royal patronage takes the practical shape of personal participation by the Sovereign, the benefits conferred are commonly enhanced. This needs little demonstration; the management of the Royal studs and herds is entrusted to the most competent men, and the appearance at any sale of an agent from Sandringham confers a distinction upon that sale, which cannot fail to make itself felt in the gratifying shape of spirited bidding and enhanced prices, where Royalty or

cerning the selection of horses, cattle, and sheep for exhibition and inclusion in the periodical sales; and while in residence at his Norfolk home the King's visits to the stables and home farms are almost of daily occurrence.

As a breeder of Shire horses His Majesty has achieved great success, and his share in the industry has been productive of not a little advantage to it. He consented to become President of the Shire Horse Society in 1886, and was again elected President in 1899. His support gave Shire horse breeding notable impetus in the latter eighties, and the stimulus thus afforded has been of lasting benefit. The Sandringham Shire stud in these days numbered nearly a hundred animals, descendants of William the Conqueror, Prince William, Staunton Hero, Thumper, Honest Tom, True Briton, Enterprise of Cannock, Majestic, Charter, and Hyperium among others. The purchases for the stud have always been made with liberality and judgment; it may be remembered that at the famous Scawby Hall sale in 1891, the mares Lightning, Casket, and Sunlight fell to the bids of His Majesty's agents at 240 gns., 230 gns., and 145 gns. respectively. It was in this year that the then Prince of Wales presented to Sir Walter Gilbey the richly-deserved testimonial portrait, for which over 1,200 gentlemen interested had subscribed in recognition of his valuable services to horse breeding generally. Topsman, a son of the great Premier, 2646, was bought for the Sandringham Shire stud in 1892 for 500 gns. The sales have al-



ROYAL DUKE, CHAMPION SHORTHORN BULL AT THE ROYAL SHOW, 1902.
The Property of His Majesty King Edward VII.

its accredited representative comes, thither flocks the outside public, and the presence of the King at any of our great shows is a guarantee for the large attendance which brings prosperity to the promoting society, and strengthens its hands to advance the interests of agriculture.

The King has four times acted as president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and has attended many of its shows.

Thanks in no small degree to the example set by His Majesty for many years past, the breeding of Hackneys, Shire horses, and Shorthorns has become more popular than ever as a pursuit of wealthy men; and whether the business be pursued for pleasure or for profit, each wealthy recruit to the ranks of breeders is a new source of strength to the industry, bringing into it money which, perforce, finds its way into the pockets of those who breed for a livelihood and of those who find a more humble means of livelihood in the stable and on the farm. It is, perhaps, in its indirect consequences that the patronage of Royalty is most beneficial to the rank and file of the breeding industry.

His Majesty, for many years past, has displayed his interest in stock-breeding in the most practical way; it is a matter of common knowledge that those in charge of the studs and herds of Sandringham refer to their Royal master personally for sanction and approval con-

ways been conspicuous events in live stock annals.

The Hackney horse owes a great deal to the share taken by His Majesty in fostering the breed. In 1891 the Prince of Wales became President of the Hackney Horse Society, and when Her late Majesty Queen Victoria visited the Society's show at Lexington he seized the opportunity to secure her as a Patron. The successes of the Sandringham Hackneys in the show-ring were numerous.

His Majesty's stud of thoroughbreds is a very fine one, headed by Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee.

For many years the King has been a member of the Shorthorn Society, of which he is now Patron. His interest in the breed of Shorthorns is of long standing, and the Sandringham sales are always attended by the leading breeders. Perhaps the most successful sale ever held was that of 1896, when forty-nine lots brought an average of £70, much the highest of the year. Eight bulls were purchased at an average of £107 10s. for export to South America, and the competition for every animal offered was keen. It was in this year that Celt by Gael, out of Lily Harrington, calved on June 1st, 1894, was sold for 1,000 gns. at the Royal (Leicester), after a highly successful career in the showyards of the kingdom. The Southdowns at Sandringham have always been well to the front.

With the great herds of Shorthorns,



SEEDS

THE MAGNIFICENT GROWTH

of our business is the best evidence that we can give that the

Quality of Our Seeds is Strictly First-Class

Our efforts in the future will continue along the same lines, supplying the

FINEST QUALITY ONLY

of such varieties as are

Specially suited for the Canadian West

**Full Pockets
Good Crops
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Go a long way towards making
Go a long way towards making
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**Happy Hearts
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Let Us CO-OPERATE WITH YOU in Securing Good Crops

Send for our Handsome Illustrated Catalogue (free) which gives reliable description of our Flower, Vegetable and Field Seeds—also Plants and Hardy Nursery Stock. Look Out for Our New Varieties.

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In buying here you have the advantage of a large stock to choose from and an assortment that is not found in smaller stores.

You also get the freshest and best of everything. The large business we do enables us to turn over the goods quickly and keep them fresh and we buy only the most reliable brands and then make the price as low as possible. The Teas we sell at 35 cents a pound cannot be bought in other stores at less than 50 cents and our 25 cent teas are not sold elsewhere at less than 35 to 40 cents.

We guarantee everything we sell to be just as represented and on receipt of your name and address will be glad to send you our new fall Catalogue quoting prices freight paid to your station on Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

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Brandon, Manitoba

BAD BREATH

Comes from a bad stomach. Gordon's Dandelion Pills clean out the accumulation of undigested food that ferments and sours the stomach.

Gordon's Dandelion Pills

Cause a more healthy secretion of the natural digestive fluids of the stomach and intestines. This is the only natural method of curing stomach and bowel diseases. Gordon's Dandelion Pills are the pure, the pleasant, the gentle, the natural pills. Ask for a free sample. Price 25 cents a box, by mail or at

GORDON'S DRUG STORE,

706 Main Street,

WINNIPEG

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Government Co-operation in Tree Planting.

NOTICE is hereby given that all those who wish to avail themselves of the Co-operation of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, in setting out shelter belts or plantations on their farms in Manitoba and the North-west Territories in the Spring of 1904, must have their applications forwarded to the Superintendent of Forestry at Ottawa, before March 1st, 1903. All applications received after this date will be held over till the following year.

For circular and information as to the free distribution of trees apply to the Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

E. STEWART,
Superintendent of Forestry.
Ottawa, November 25, 1902.

Good health is very much like money; it is valued most by those who have to work hardest to get it, and it is squandered by those who come by it easily.—Caleb Wright.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, has purchased the Jersey bull calf, Brampton Monarch's Russ, the first prize bull calf at Toronto this fall, from B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

D. Wright, of Wellwood, has purchased the well-known prize winner of the Carberry fair—Marquils G.—from W. G. Rogers, and will improve his flock by the addition of this pure-bred Leicester.

Walter James, Rosser, Man., was in attendance at the Fat Stock Show at Guelph. He will take a run through a number of the Ontario herds and may possibly purchase a few choice animals to add to his herd.

John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., writes that he has sold the roan yearling Shorthorn bull, Rosador, to R. K. Bennet, of Pine Creek. He is a large, growthy fellow and ought to make a good bull. He was sired by Trout Creek Hero (28132).

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man., reports recent sales of a bull of the Heliotrope family to Thomas Monkman, of Parkdale, Man., to succeed a Kinneller Rosebud from this herd; also an own brother to Mr. Ayearst's last year's sweepstakes winner to Fred W. Wilson, of Isherwood, Ont. Many inquiries through The Farmer from Dakota to British Columbia are received daily.

Walter James, Rosser, Man., has recently sold the 10 months old Shorthorn bull calf, Great Value, to Alfred Olive, Ellishoro, Assa. This calf is a fine, level backed, red one, full of promise, and Mr. Olive is delighted with him. His sire is Good Value and he is out of Lady—42311— W. F. Somers, Carman, Man., has purchased two females and a bull. They are Lord Stanley 25th, 29247, by Lord Stanley 2nd, and out of Lady Greenway, and the two females, Nonpareil Lady and Nonpareil Nora.

Our readers will do well to hear in mind J. A. S. Macmillan's big sale of horses, to be held at Brandon, February 4th, 1903. At this sale stallions of the following breeds will be offered: Clydesdales, Percherons, Hackneys, Thoroughbreds and Cleveland Bays. Many of them are winners in England, and for breeding, quality and size cannot be excelled. A big bunch of Clydesdale mares and fillies will also be put up and their breeding cannot be equalled. Never before in Canada has such a choice lot of horse flesh gone under the hammer as will be offered at this sale.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man., writes:—"Since sending you a list of sales a short time since I have disposed of the following Hereford females and bulls: To J. T. Parker, Lethbridge, Alta., Jessie, No. 1007, with

a hull calf at foot; Duchess of Poplar Grove, 1050, and heifer calf. This cow has carried off many ribbons in the prize ring. Matchless, 1786, and heifer calf; Blossom, 1783, and bull calf; Minnie, 120930, A.H.R. (bred from imported Milly, 22545), and heifer calf; Dolly, 1734, and heifer calf; Lady Madge, 120723, and heifer calf; and the two-year-olds Myrtle, 1816, Coral, 1935, and Pearl, 2076, all bred to Duxmoor Ingleside. There was also included in this consignment a yearling bull of exceptional merit, a winner of first ribbon at Winnipeg. This makes 40 head purchased by Mr. Parker within the last six months from the Poplar Grove herd, which shows that he has confidence that the Herefords are the cattle for the Northwest. J. T. Wiggins, Oxhow, Assa., purchased the fine yearling bull Marcus, 1544, and J. Clark, Hartney, Man., the yearling bull, Captain of Poplar Grove, 121429. Enquiries, for bulls in particular, are very numerous. I have only a few left, and they are going to be scarce. The herd entered the winter in splendid shape and are doing exceptionally well."

Weightman & Reid, Brandon, write us that they have made connections with Trumans (the Pioneer Stud Farm), of Bushnell, Ill., breeders of Shire, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and that they will represent them in Manitoba and the Northwest, having headquarters in Brandon. The first importation arrived at Brandon Dec. 18th, and notwithstanding a journey of seven days by rail, the animals came off in very good shape. The shipment consisted of six head, viz., four Shires, one Percheron, and one Clydesdale. They say: "We consider the horses will compare favorably with any shipment so far imported, and our object is always to endeavor to supply our patrons with stock of first class quality in conjunction with the size necessary for a draft horse. Following is a list of the horses in this importation: Prince Shapely, 16328 (imp.), Shire, weight 1,150 lbs., bay, foaled 1895, by the great sire, Orchard Prince (10111), winner four times in succession at London, Eng., securing the gold cup and medal in 1893; Methwold Gay Lad, 18210 (imp.), Shire, weight 1,900 lbs., black, foaled 1898, a very compact, low down, thick horse, measuring 7 feet 8 in. girth, 30½ in. fore arm, and with excellent quality of bone; Langwood Traitor, 19751 (imp.), Shire, weight 2,300 lbs., bay, foaled 1897, also a solid, compact draft horse; Our Prime Minister (19920) (imp.), Shire, weight 2,000 lbs., bay, foaled 1898, sired by the noted Alma Champion; the Percheron is a dark grey 3-year-old colt of quality, size and action."

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, writes us that he showed 11 animals at the big International show at Chicago and secured 11 ribbons. He did not show his champion stallion, Prince William, on account of

sickness. He writes: "We are shipping to our branch stables at Brandon to-morrow, by express, a carload of extra choice Clydesdales, Shire and Percheron stallions. There are 12 in all and taken as a lot they are, we believe, quite superior to anything we or any other firm ever sent into the Province of Manitoba. Amongst the Clydesdales are Sturdy Royal, winner of first prize and reserve championship at the recent International show at Chicago. He was also a winner at the Royal Show of England last July and is without doubt one of the most perfectly made Clydesdales before the public to-day. Concord, aged four, is another beautiful horse in this shipment. He was twice a winner at the Highland Society Show in Scotland and took third at the International in a strong class, being placed ahead of the \$5,000 horse, Benedict. Another fine horse is the big handsome five-year-old Magnet, a son of Baron's Pride. Magnet received the commended ribbon at Chicago, although some good judges would have given him a much higher rating. For style and quality, combined with great size, this horse stands almost without a rival. He was the Perth district premium horse in Scotland last season. Godolphin is one of the handsomest 2-year-olds seen for many a day and no less an authority than Mr. Andrew Montgomery has pronounced him the best Clydesdale imported in 1902. He is by Macgregor and out of the show mare Banks Treasure, by Baron's Pride. Space forbids the mention of more than the names of the others in this important shipment of high class horses. The 6-year-old hay Shire stallion, McKinlay, is a massive horse weighing over a ton and choicely bred. The imported black Percheron stallions, Farceur, Amiral and Loulou, are all strictly first-class animals and will doubtless find ready purchasers on their arrival at Brandon."

It is always a pleasure for a lover of stock to see good animals and a run through the stables on the Prairie Home Stock Farm is a pleasure doubly enjoyed because of the general high quality of the stock to be found there and the fine buildings in which they are housed. The consciousness that one is looking over the stock of one of the largest, if not the largest, herds in the Dominion is not without its influence upon the visitor, nor is it forgotten that there is represented here the best that money and skill can procure. The arrangement of the cattle in the stables has been changed a little and the change is a good one. The first thing seen when one enters the stable is the Shorthorns and the first of these is a long row of young heifers, all possessing the thick fleshing qualities for which the herd is famous. The impression is good and one turns with a keener interest to look at the dams of such good young things. But really what can one say about the females of a herd that at Winnipeg put up three aged herds, which

were good enough to win 1st, 2nd and 3rd places? That surely is enough of itself to show the superior quality of the herd. If that will not suffice, then consider that this herd came about second at the Pan-American Exposition last year against all America. At the head of the herd stands the famous Judge. His qualities as a sire of superior stock, carrying the flesh laid on in the most valuable places, are well known, and if any confirmation of this is wanted it is only necessary to mention that two sons of his brought the highest prices at a recent auction sale in Chicago. He is assisted in his duties by the three times sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, Sittytown Hero 7th. That this bull is as good a stock getter as he is a prize taker was shown by the winnings of his get in this year's show rings. Stronsa Stamp is another sire that is coming to the front. Both these bulls have done well since show time, the latter especially. Moneyful Banner, one of the leaders at Winnipeg, is one of the bulls that had been gotten ready for the Platt sale and of which the Ontario breeders were afraid. He is a smoothly turned fellow that will now do grand service in some western herd. Another sire now in the herd is worthy of attention, Judge Junior, a son of old Judge. He is very like his illustrious sire in every way, both in color, build and fleshing qualities. Several box stalls full of sucking calves gives one an idea of how the calves are coming. The Ayrshires have been moved to the south stable and have comfortable quarters all by themselves. They were in fine shape and the crop of calves coming shows the high quality of the stock. The Yorkshires were found in force. The demand for these pigs cannot be met, though the breeding stock has been constantly increased. The pens were full of sows, a number of them with well grown litters with them. In the yard we found some 25 young sows by old Monarch, the head of the herd. They were fine, lengthy, thrifty ones that should please the most fastidious. They were being bred to a capital hoar recently imported from Ontario. In all there are about 200 head of Yorkshires and Berkshires in the herd. King of the Clydes, the Clydesdale stallion, we found in fine fettle, so also Robin Hood, the Shire stallion, who was in even better condition and a capital horse. The Clyde mares and colts have now nice new box stalls and are doing well. The Shrotonshire sheep have an enlarged stable in which there is room for about 200. They are doing well and are money makers. During the past summer the stables have been remodelled and enlarged. There are now over 800 feet of stabling, the work in which can all be done under cover. These changes we will note more fully in another issue. The day of our visit we missed Waldo Greenway, the manager, and on enquiry found he had just taken away himself a partner in life and was away for a short honeymoon. The Farmer extends to him all good wishes appropriate to the occasion.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Special Invitation is now extended to Breeders and others to visit the

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM

The buildings have recently been remodelled and the stock were never in larger numbers or in better shape. All interested in fine cattle should not fail to see

The Shorthorns Ontario Breeders are Afraid of.

Those desirous of securing choice stock should take the first opportunity to visit the farm, as we have decided to give breeders in Manitoba and the Territories

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN SHORTHORNS

As we are overstocked, this is a rare chance. DON'T MISS IT.

VISITORS WILL BE MET AT THE STATION IF WORD IS SENT AHEAD.

WALDO GREENWAY, Manager, Crystal City, Man.



HORSES

CATTLE

SHEEP

SWINE



HORSES

CATTLE

SHEEP

SWINE



A Move for a Bigger Show.

(Contributed.)

The meeting in connection with the annual meeting of the Killarney Agricultural Society, called for the purpose of deciding whether the formation of a larger society would be of benefit to the district and overcome the objections now urged against the present system of societies, was fairly well attended by members and prominent citizens from home and outside points. A larger number of outsiders would have been present had not the inconvenient train service kept them away, but they in many cases expressed their views by letter and all were unanimous in urging that *something* be done to better the present state of affairs.

The local business was first disposed of, showing the shape the society was in at the present time, viz., all liabilities for grounds, buildings, etc., paid up in full, with the exception of the small sum of \$32, there being a net gain of \$158 for the current year after several losses had been paid up in full. Auditors' report showing cash of \$244.45 on hand in the bank was read and adopted.

Directors for 1903 were then appointed as follows: Rev. M. P. Floyd, president; G. McCulloch, 1st vice-president; George Campbell, 2nd vice-president; and H. M. Sutherland, sec.-treas.

The general meeting then followed, and a spirited discussion was entered into by those present and correspondence from many prominent public men was read, all of which generally conceded that the local shows, without exception, had proven most uncompromising failures and were prejudicial to the best interests of the people of the district. It was generally believed that the one way out of the difficulty would be the organization on business principles of a representative Southern Manitoba summer fair and the gradual abolition and absorption of the smaller shows on the principle of the survival of the fittest.

Geo. Lawrence, M. P. P., made some

excellent suggestions in regard to the bringing about of such a scheme. It was the opinion of the meeting that if the idea should materialize that it would be almost a necessity to permanently establish the new organization at some one central point with good facilities and accommodation, amusements, train service, etc. After a long discussion, which lasted well into the evening, it was at length agreed that the organization of a joint stock company be proceeded with, and the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Geo. McCulloch, Killarney, seconded by John Greenway, Crystal City, "Whereas, recognizing that the small fairs have not been a success, either from a standpoint of finance or educative value, this meeting, consisting of delegates from the various agricultural societies between Manitou and Melita, would welcome the formation of a Southern Manitoba Agricultural Association as a joint stock company, with headquarters at some central point.

"Further, that the following committee of five be appointed to take the preliminary steps towards the formation of said joint stock company and to carry out the wishes of the meeting: Rev. M. P. Floyd, Geo. Lawrence, M. P. P., H. M. Sutherland, J. M. Baldwin and T. J. Lawlor."

This committee will draft a plan whereby such company shall be incorporated as above indicated and shares therein issued to such of the present societies as may care to amalgamate, said shares to represent a fair valuation of their assets (such as buildings, grounds, etc.), contributed to the general fund, the directorate on this board to be as widely distributed as possible and to be composed of influential and responsible men who are disposed to devote a portion of their time an energy to the public welfare for the remuneration only of the consciousness of a good deed well done. The details of financing, management, location, etc., to be drafted by this committee and submitted for approval and amendment, if required, to a meeting of the officers of the various present societies interest-

ed, which meeting will be called later as instructed by the public meeting.

John Greenway expressed his opinion that the object was a worthy one and would fill a long-felt want, and he also believed that Killarney had many advantages and was the proper place for the holding of such a fair. Jos. Lawrence, of Clearwater, and J. G. Washington, of Ninga, speaking from a breeder's standpoint, believed that we could not be too energetic in bringing about the final completion of this plan, seeing that Southern Manitoba is the stronghold of pure-bred stock, and they urged that steps be taken at once, this being what the breeders had long wished for, a country meeting which would pay them to attend, a gathering of farmers and others interested in stock and agricultural products, not a meeting of pleasure-seekers and sideshow men.

Following are some extracts from the letters read at the meeting:—

D. A. Stewart, M. P., wrote: "My own opinion is that if the territory from the Pembina river to the Turtle mountains was included in one agricultural society with a government grant to correspond with its work, and the fair held in summer, it would be a great improvement on the present plan. It might be advisable to have presidents and secretaries of each society meet and discuss this matter."

M. Young, Esq., V.S., Manitou, wrote:

"I wish to say that I warmly favor the project of organizing a Southern Manitoba Agricultural Association. Differences of opinion as to the best dates and places of holding the show will take place, and I am convinced that the only way to accomplish what we wish is this. Let the Minister of Agriculture take hold of the question and make grants only of such amounts to the different societies as the educative value of their shows would warrant; that is, either make them useful or cease to expend public money upon them as far as maintaining their shows is concerned, but establish a Southern Manitoba show and give each an interest in such an organization equal to the amount they would

otherwise receive or have hitherto received, to help them make failures. To obviate all danger of sectional feeling, the Minister of Agriculture should fix the date and place of holding the first show and afterwards this could be arranged by ballot or otherwise. I have thought this matter over for years and have never yet been so fortunate as to formulate any plan not open to objection, but if we can't work it now, we can at least work at it."

John Renton, Deloraine, The Nor-West Farmer and others wrote letters of advice regarding the matter. A. W. Bagnall, sec.-treas. Cartwright Agricultural Society, wrote: "It is a move in the right direction, exactly my own views on the situation. Any assistance I can give you will be at your disposal from this out. One of us will be with you at your meeting."

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, the well-known breeders, of Clearwater, wrote: "I beg to say you have my hearty support in such a movement; in fact, it is the best move I have seen for a long time."

Other similar letters occupied the attention of the meeting for some time, and, after the fullest discussion, it was agreed for the present to leave the matter in the hands of the committee to draft and arrange details. After votes of thanks to the chairman, the delegates, and other helpers, the meeting adjourned.

In his evidence before the Tobacco Commission, Sir Wm. Macdonald, the Montreal tobacco king, who is notable for his munificent gifts to McGill university and the money he has placed in Professor Robertson's hands to advance manual training, seed selection and rural consolidation schools, said: "I would not encourage raising tobacco here any more than I would the growing of tea, coffee or spices. It is a blunder, a gross blunder, to encourage growing it here." He thought farmers might grow it for their own use if they wanted to, but they could not grow the quality of leaf that was grown in a tropical climate.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!"

But King Richard would not have given a brass farthing for a spavined horse.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

**A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
POSITIVE CURE**

**Supersedes all Caustery
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**Founder
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Removes Bunches or
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Splints, Capped Hock,**

Is a RELIABLE, safe and active blister and counter irritant—is used successfully by the very best horsemen in this country, and the very fact that it is both "reliable and safe" for any person to use is of interest to horsemen, and especially those who are not veterinarians, or within reach of one, when you consider that many of the veterinary surgeons are buying and using it, a horseman can well say that

IT IS A VALUABLE REMEDY.

WHY? Because Caustic Balsam can be applied by anyone with safety, will do its work well and in no way injure the horse, while other blisters need daily attention and care and are then liable to leave a blemish.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Sent free.

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Mitchell, Ont.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I must congratulate you, gentlemen, on your GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. It is one of the best blisters in the world. It is worth its weight in gold. I have a valuable mare that had a lump on her knee, and it took it clean off. It was a good-sized lump and got hard. I tried _____, but it failed to do its work. It is taking the run here with horsemen. It has done good work.—GUS GOEBEL.

Canadians Appreciate Caustic Balsam.

Berkeley, Ont., Nov. 26th, 1901.

The Lawrence Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:
I have been selling GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for a number of years and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best of results. Too much cannot be said in its favor.—W. T. PRICE.

**Sesersedes all Caustery
or Firing and cures**

**Strained Tendons
Ring Bone, Pink Eye
Sweeney**

**Boney Tumors
All Lameness from
Spavin**

**Quarter Cracks
Scratches
Poll Evil, Parasites**

**SAFE FOR ANYONE
TO USE**

Caustic Balsam may have Imitators but has no Competition.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

Cleveland, Ohio.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

Toronto, Ont.

To Farmers and Stockmen !

PRIZES IN GOLD at 1903 Fairs

For years farmers and stockmen have been sending their cream to the creameries, and, as a consequence, calves have suffered. Our

CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

makes an excellent substitute for the cream, and to encourage the use of it we offer

Three Prizes at Winnipeg Fair

- First—For the Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$100 in Gold.**
 Second—For the Second Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$50 in Gold.**
 Third—For the Third Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$25 in Gold.**

Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman.

The lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition, to show that Carnefac Stock Food has been used.

Three Prizes at Brandon Fair

- First—For the Two Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$50 in Gold.**
 Second—For the Two Second Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$25 in Gold.**
 Third—For the Two Third Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... **\$15 in Gold.**

Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman, and the stock must be exhibited at the Brandon Exhibition. Evidence must be produced at time of exhibition to show that the animals were fed on Carnefac Stock Food.

Carnefac has proven a decided success, bringing into condition and fattening where other foods fail.

Send for leaflet giving the views of veterinarians as to the merits of Carnefac. They all speak highly of it.

You can obtain Carnefac from all dealers, and from Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Elevators.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer

Princess Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.

How to Market Butter.

With the object of finding the opinion of various creameries on the best way of marketing butter, the New York Produce Review sent out the following question to a number of creamery buttermakers: "What is the best system of marketing your butter?"

The following is the summary by the editor of the answers sent in:—

While some seem to favor one system of marketing, several are more liberal and recognize that "there are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with cream," and having checked off all the opinions we find that nineteen favor the use of commission men and two of these emphasize the necessity of shipping to the same man so he can build up a trade for the butter. Twelve suggest selling to retailers and seven to private customers, while six prefer to contract F. O. B. at shipping stations.

Only two suggest the German idea of having creameries combine and ship the butter to one place, having it scored and sold accordingly.

We are inclined to think the manufacture of butter is so different as a business from the distribution of the product in consumptive channels that they cannot usually be profitably combined. There are, of course, instances where a creamery, located very favorably in respect to the nearness of consumers and making a product uniform in both quality and quantity at different seasons, may sell its make of butter to small trade or even direct to consumers to advantage. But as a rule, especially where the product varies much in quantity and quality, it is not profitable to maintain a selling department for the distribution of the product of a single plant, because such a department could just as well, without material increase of cost for maintenance, sell the product of several plants. This is the foundation, in business economy, of the commission business. A single establishment favorably located in respect to consumers, can handle the product of many plants and establish a trade with so many outlets that the cost

to each manufacturer is reduced to a minimum; and by attracting goods from a large number of producers as well as orders from a large number of consumers having different requirements as to quality, the variations in production and quality at individual plants may be equalized, and the various qualities placed to the best possible advantage.

We are inclined to think that the advantages of distribution through commission merchants and the comparatively low cost of such distribution are not always fully appreciated. The prices realized in the wholesale market through commission agencies are now much closer to retail prices than was the case some years ago and the competition among the class of trade has reduced the actual cost of selling to a minimum.

How a Penny May Cure a Sick Friend

Simply write a postal card telling me who needs help. Tell me which book to send. Spend but that penny to aid your sick friend, then I will do this:

I will mail him an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

That may seem too fair to be possible—but try me. I have furnished my treatment on just those terms in hundreds of thousands of difficult cases. My records show that 39 out of each 40 have paid, and paid gladly, because they got well.

I willingly pay for the rest. The remedy that stands that test is a result of a lifetime's work. It is the only remedy yet made that strengthens the inside nerves. My way alone brings back the nerve power which operates the vital organs. There is no other way to make weak organs well.

You will know it when you read my book.

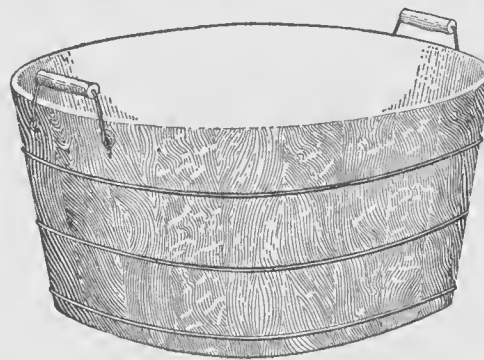
Simply state Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, which book you Book No. 2 on the Heart, want, and add Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, dress Dr. Shoop Book No. 4 for Women, Box 72, Racine, Book No. 5 for Men (sealed.) Wis. Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

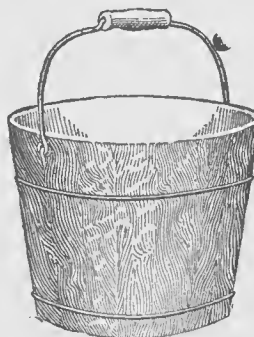
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They are made from the best selected lumber, with galvanized spring steel wire electrically welded hoops, which being corrugated, allow for expansion or contraction; so, no matter what the weather is, the tub is always in good condition.

THE
E. B. EDDY CO.,
LIMITED,
HULL, CANADA

TEES & PERSSE, Agents, Winnipeg

Soft Pork.

Extract from an Address delivered by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Members of the Experimental Union of the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The feeding of pigs for the production of first-class bacon is an art which it is hopeless to attempt to discuss profitably in ten minutes. There are, however, certain feeds, certain requirements, and certain conditions which influence more or less strongly the quality of the product so far as firmness is concerned, and to these I would direct attention.

To begin, let me urge that those who confound "soft pork" with "fat pork" disabuse their minds of this mistake and remember always that the "fat hog" is the "firm hog" quite as frequently as is the hog that bears a thinner layer of fatty tissue.

Yet, again, do not infer that certain breeds always produce "soft pork." So far as breed influence on firmness is con-

cerned, I think I am right in saying that any one of the common breeds is as good as any other of the same. Some breeds, such as Duroe Jersey and Poland China, doubtless tend to produce short, thick sides. These may, however, be quite as firm as the most perfect Wiltshire side ever grown.

The influence of locality or climate is one that has come in for more or less consideration, but so far as we can ascertain by experiment, is a factor of very small importance, in fact, quite negligible, save in so far as it influences the kind of food fed the pig. Certain sections are noted for a good quality of bacon, but doubtless because of certain feeds peculiar to that district, while other sections produce large quantities of soft pork, no doubt because of certain feeds commonly fed there.

our experiments have shown very clearly, is the one almost certain indication of softness. Generally speaking, also, the degree of immaturity may be taken as the measure of the softness; that is, the further from maturity, the softer the flesh is likely to be.

Feeds—The most important factor in

almost infallible guarantees of firm pork. The cereals and pease, properly fed, constitute an almost faultless ration. Corn may be fed, but must have some counter acting food along with it or it will give bad results.



ABSORBINE

REMOVES

Bursal Enlargements,
Thickened Tissues,
Infiltrated Parts,

and any

Puff or Swelling,

without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle. Of progressive dealers. Manufactured by

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., - SPRINGFIELD, MASS

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

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Frank Lightcap

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Write for general circulars.

Highest Prices paid for Dressed Hogs

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P. O. Box 484.

WINNIPEG.

Your face is not your misfortune. — Jarvis of Harvard.

The good word of a plain fisherman or hunter is worth more than a degree of doctor of divinity from a learned university. — The Ruling Passion.

Clay lost a bad word, but determined that he would not lose the log. — Some Boys' Doings.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN

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MOST COMMON CAUSES.

The most common causes of soft pork, so far as we can find out by experiment, observation and inquiry, are:—

1. Feeding pigs too rapidly from birth to the required weight. This rushing process, while it does not always give bad results, frequently produces soft sides, and not seldom are the carcasses both "soft" and "thick."

2. "Feeding off," or rather selling, when under weight or before maturity,

the production of firm bacon is undoubtedly, the food. The preparation is, apparently, a matter of minor consideration so far as influence upon firmness of flesh is concerned, save in so far as it affects the health of the animal.

The rate of feeding is of more or less importance, as indicated above, since "rushed" pigs produce more or less "softs."

THE KIND OF FEED.

The kind of feed is the thing. Corn fed alone produces a very large percentage of "softs." Corn fed with a small proportion of skim milk or whey gives much better results. After the skim milk or whey constitutes 10 or 15 per cent. of the dry matter of the ration, the proportion does not appear to greatly matter. Just incidentally, the addition of such an amount of skim milk or whey cheapens production materially. Roots, clover steamed or green, rape or grass may take the place of skim milk with corn and give results nearly as good. A small proportion of corn with the cereals, oats or barley, or with peas, does not appear to have a very injurious effect. Barley is unsurpassed as a feed for the production of firm bacon. Oats also are most excellent. Peas produce good results, and, mixed with other grains, are exceedingly valuable.

In conclusion, skim milk or whey are

Save the most of the farm drudgery and make loading and hauling a pleasure.

**EASY TO LOAD
MADE TO LAST ALWAYS.**

YOU WILL LIVE LONGER

If you will save all that vast amount of vital energy and nervous force you expend yearly in the loading of the old fashioned high wheel wagons

THE ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON

is equipped with low steel wheels with wide tires. They are easy to load, easy to draw and will stand up under any load a team can handle. A set of **ELECTRIC'S LOW STEEL WHEELS** will convert the ordinary farm wagon into a low easy-to-load wagon. **We make them to fit any wagon.** Having broad faced tires they do not "rut" on the highways or in the fields; being made of steel they can not swell, shrink or rot and the tires can not come off nor do not need frequent re-setting. Straight or staggered oval spokes as ordered. Write for our new book, "FARM SAVINGS." It will prove our assertions. The book, together with our illustrated catalogue.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.
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SENT FREE upon application.

Write The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, for further information.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Weak in the Loins.

Subscriber, Wolseley, Assa.: "A horse of mine, ten years old, weighing about 1,500 lbs., got queer some three weeks ago. The trouble is about the loins or kidneys. He has been hauling grain, but has shown no energy or life; he wobbles and slips all the time. The trouble is in the hind part. He stands at night in the stable with his legs bunched together. He eats and drinks, and his water seems all right."

Answer.—This weakness may have been caused by a strain of the muscles of the back while pulling a load on slippery roads, or it may be the weakness that accompanies anaemia and wasting fevers. His loss of energy and want of life indicate something constitutional and it would be as well to combine with local treatment a course of tonic medicine to improve the general health. Apply a good smart blister across the loins, covering a space of about 12 inches square. Clip off the hair and rub in the blister briskly for ten minutes. Powdered cantharides two drachms, lard one and a half ounces, well mixed, will make a suitable blister. For constitutional treatment give the following: Ferri sulph. exsic. half a drachm, ginger half a drachm, nux vom. one drachm, pot. bicarb. half an ounce. To make one powder. Give a powder twice daily for a fortnight.

Udder Gone Wrong.

Farmer, Souris, Man.: "I have a cow that calved about two months ago. From one half of her udder she gives about five quarts,

and from the other half one quart, which is a little bloody at times. Her udder seems to be drawn up on that side and in pressing it the veins seem hard like cords, but not sore. She eats well and is fed on oat sheaves and oat chop, turnips and hay."

Answer.—This cow has had at attack of inflammation of the udder at some previous time and one half of the udder has been permanently injured, and left in the condition you describe. It will be impossible to restore it to its original state, but you can, no doubt, make a great improvement in it by treatment. Bathe the udder twice daily with hot water, and afterwards rub in some camphor liniment. Do not use the milk from that half of the udder, but milk it on the ground.

Sprained Leg.

G. B., Franklin, Man.: "I have a mare that sprained her front leg in harvest. Swelling has not gone out yet. Please give me a prescription to take swelling down."

Answer.—Take of iodine half an ounce, of iodide of potassium one ounce, of camphor half an ounce, of oil of origanum half an ounce, of methyl alcohol one pint. Mix well together. Rub in a little once a day.

Swamp Fever.

Subscriber, Saltcoats, Assa.: "I have a mare, three years old, which played out while bringing her home, a distance of 13 miles. I put her in the stable, and next morning her hind legs were much swollen. I noticed that she was very dull and seemed extremely weak. I commenced feeding her grain, as she was very thin, but instead of improving, she got thinner and weaker. Her hind legs were swollen like stove pipes; she was also swollen in several places along the belly and under the chest, and every night would break out in a cold sweat. I got a V.S. to come and see her. He pronounced her case as swamp fever and prescribed 16 doses of quinine and liq. ferri chlor. I gave her this and she seemed to improve a little, but is still very weak, sweats more than ever and every now and then bites at herself along the body and flank. I did not send for the V.S. again as it cost me about \$20 to get him, but I noticed a prescription in the 6th of October edition of The Nor'-West Farmer for swamp fever. I had this made up and am treating her at present with it. I am feeding one gallon of oats with powder in morning, gallon of oats at noon, and a gallon of oats, a gallon of bran and a handful of flax, scalded, at night, with powder, also hay. She seems to have a good appetite. She has been under treatment about three weeks."

Answer.—We have looked through the Oct. 6th number of The Nor'-West Farmer with-

out finding the prescription you mention, but if you found it in the veterinary column it will be all right, and you may continue to use it. If the mare is not too weak, you should now give her a dose of opening medicine, such as oil or aloes. The dose of oil is one quart, of aloes seven drachms, for an average horse of 1,200 lbs. Decrease the dose for her unless she is of heavy build. After she has stopped purging you might with advantage give the following instead of the former prescription: Powdered nux vomica one drachm, salol two drachms. To make one powder. Prepare twenty-four. Give a powder each night and morning in the feed.

Mange in Pigs.

B. H., Minnedosa, Man.: "I have some pigs which are affected by what appears to be mange. I tried using coal oil emulsion, making it pretty strong, and it seemed to do them some good, but has not given entire relief. What can I use to cure it? Will other stock be liable to catch mange from swine?"

Answer.—Apply creolin in water 1 to 50, well rubbed in with a brush twice daily until cured. The pig pen will have to be disinfected or the pigs will become mangy again as soon as the treatment is discontinued. Throw out and burn all litter, soak the floor with the same creolin solution, and paint all woodwork within reach of the pigs with coal oil. Other stock are in no danger of catching the disease from the pigs.

Injury to Shoulder.

Subscriber, Brandon, Man.: "I have a horse, 11 years old, lame in fore leg. When three years old he was worked by a green horseman, who drove him in plow for half a day with collar dropped, so as to balance over lower points of shoulders, making great blisters and causing him to go lame for some time in left leg. He showed a tenderness ever since when starting a heavy load, or if working in a long or loose collar, but never went lame again until this spring, when another careless driver worked him on the twin plow with the collar dropped, and he has been lame ever since, sometimes not much and at other times very lame. There is no outward sore or swelling whatever, but there must be a very bad bruise or sprain inwardly, as he shows great pain if he stumbles or in starting a load. I have not worked him much since spring, and as he is otherwise in good health, he is very fat. He is an excellent horse, weighing about 1,300 lbs., and I would like to get him cured by next spring."

Answer.—The tendon running over the point of the shoulder has been strained and bruised, and may be slow in recovering.

Clip off the hair from a space as large as two hands will cover, with the joint in the centre, and rub in well the following blister: Binioidide of mercury one drachm, cantharides one drachm and a half, lard two ounces. Mix. To be well rubbed in for ten minutes. Leave the blister for 24 hours, then wash it off, and oil the part. Repeat the blister every two weeks until cured of the lameness.

Probably a Calculus.

W. Carmichael, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "I have a working horse, ten years old, which is much troubled in making water. The water comes on in a thin continuous dribble about the size of a slate pencil. He strains badly and seems to be in some pain. The water smells very badly. I have given him saltpetre and sweet nitre several times without any result. He has been like this for eight months. I have had him examined by a V.S., who pronounced his sheath clean and yard all right. He is in fair condition and has been working all summer."

Answer.—A catheter should be passed and an examination made for stone in the bladder (calculus). If one is found, it will have to be removed by operation. In the meantime, give a large teaspoonful of powdered boracic acid in the feed three times a day.

Indigestion.

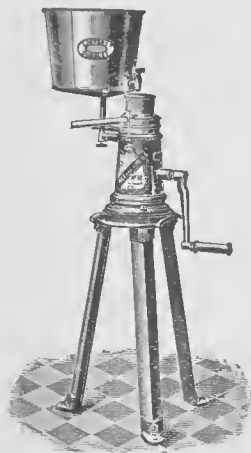
Milton Williams, Calgary, Alta.: "I have a bull calf, two months old, that has not been well since it was two weeks old. It was hand fed on new milk, its mother's, for about nine or ten days; then fed milk from which some of the cream had been taken, but the milk was always sweet. As soon as it began to eat it would take very little good feed, but would eat old manure, rotten straw or almost anything unwholesome. I tried to satisfy the evident craving for something by giving plenty of salt, but it did not stop it. When bringing up its cud it came up in a liquid form, and would run out of its mouth, and I think it sometimes vomits. Its bowels are all right except sometimes a little constipated, but a dose of physic makes them all right. Water is all right. Was advised to give some soda in its milk and sometimes some powdered charcoal, but these make no apparent improvement."

Answer.—The stomach is badly deranged, but whether from errors in diet or from organic weakness is impossible to say. Try the following: Quinine sulphate half an ounce, ferri sulph. one ounce, dilute sulphuric acid two ounces, water to make a sixteen ounce mixture. Give a wineglassful three times a day. When you begin feeding by hand, were you careful to feed at short intervals and to have the milk always warm?

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= THE QUEEN OF SEPARATORS

The Favorite with the Farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.



Our sales during the past three months show an increase of 200 per cent. over previous years. What is the reason? Simply this: The "Alexandra" is the SIMPLEST, STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and EFFICIENT CREAM SEPARATOR on the market.

No loose "plates" to clean and get out of order. ONLY ONE part to the BOWL. No Dairy Farmer with two cows or upward can afford to be without an Alexandra Cream Separator, which will pay for itself out of the extra amount of butter produced.

"WORKS TO PERFECTION."

I enclose cheque to retire my note due November 1st next. I may add that I am much pleased with your machine and could wish no better. It has done its work to perfection.

Yours truly,

Roden, Man., Oct. 21, 1902.

J. M. WEDDERBURN.

Do not delay. Call on your nearest local agent, or write to us direct, for special terms and price list.

R. A. LISTER & CO, Ltd,

Head Office and Works, Dursley, England.

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232 King Street,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Largest Manufacturers of Cream Separators in the British Empire.

Chronic Navicular Disease.

X. Y. Z., Hamiota, Man.: "I have a driving horse, seven years old, which is continually going lame in the front feet. He was that way when I got him, four years ago. I consulted a local V.S., who said I would have to let him run idle for six months. He works all right on farm, but when put on the road he invariably goes lame, sometimes on one foot and sometimes on both. Hoofs both appear to be in normal condition; no sign of ringbone. I got him shod this harvest, expecting to put him on the road, but did not get a chance to thresh, so he did not go on the road at all, but, although hardly off the farm and a good part of the time in pasture, he got lame about three weeks after shoeing. I took shoes off, which seemed to relieve him for a time, but since it froze up he has been more on the road and has been so lame on one foot that sometimes I could hardly drive him. He will go that way for two or three days, then appear to get all right again for a few days. When very lame, he handles his leg as if stiff at the knee and fetlock joints. I had him shod last week with shoes which were long heeled and had toe calk set back an inch to try to throw the weight more upon the toe. He went all right for a few days, but to-day is worse than ever. The first winter I had him he wanted to travel in the soft snow off the track, as if his feet were tender. Now he is just as lame on soft ground as on hard. He showed no sign of lameness all summer till about three weeks after shoeing him this fall. I cannot locate soreness unless it is in coffin joint. He flinches every time the hammer strikes nails in shoeing, always did that."

Answer.—The case has gone too far for any but palliative treatment. You cannot hope to cure him, but may with care render him much better. You might have him shod with pneumatic rubber pads under the shoe. These often enable a tender footed horse to travel without pain. Should the pads fail there is still a last resource—the operation of neurotomy. This is cutting the nerves which go to the foot, thus depriving the horse of all sensation, painful or otherwise, in the feet. In most cases the result is to make the horse go sound, and where the animal is otherwise useless, the operation is a great success.

Prevention of Milk Fever.

Subscriber, Deloraine, Man.: "I have a cow that takes milk fever at calving every year. The first time she took it she came in in July, a very hot time. I would like to know how to prevent it. She is due to calve on 1st February, and is very fat. What should be her feed from now on?"

Answer.—Feed the cow sparingly from now on until a week after she has calved. Hay and an occasional bran mash should be sufficient. As soon as she shows that calving is near, you should begin milking her regularly, and a large dose of salts (one pound at least) should be given just before calving. By following this line of treatment you should avoid the trouble.

Spavin.

Subscriber, Holland, Man.: "I have a horse 15 years old. While plowing summer-fallow last July he got lame in one hind leg, but soon got over it, and a day or so afterwards I again noticed him lame. Later on he got stiff in both hind legs when coming out of stable morning and noon, but would get all right after getting exercise. Since plowing stopped he has done very little work, but is turned out with other horses every day. He feels well and is in good condition. He stays with the other horses, but the stiffness does not entirely leave as formerly."

Answer.—The symptoms described indicate spavin lameness, perhaps in both legs. You should have him fired.

Chronic Lameness.

W. H. S., Ellishoro, Assa.: "I have a horse that has been lame on the left front leg ever since spring. The trouble seems to be in the shoulder. When he walks he throws his leg to the left and when he runs he lifts it up and hops on the other. I have had several skilled men examine him, and they seem to think it a strain on the point of the shoulder. He first took lame hauling wheat up a steep hill which was a little slippery. I have blistered his shoulder several times, but to no effect. He seems worst when first let out of stable. The horse is a powerful one and is in good condition. He has not been hitched up for six months. He can run as fast as any horse. If not curable, would it harm him to work lightly?"

Answer.—Your horse seems to have injured the tendon of the flexor brachii muscle, which passes over the point of the shoulder joint. This is a serious injury and often cripples a horse for a long time. The shoulder should either be "fired" or a seton should be inserted and dressed daily with digestive ointment. Either treatment should be applied by a veterinary surgeon and you would do well to employ one.

Abscess in Throat.

P. L. C., Virden, Man.: "I have three steers, two 2-year-olds and one yearling, which have lumps under their throats about twice the size of an egg. The lumps are loose from any bone. I had a V.S. attend them about two weeks ago and he lanced them, extracted a quantity of pus and left me instructions to keep them open and

washed daily, also to probe, using cotton batting dipped in iodine on the probe. I am still doing this, but the lumps have not gone down any. This morning I had to lance one again about 2½ inches lower down, and I extracted more than a cupful of pus. This steer has a harder lump lying along the wind pipe and which appears to be working down towards his brisket. With the others the lumps are stationary."

Answer.—The abscess should be opened by a large incision and the cavity washed out with an antiseptic lotion. Formalin and water, 1 to 100, would be suitable. Keep the incision open until the cavity has closed. The swelling should gradually disappear as the abscess heals.

Thoroughpin.

J. A. W., Oxdrift, Ont.: "I have a horse, 15 years old, which goes stiff on both front legs. He has bone-like lumps just above hock joint. One leg has been bad for over a year. Is it side bone?"

Answer.—Your description of the case is too short to be clear. The stiffness in both front legs can have nothing to do with the condition of the hock of the hind leg which appears to have "thoroughpin," which has become ossified or converted into bony tissue. These are not uncommon in old horses and result from rheumatism, which may be also the cause of the stiffness in the front legs. Treatment would be of no use. Side-bone is a disease of one of the structures of the foot.

Garget or Mammitis.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "I. A young cow, three years old, had her second calf last June. She has never gone dry since she had her first calf six years ago last April. A few days ago one quarter of her udder became sore and swollen and the milk thick and gargety. It seems to be getting all right again. Cow is in good condition and seems to feel well. 2. Is there any treatment by which you can bring cows in heat?"

Answer.—1. It is not always easy to locate the cause of an attack of garget, "caked" udder, or mammitis. There are many things which may induce an attack, such as neglect to milk, exposure to cold, invasion by pus germs, etc. The affected quarter should be milked often, bathed with hot water and afterwards well rubbed with camphorated oil.

2. No. There is no drug for the purpose. The proper course is to improve the general health of the cow. If thin feed her well. If too fat, reduce her feed and give her exercise.

Itchy Skin.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "I have some horses that are very itchy and want to bite each other and rub on everything. There are no lice on them, are in good condition, groomed every day, fed hay and oats and boiled oats four times a week. One of these horses has passed a number of worms, about six inches long, since I commenced feeding boiled feed."

Answer.—Give half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda to each horse twice a day. Get the druggist to powder it for you. The horses will take it in their feed. Also buy half a pound of creolin, mix it well with two gallons and a half of water and give the horses' skin a good rubbing with it. Blanket them and keep them warm afterwards. Nearly every horse has a few intestinal worms, and unless present in large numbers they do not appear to do them any injury. Should you wish to treat the horse for them, get an ounce of santonin, divide it into three doses, and give one every evening in a bran mash. After giving the last dose, starve the horse till morning and then administer a quart of raw linseed oil.

Fracture of the Foot.

J. W. D., Fairfax, Man.: "Horse is lame in hind foot. The only cause known is that he struck the toe on a stone while trotting on road twelve days ago. It did not seem to hurt much at first, but after hauling a heavy load it was much worse. He flinches worse when walking on hard ground than in snow and does not put his weight on it except when standing in soft manure. Front of hoof is hot. I think he has sprained the coffin joint and that it is a bad stone bruise."

Answer.—Most likely the horse has fractured the os pedis, or bone of the foot. When this accident happens, there is heat and lameness and improvement is slow. Not much can be done in such a case but to keep the horse as quiet as possible until the bone has had time to reunite. This will be about six weeks. There is no use in bandaging, etc., as the hoof itself forms a splint about the injured part and will protect it better than any artificial appliance. Let the horse stand on a thick bed of sawdust if possible.

Cause of Death.

W. G. G., Oberon, Man.: "A cow, coming four years, began scouring and trembling about seven o'clock in the evening; suffering intense pain. I gave her a drench of Ward's Liniment 2 oz., laudanum 1½ oz., turpentine 1 oz., mixed in warm water. She continued getting worse and one could hear her heart beat six feet away. She gathered herself up with each breath and perspiration came out all over her; would away head sideways and strike it against the wall; wild look in eyes, mouth partially open and frothing. I put a blanket on her and she seemed



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Mention this paper.

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to get casier, but was dead early next morning, not having moved out of the position in which she was left at 12 o'clock. She was out during the day and was dead at night. Manure had previously been somewhat dry. Would about half a pall of meat brine bring on the trouble? Such an amount disappeared out of an old barrel, but whether she got it or not I cannot say. Any protrusion visible after death was of dark color. 2. Is Dr. Ward's Liniment recommended in case of inflammation? 3. Would you recommend any ingredient of the drench I used in this case?"

Answer.—1. You should have opened the carcass to find the answer to your question. Brine is an irritant poison in large quantities and perhaps the cow drank enough of it to cause death.

2. The composition of Ward's Liniment is unknown to us, consequently we cannot give an opinion on its properties. Liniments as a rule are intended to be applied externally, and should not be used otherwise.

3. Laudanum is a splendid remedy for the relief of pain and this fact was certainly indicated in this case. Turpentine should always be mixed with some bland fluid when given internally, otherwise the mouth and lips will be burned. Milk or oil are suitable vehicles for turpentine.

Malaria.

A. D. M., Virden, Man.: "About three months ago we saw one of our mares grow very dumpy and dull. Five or six weeks ago she would not eat anything, but we gave her something that made her eat. She has been very dainty as to what she would take and has hardly eaten anything. She kept failing rapidly, so we consulted a V.S., but he does not seem to understand her case, and says it is malaria or hay fever. Her body is very hot, and her heart beats hard and rapidly; her mouth and tongue are swelled considerably, but her feet and legs are just as good as ever."

Answer.—Give the mare a physic ball composed of Barbadoes aloes seven or eight drachms, according to her size, ginger one drachm, sago, molasses. Starve her for twelve hours before giving the ball, and feed soft feed afterwards until she begins to purge. Then put her on her usual diet, and give her twice a day half an ounce of Fowler's Solution, increasing the dose gradually to double the quantity. It should be sprinkled on the feed.

Cracked Hoof.

W. Palmer, Oak River, Man.: "A year ago this fall the heel of the frog of the four feet grew out about two inches and a ring grew

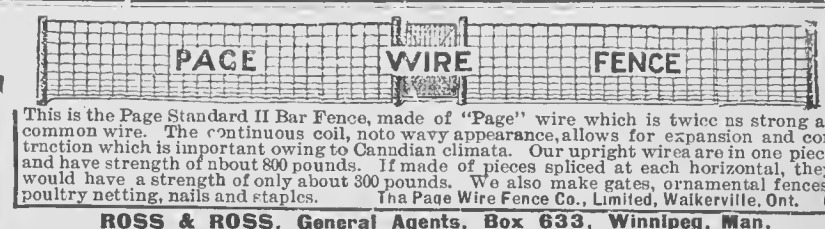
around the hoof just up at the hair. There are also cracks in his hoof, so that I had to get a bar across the toe to keep it together. I got some wash from our local V.S. which helped the frog at first, but I could not get anything to stop those cracks from coming in the hoof, and now the frog is starting to grow out again this winter."

Answer.—A brittle condition of the hoof is often the result of poor shoeing, the smith fitting the foot to the shoe by rasping away too much of the outer wall. The outer layer of the hoof is the hardest and toughest part of the foot, and if this is rasped off half way up to the hair, as is sometimes done, the result is to expose the softer part of the hoof to the air. It then dries up, shrinks, becomes brittle, and liable to crack. The health of the horse also affects the quality of the hoof, and when run down by disease, over-work or want of care, the foot may become irregular in shape, encircled by rings, and less tough than it should be. You do not say whether the crack in your horse's foot is vertical or transverse. If the former—running from the shoe up towards the hair—you should pare the edges of the crack down almost to the quick, then join the edges together by means of a stout wire run through holes bored in the hoof. A soft horse-shoe nail is sometimes used for the purpose. The object is to keep the edges of the crack from moving, and the crack from extending further up. If it has already reached the hair, a transverse groove should be cut in the hoof at the top of the crack to prevent the new growth of hoof that is taking place constantly, from continuing the crack indefinitely. In addition to these surgical measures the hoof should be kept soft by daily smearing with some hoof ointment such as: Glycerine half a pound, pine tar half a pound, vaseline one pound. Melt the vaseline and stir in the other ingredients until cold. Apply to the hoof once a day.

Out of Sorts.

A. A. H., Tyndall, Man.: "Horse, four years old, has not been doing well all summer, although he has good appetite; cannot stand work, and I cannot get him up in flesh; is poor all the time. I had him bled about a week ago. Blood was very black and there appeared to be white specks in it. I am feeding oats and hay, with feed of boiled barley once a week. What should I do to improve his blood and get him up in flesh?"

Answer.—Get the following prescription filled at the drug store: Quinine sulphate one ounce, fluid extract of nuxvomica one ounce, liquor ferri perchlor. ten ounces. Make a mixture. Dose, half an ounce in a little water three times a day after feeding.



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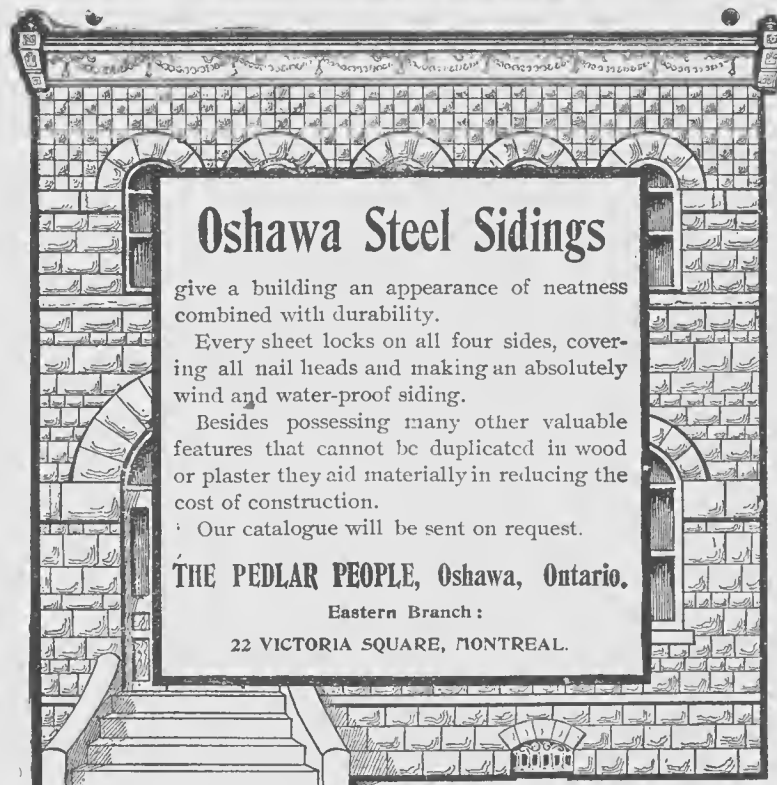
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J. H. Glen Turnbull, Medicine Hat, Assa., Dec. 19, 1902: "I consider The Nor'-West Farmer one of the finest papers published for the farmer and rancher. I would not be without it for anything."

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

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W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man., Dec. 15, 1902: "We think The Nor'-West Farmer is better and more useful to the farmer every year."



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Covering Stables—Warts.

Jno. S. Robson, Manitou, Man.: "The following ideas may be of some benefit to many new beginners in wintering stock. I would advise all farmers having one story stables covered with lumber or shingles to cover them with a good coating of straw and to put something on the straw to keep it from blowing off. They will then find that the ceiling will keep dry and that there will be no dripping of water on the stock on a warm day. For curing warts on cattle I have found hogs' lard better than anything else. Warm it and rub it on the wart well a few times."

Crop on Breaking—Sod Houses.

N. M. H., Elma, Wash., U.S.: "As a subscriber to your paper, I would like to know: 1. Can crops be raised the first year on new breaking in Alberta? 2. Do they build sod houses in Alberta? If not, why?"

Answer.—The Mormons settled in Southern Alberta have during the past three years done considerable cropping of the breaking of the same spring, and the practice has been followed by very fair success. Of course the seasons have all been wet ones. The general rule for Alberta is to take no crop from land the year of breaking, but rather to make an effort to put it into good shape for the following spring.

2. There are very few sod houses in Alberta. The reasons why there are not more are because that in the northern part of the territory there is a pretty liberal supply of timber, and in the southern part most of the people seem to be able to buy the necessary material for a better house than can be made by sods.

Aid to Settlers.

J. M. F., Deloraine, Man.: "Does the Government in any way assist settlers to acquire horses and implements, in addition to free grants of land?"

Answer by A. Moffat, Acting Commissioner of Immigration.—There is no appropriation for the purpose of assisting settlers to acquire horses and implements in addition to free grants of land. A free homestead is in itself a great boon, being equivalent to a gift of \$800 to the immigrant, since that sum is freely paid for railway lands at many points in all the Territories.

Grade Stallions.

Subscriber, Gladys, Alta.: "I see by your paper of Sept. 20th that the horse breeders of the Territories passed a resolution that all stallions travelling or standing for public service for profit or for gain in the N.W. Territories ought to pay an annual fee of \$100. Does that interfere with any man keeping a grade stallion for his own use? I have always been breeding to a registered horse. I bred to a Clyde for five or six years until I saw a Shire horse that suited me better. From him I have one grade stallion, four years old, out of my best Clyde mare. She is bred from a son of the old Prince of Wales. I got two colts off him and they were considered the best in this district for a good many years. I have got a good many prizes for my stock around our district and quite a few from Regina at the Territorial show, but of late years I have not attended shows at all, but some of my stock that I sold can take the first place in their class yet. There is a lot of my neighbors who bred their mares to my horse and they are perfectly satisfied with what they have got from him. I think if that law passes concerning the \$100 fee for grade stallions that it would be very unjust."

Editorial Note.—The resolution referred to has not yet been before the Legislature. No man can ever get a law of that kind passed to prevent private use of an unregistered stallion. We doubt very much if the Legislature will entertain the resolution for one minute.

A Bank Building.

Subscriber, Minnedosa, Man.: "I intend building a hillside barn and stable. Can you advise as to the best method. I understand stone is generally used but awests somewhat in winter. Would a log wall be serviceable or lasting, if filled in between earth and wood with concrete? If so, what thickness will be necessary for filling?"

Answer.—There is no harm that we know of from occasional awesting on stone walls. It is disagreeable, true, but good ventilation will help remove some of it. Your plan of using logs and protecting the logs with concrete would be all right, but why not add a few inches more concrete and have all concrete instead of logs and concrete? It would be simpler and we fancy cheaper. Instead of building a solid wall of stone or concrete some farmers set up 2 x 10 plank for studding to carry the barn, then fill in 6 or 8 inches of concrete on the outside, then finish

the inside with good matched lumber on the studding. By allowing the concrete to come out past the studding a few inches the outside can be finished as though the wall were solid concrete. By finishing with a dead air space between the wall and the matched lumber the moisture does not condense on the walls in the same way. Some farmers accomplish the same thing by setting in scantling on the inside of an ordinary wall heavy enough to carry the building and nailing the lumber to them. Do not get your barn set so far into the bank that it will be impossible to have windows on that side. Plan for plenty of light.

Re the Loading Platform.

H. A. Fraser, Hamiota, Man., writes: "Although you may think you have heard enough about the car shortage question, as a practical farmer, I beg to state that I don't think too much can be said on that matter, especially by the farming community, if they confine their remarks to solid facts and sound logic. In your issue for the 20th Nov., on your editorial page, you advance the excuse used by the railway companies against the loading platform, viz., that it takes from one to three days to load a car. You go on to say that excuse is quite in accord with facts, or something to that effect."

"Now, if I understand the matter right, you are publishing an agricultural paper, in the interests of the farmers. If that is the case, why do you give utterance to such lame excuses in your paper at all? While I would have no objection to your publishing it as the railway's version of the question, I think your comments should be from the farmers' standpoint. You are doubtless aware that cars, full of wheat, are standing on the track at different points in the Province and Territories all the time awaiting trains to draw them out, that it is the want of locomotive power more than the want of cars that is causing the blockade."

"I claim that in attempting to shield the railway companies by giving weight to their contentions that the loading platform is hampering them in getting out the wheat, you should state the facts of the case, and suggest that the railways should make a strenuous effort to rent or lease rolling stock from the American line or anywhere they can get them."

"Also I think you should advocate the advisability of the Dominion Government taking action to induce the C. P. R. to rent or lease rolling stock, or to send the wheat out by Duluth. I think the Government has been asked to interfere in questions of much less importance before now. If this scheme is not practicable, then you should advocate Government interference with the elevator combine to limit the difference in price; or with the C. P. R., and especially with Commissioner Castle, for their interpretation of the Grain Act."

"I consider that official has richly merited his discharge for allowing the railways to keep the elevators supplied with so much more than their proper share of cars, to the detriment and direct loss to the farmers (whose interests he was supposed to protect) of hundreds and thousands of dollars, while he sat calmly in his office consooling us with the fact that he had referred the matter to Ottawa and could do nothing until he heard from there."

"I can quite agree with your idea that what we want is more railroads, but that will not relieve the present situation. The proper function of the newspapers is to bring these questions before the minds of the public in time for them to come with the attention, and The Nor-West Farmer, being the most influential journal in this country published in the interest of the agriculturalists, to expect it to look after our interests leaving it for some of the other papers to make excuses for the railroads. This week's Free Press quotes The Nor-West Farmer, 'that able journal, as having backed up what they have been preaching,' etc., etc., showing that The Nor-West Farmer's editorials will be watched for the expression of an independent opinion. If you excuse the railways and accuse the farmers of not being able to load cars as quickly as the railway can haul them out, instead of drawing attention to the plain facts as set out in the first paragraphs of this letter, you are doing the agriculturalist an injury which I am satisfied you did not intend."

Experience with Lump Jaw.

Francis Rose, Minnedosa, Man., writes: "Some time ago I saw an inquiry in The Farmer for a remedy for lump jaw on cattle. Let me give my experience. Some four years ago last April I had a cow in my herd which had a large lump on the side of her jaw about as big as your two fists, another about half the size and five or six on her face about like robins' eggs, all of them discharging bloody matter. The cow at the time was milking well, having calved a few weeks before. Her health was first class, hair laying smooth and glossy, she ate and drank well, but was so filthy about the head and jaw we could not think of using the milk, so fed it to the calf instead of letting the calf suck. My sister wanted me to take the cow out and shoot her, but I did not like to do that, as I hate to kill any beast that has been of any service to me. I asked advice from my brother as to what I had best do with her. He advised me to get Fleming's lump jaw cure and try it. I followed his advice, got the remedy, and followed the directions on the bottle. Two applications made a complete cure, and I still have the cow, and she never has had it since. The place has healed and hair grown over it the same as any other place on the body, except it is a little thinner. I know of several other farmers using the same remedy and it has proved a success in every case."

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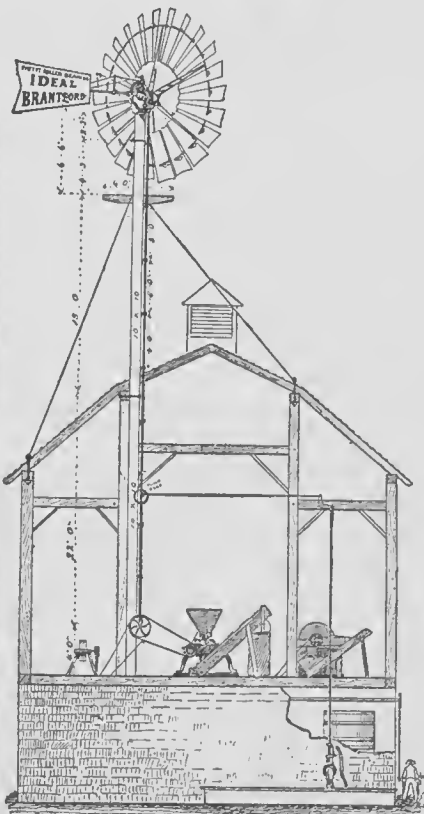
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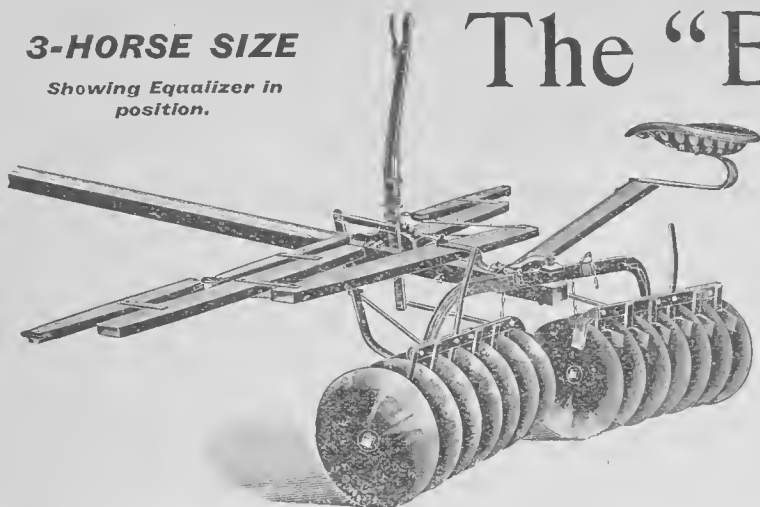
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his land, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since last issue:—

Impounded.

Argyle, Man.—One red heifer calf, with piece out of right ear, a little white on belly. Joseph Emms, 12, 14, 1W.

Bisdur, Man.—Three steer calves, color red and white. J. S. Conibear, 22, 5, 13W.

Cook's Creek, Man.—One yearling steer, color light red, with few white hairs on forehead, no marks or brand visible; also one small yearling steer, color red and white, large white stripe down face and white stripe down right hip, tail white, some white spots on body, no marks or brand visible. H. Hallam, S.E. qr. 12, 12, 5B.

Hague, Sask.—Horse, buckskin, 13 hands, 12 years, white star on head; mare, 13 hands, about seven years, white feet, branded LS on right side; mare, black, 14 hands, seven years old, white stripe on face, branded S on left shoulder and combination PP with W under; horse, brown, six years, 15 hands, white star on face, branded O on left shoulder and left hip; mare, brown, star on face, eight years, 14 hands, front foot white, no brand; horse buckskin, star on face, nine years, 14 hands, branded FD on left hip; two colts, one black, with star on face, one with white stripe on face, no brands; colt, brown, white star on face, no brands; horse, front feet white, 12 years, 13 hands, no brand; horse, brown, eight years, star on face, 15 hands, branded FR on right shoulder; mare, brown, 14 years, 14 hands, tether strap on front foot; mare, black, with star on face, 14 years, 14 hands; horse, black, with star on face, left hind foot white, 10 years, 17 hands, no brands; mare, roan, star on face, strap with bell round neck, eight years, 14 hands; mare, black, large white star on face, 17 years, 14 hands, branded PD on left hip; horse, roan, white feet, white streak on face, six years, 14 hands, branded K2 on left hip, and branded P on left shoulder; horse, brown, with star on face, branded 10 on left shoulder, nine years, 14 hands; horse, light buckskin, eight years, 14 hands; horse, white, black tail, 14 hands, 14 years; horse, brown, star on face, 10 years, 14 hands, branded 10 and 11 on left shoulder. J. Henriks, N.W. ¼ 4, 41, 3W3.

Kildonan, Man.—One black muley cow, with white spot on forehead, white stripe on right hip, branded "U" with red paint on left hip, age about five years. Wm. Sutherland.

Lorette, Man.—One steer, one year old last spring, color red, white under belly. Colin McDougall.

Morris, Man.—One red heifer, white star on forehead, white spot on back, one white

hind leg, white end on tail, split in left ear, age about nine months. Robert Turner.

Okotoks, Alta.—On November 13th, steer, roan, two years old, tin ear mark with "A. C. Sbarrow, Calgary," on it, branded A. S. on left side. W. H. Manix, Jr.

Poplar Point, Man.—On the 15th of December, one cow, aged, color red and white, horns turned down, no other marks visible. Donald Bruce.

Riding Mountain, Man.—Six spring calves, five red and white, one black and white, five of them are steers and one heifer, no marks. A. H. Scouten, 4, 13, 15W.

Ritchot, Man.—Two cows, about three years old, one color black, top of back brown, the other red and white, no marks; also two calves, one year old, one ox, color red, no marks, the other a heifer, color red and white, no marks. J. Napoleon St. Germain.

Selkirk, Man.—One cow, color dark red, half of the tail white and a piece cut out of back of right ear, some white on belly and forehead. James Corrigan.

St. Andrews, Man.—One red heifer, white spots on back, white belly, white spot on forehead, white spots on hind legs, white spot on left forefoot, tail half white; also one dark brown heifer, white face, white sides, brown spots through the white. W. C. Sutherland.

St. Boniface, Man.—One yearling steer, color red, about one year old, tip of the two ears cut and left ear split. A. Guay.

The Nor-West Farmer,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir—Just a word of thanks to The Farmer for the gratuitous advt. re lost horses, and to say that in a very few days after the appearance of notice in your issue of Nov. 20th, I received word from a person 35 miles away informing me that the horses were at his place. This after 20 days' bunting for them.

I think we farmers doubtfully appreciate this generous free page, also the value of The Farmer as an advertising medium, or we would save a good many days hunting and find our strays sooner.

Yours truly,
M. D. BARKER.

St. Boniface, Man.—Two heifers, color red roan, left ear cut, no visible brand. Lig Gagne.

St. Charles, Man.—One red steer, with white face and white flanks, a piece out of the top of each ear, no brand visible, about 18 months old; also one white mare, branded on left shoulder with "A," about ten or eleven years old; also one dark brown stallion colt rising two years old, with white star on forehead and white tip on nose, white hind feet, lame in left hind leg. David Isbister.

St. Clements, Man.—One one year old heifer, spotted red and white, mostly white, piece out of right ear. J. D. Hedley.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Pony, roan, aged; pony, buckskin, two years old, indistinct brands. J. A. Smith.

Somerset, Man.—Four spring calves, one a red and white heifer, one a black and white steer, one a red steer, with white stripe down back, and one a red and white spotted steer. Robert Hughes.

Springfield, Man.—One heifer, color red and white, white mark on face, white spot on back of leg, white under belly, about ten months old. William B. Servis, 19, 11, 5E.

Stony Mountain, Man.—One yearling steer, color red, with some grey hairs, small piece off left ear. John McOuat.

Westbourne, Man.—One bull calf, part Jersey, seven or eight months old. Donald Stewart, 13, 14, 8.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—On November 27th, pony mare, brown, white on nose, white star on forehead, one white hind foot; cow, red, star on forehead, white on belly. Jas. Robertson.

Man.—One sorrel mare, white stripe on face, three white legs, branded on one shoulder. A. Hougue.

Lost.

Antler, Assa.—Broncho mare, black, five years old, leather halter and rope around neck, hipped on right hip, branded J.D. Last seen north of Redvers travelling towards Moose Mountain. Robert Carscaden.

Carman, Man.—Three-year-old red heifer, star in forehead, horns small and turned in, branded D on left shoulder; dark red yearling steer, white legs; yellowish red spotted steer, branded J. P. on right hip; five steers and heifers, one and two years, branded O with upright bar in centre, brand on back of left thigh; black muley yearling steer, branded J. D. on left ribs. Reward for information leading to their recovery. Harry Hubbard, Carman, or W. Aselestone, Elm Creek, Man.

Kawende, Man.—Since middle of August, horse, black, aged seven, ringbone on right front foot. \$5 reward. A. H. Hawker.

Lake Francis, Man.—One team of ponies; one a buckskin mare, halter on and chain on neck, the other a horse, roan, short eare. Both have white faces and branded heart on right shoulder. \$5 reward for information of the same. John Clark.

Logoch, Man.—About Nov. 1st, one red steer, one year old. John Bray, 6, 13, 24.

Oakburn, Man.—One yearling heifer, red with following parts white—some of back,

white hind foot, shoulders badly used up, branded indistinct R or H on left hip. Jas. Ritchie, 6, 12, 16W2.

McDonald Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since October, steer, dark red, one year old, indistinct brand with bar under on right ribs. S. Redpath.

Pigeon Lake, Man.—About a year ago, one horse, color red, white stripe from the forehead to the end of nose, branded on right shoulder. Wm. Ross.

Redpath, Assa.—Since October 1st, mare, bay, white stripe down face, white etocking hind feet, one eye blind. J. H. Riddall, 18, 20, 32W1.

Saltoats, Assa.—Since middle of summer, two roan heifers, one red heifer, one white heifer, one roan steer, all one year old, all branded indistinct brand on left hip; muley cow, red and white, four or five years old; steer, dark red with little white, two years old, stubby turned down horns, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Robert W. Miles, 20, 24, 2W2.

Wallace, Assa.—Steer, red, about four years old, white spot on forehead, little white on hind legs and belly, rough horns, white on tip of tail, indistinct brand on r. steer, black, about two years old. Jas. McDougall, 27, 3, 14W2.

Whitewood, Assa.—Since August last, heifer, red, three years old, some white along belly. Mike Sotose, 20, 17, 2W2.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Steer, red, branded reversed J on left ribs. John Ambler, 2, 46, 24W2.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since October 25th, steer, dark red, two years old, short tail. John Sallstrom, N.E. qr. 12, 46, 23W4.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since November 10th, muley cow, red and white, ear split and point cut off, indistinct brand on right hip; steer, red and white, two years old, short horns, right horn dropped. J. S. Fulcher, n.e. qr. 30, 46, 23W4.

Yorkton, Assa.—Steer, light roan, red neck, branded C and indistinct characters on left hip. John F. Reid.

Yorkton, Assa.—Steer, red, one year old. Fred Berry, Devil's Lake.

Yorkton, Assa.—Since October 1st, work horse, bay, aged, weight 1,250 lbs.; work horse, mottled grey, aged, weight about 1,250 lbs. T. H. Lowes, 4, 26, 4W2.

One of the best music houses of the West is S. L. Barrowclough & Co's. They sell everything from a Jew's harp to a piano, and have a very large country connection. Mr. Barrowclough is the leader of the Winnipeg Theatre Orchestra and the Winnipeg City Band, and makes a specialty of supplying good orchestral and band instruments. Mr. Barrowclough personally tests every instrument before leaving his store, and anyone wishing to purchase a musical instrument of any description can thoroughly rely on getting good value. Mr. Barrowclough is also agent for the famous Morris Piano, an instrument endorsed by leading musicians and business men, thoroughly constructed of sound material and guaranteed by a responsible company for an unlimited time and sold on easy terms of payment. Any country orders will be promptly attended to. [Advt.]

CAME TO MY PLACE, one ram, Owner can have same by paying charges. W. J. Treleven, Reston, Man., S.E. ¼ 14, 6, 28.

\$10 Reward This reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of one bay mare and one mouse colored or fox colored horse, weighing 1,150 lbs. each, white faces, eight years old, indistinct brands on shoulder, missing since Nov. 30th. The mare is wall-eyed on right side, shod in front and some white on hind feet. The horse has hind legs white and toes in front. JNO. MILLAR. Box 955, Indian Head.

all underneath, most of hind legs, most of tail, front feet, spot on dewlap, and small spot below right horn. Also yearling steer, red, with following parts white—underneath, hind legs, half of tail, withers, front feet, inside of left front leg, and small strip across forehead. Both have tip of left ear cut off. Information leading to recovery will be rewarded. John Bell.

Estray.

Alameda, Assa.—Muley Steer, black, two years old; muley steer, black, two years old. Leon Roseublat, 18, 3, 4W2.

Bradbourne, Alta.—Since Nov. 15th, one dark red muley cow, left ear swallow forked, indistinct brands on both sides, with young calf at foot. Wm. Graham.

Broadview, Assa.—Yoke of oxen, one roan, one red. Frank Baker.

Crossfield, Alta.—Cayuse mare, sorrel, seven or eight years old, white star on face, three white feet, very quiet, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Magee, Reidville Rancho, Stony Creek.

Fairmeade, Assa.—Since about October 10th, muley bull, dark red, one year old. Alex. Cameron, 6, 13, 33W2.

Halero, Sask.—On or about October 30th, bull, red and white, one year old, long horns. Benj. Cook, river lot, 35, 46, 26W2.

Holmfield, Man.—Strayed on to my premises, two ponies, one color bay and the other black. Daniel McNeill, 16, 2, 16W.

Langdon, Alta.—Since spring of 1902, heifer, roan, two years old, branded 2F. on right hip. Sanford Whitney.

Milestone, Assa.—Horse, black, about six years old, curved on both hind legs, one



Last season the McCormick calendar was one of the prettiest of the season. We have pleasure in presenting a miniature of the one



for 1903, the actual size being 14 x 23 inches. It will be mailed free to any of our readers making request for it and mentioning The Farmer. See advt. on page 1090 of this issue.

The Empire Tobacco Co. desire to announce to the public that the time for the redemption of Snow Shoe tags has been extended to Jan. 1st, 1903.

Few colleges of any kind have won a better reputation for thorough work and for successful graduates than the Central Business College, Toronto. The Winter Term in this excellent school will begin on Jan. 5th. See advertisement in our columns in this issue.

Farmers wanting lumber in carload lots would find it to their advantage to get prices from Fraser & Son, Barwick, Ont., before purchasing. These mills are 181 miles east of Winnipeg, on the Canadian Northern Rv. Mention The Farmer when writing, which ensures that you will receive prompt attention.

Every reader of The Nor-West Farmer who is ailing or in poor health or has some friend or relative who is sick, should be interested in the offer on page 1105, headed "Personal to Subscribers," made by Prof. Theo. Noel, the Geologist, of 101 York St., Toronto, Ont. Prof. Noel is the proprietor of the famous Vitae-Ore, a natural mineral medicine discovered by him many years ago while prospecting in the southwest, which he offers to send on thirty days' trial to every ailing person who requests it and will promise to use it carefully according to directions. Many readers of this paper have already used V.O. and can testify to its merits, but those who have not should not fail to avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer made by the advertiser. Prof. Noel, whose main establishment is at Chicago, Ill., is entirely reliable, has what he claims and will do as he promises.

The Canada Paint Co. have adopted a very wise plan in having an annual convention at headquarters of all their travelers and officials of their various branches. The good is accomplished by these conferences, as all get better acquainted with the particular needs of the whole country. The year about closing has been a banner one, showing an extraordinary increase of this company's business, and the plant for 1903 will be very much enlarged to meet the heavy trade which is already in sight. The company have acquired another graphite property near Petitcodiac, New Brunswick. The area is about five square miles and the graphite is of the finest description for painting purposes. The company announce that they will be happy to mail free their booklet describing the many uses for graphite paint if subscribers will mention this paper.

James Dale has, after a warm contest, been re-elected reeve of Argyle by a majority of 97 votes over his opponent.

Had Bad Pains Across the Back

And was Completely Incapacitated
for Work by Kidney and
Liver Disorders.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Mr. John Wilson, a retired carpenter, who has lived in Welland, Ont., for 30 years, writes:—"Some years ago I was attacked with kidney trouble, and I became so run down and emaciated that my entire appearance was suggestive of physical decline. As time went on the complaint grew worse, and became complicated with liver trouble. I had bad pains across the back, and up the spinal column, bad spells with my heart, pain under the right shoulder, bilious headache about half the time, indigestion, fever, and restlessness at night and depression of spirits.

"At times I was incapacitated for work, and had spent probably one hundred dollars in different medicines with no perceivable results. Doctors' advice proved likewise of no avail.

"Finally on the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and in a short time the bad symptoms began to gradually disappear, and by the time I had used five or six boxes I was enjoying better health than I had in many years, all of which is due to the virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

"Since my recovery I have advised others to profit by my experience. Some have done so and are well, while others did not, and have succumbed to this dreadful disease. I am a living witness to the value of this great medicine, and I am full of enthusiasm in imparting the good news to others who are afflicted as I was."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

Allan Line—St. John.	
Parisian	Dec. 28
Allan Line—Halifax.	
Pretorian	Dec. 22
Parisian	Dec. 29
Beaver Line—St. John.	
Monteray	Dec. 26
Dominion Line—Portland.	
Californian	Jan. 3
White Star Line—New York.	
Cymric	Dec. 24
Celtic	Dec. 31
Cunard Line—New York.	
Etruria	Dec. 27
Cunard Line—Boston.	
Ivernia	Dec. 27
American Line—New York.	
St. Louis	Dec. 24
Red Star Line—New York.	
Kroonland	Dec. 27
Anchor Line—New York.	
Anchoria	Jan. 3
Allan State Line—New York.	
Sardinia	Jan. 10
Mongolia	Dec. 27

RATES—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26. Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at specially low rates to all ports of European continent. Prepaid passages arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

I know something better than the usefulness of piety. It is the piety of usefulness.—The Lion's Whelp.

There is nothing more aggressive than the virtue of an ugly, untempted woman, or the determination of a young man to set every wrong thing in the world right.—Lazarre.

FARMERS

Are entitled to the best educational advantages in the world. That is why we provide something special for them in our college. Our booklet, "BACK TO THE FARM," explains all about the advantages farmers' sons may enjoy by spending a term in our excellent college. The

CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE TORONTO, ONT.

A strong school with twelve experienced teachers, and the finest equipment in the Dominion for giving a thorough training.



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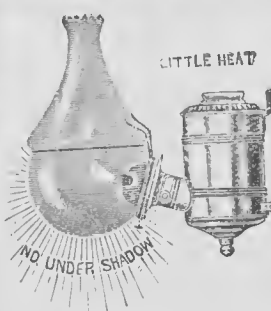
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JUST A FEW FACTS ON A LIGHT SUBJECT

It is hardly possible for those who have never used

THE ANGLE LAMP

to realize just what it is. In the first place, you must drop any preconceived ideas you may have of what lamps are, whether these ideas have been gained through experience—or however.

THE ANGLE LAMP is not an ordinary lamp in appearance, in effect, in the work it does or in its operation. Just remember that! It is considered by users as

A Perfect Substitute for Gas or Electricity

—a substitute because in its ease of operation it is similar, but in many other respects it is superior. Take the matter of the light it gives. Large in volume and of exceeding brilliancy it has the mellowness, the softness, the steadiness for which oil lamps are famous and in which respect they have never been approached. And all—every ray—is thrown directly downward and outward without a trace of odor with but little heat. Reading, sewing and working have added charm when done in a room lighted with THE ANGLE LAMP for, thrown well up out of the way, it lights the room perfectly from a central fixture—and with that splendid light, there are no eye-aches, no unexpected spells of darkness.

Then there's the economy. This strikes home—it touches your pocket. It means that the money saved in six months will amount, in many cases, to more than the first cost of the lamp and that whether compared with gas, electricity or other lamps. Just figure out what you now pay and what THE ANGLE LAMP would cost you burning as it does

One Quart (Wine Measure) of Ordinary Kerosene Oil in 16 Hours

Think over the following facts, too, about this wonderful lamp.

It is easily operated—a turn of the hand extinguishes it—simply raise the globe to light it—it may be filled while lighted without moving the fixture—to clean the glassware and trim is but the work of a moment—it cannot explode—it never smells whether turned high or low—it is simple throughout and cannot get out of order.

Now that is what THE ANGLE LAMP IS. You surely cannot ever imagine anything simpler nor can you find anything that can compare with it for all-around satisfaction.

Our word for it: it is a specific for light-troubles that in the past ten years has forged its way ahead through sheer merit. There isn't a section or country on the globe where it is not used, and the pleasures and the satisfaction it gives is just as unlimited.

THE ANGLE LAMP is so good a light that, if you use it, you will never have anything but good to say about it. Just give us a chance to prove this. You needn't take a single chance for our guarantee is

"Exactly as Represented or Money Refunded"

HILTON, GIBSON & CO., 274 Pacific Ave., WINNIPEG
P. O. Box 391

Questions and Answers Pertaining to Poultry.

As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on poultry matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. All enquiries must be plainly written, and clearly but briefly set forth.

FREE ANSWERS are only given in our columns.

PRIVATE ANSWERS.—Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50.

Feeding Guinea Fowl

Gordon D. Herbert, Elm Valley, Man.: "What is the best feed for guinea fowl?"

Answer.—Feed your guinea fowl the same as you would your other hens, adding a little hemp seed occasionally. You can also feed them a little more animal food than hens. In the shape of green cut bone or meat scraps.

Distinguishing the Sex of Geese

Subscriber, Saltcoats, Aas.: "How can I distinguish the sex of geese? I have some young goslings and cannot see difference between them."

Answer.—It is not an easy matter to distinguish a gander from a goose. The gander is usually larger. The goose is deeper in the body and has a smaller neck and head. The call of the gander is loud and long and that of the goose an answer to it. By placing some on each side of a fence they will call and answer each other, when you can readily determine the sex.

[Editorial Note.—Some breeders of geese turn the birds on their back over one knee and by pressure on the vent with the fingers are able to expose the penis. The trick is simple once it is learnt. Try it on a gander so that you know what you are looking for.]

Winter Management.

B. B. Franklin, Man.: "1. How many fowl is profitable to keep in a house 14 x 20? 2. How many roosters should be kept with 40 hens? 3. I have the opinion that soft feed is best in the morning. I see some advocate feeding it at night. Please give your opinion and reasons."

Answer.—1. Not over 50 and 40 would be better.

2. It depends on the breed, also on the birds themselves. With Plymouth Rocks or similar light breed that are active, three good smart birds. With Brahmas or Cochins four would be better.

3. I think you will find feeding soft feed at night the best. If fed in the morning the birds take their fill and will then sit around on the perches, etc., until probably noon, whereas if instead of soft feed in the morning you scatter some grain in the litter, they will at once set to work to find it and start their blood circulating and they then keep active all day and go to roost at night with a nice warm supper.

Subscriber, Carman, Man.: "Please tell me how I can make my hens lay. I have about 100, mostly April and May pullets. They are kept in a lean-to stable, have plenty of grit and fresh water, are fed a mash of shorts and bran every morning, with wheat scattered in the litter for exercise. I am advised not to use egg producing condiments, nor pepper, but I want to get eggs now, when they are fetching such a good price."

Answer.—If your birds are not too crowded and are free from lice, they should lay with the addition of some vegetable and green cut bone or meat added to their ration. Try feeding them the grain in the morning, vegetables and green bone at noon and a nice hot mash at night, mixed with the peeling and scraps from the house, keep them working all you can—exercise is the great egg power.

About Rabbits.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "I am about to go in for a few rabbits and write to ask you to render me a little assistance in the way of information, but in order to save your time and valuable space, I will put my difficulties in the shape of questions. 1. Is it not better to keep the buck in a separate hutch? 2. Should not the doe have litter in separate hutch? 3. How many days from service before the doe has her young? 4. When should the buck be put to the doe? 5. Will rabbits stand the winter in a rabbit hutch? 6. Will the scraps from the table be wholesome food in winter? 7. Can you give me the name of a book on rabbit keeping in this country?"

Answer.—1. Yes.

2. Yes. If left together the buck would kill the young.

3. Nine weeks.

4. The doe will show signs which cannot be mistaken by stamping the hind feet and calling to the buck. If you do not understand try them together.

5. It would be better to keep them (the hutch) in a warm shed or stable where it would be free from wind and dry.

6 The cuttings from cabbage before cooking or other vegetables would be good, also bread and milk.

7. A good cheap book on the rabbit is: "The Rabbit, How to Select, Breed and Manage." Price 25c.



Warehouses of McMillan Fur and Wool Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The above is an illustration of the five-story and basement brick and two-story and basement frame warehouses of this company, located at 200-212 1st Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn., with a total floor space of over an acre, which is several times as large as any other establishment in this business in the West. This gives them every facility for taking care of the great quantities of furs, hides, deer skins and seneca, which they handle every year. In addition they have a sheepskin tannery on Hennepin Island, Minneapolis, with a capacity of 3,000 pelts per day, but they do not buy any sheepskins in Canada. This concern has been building up its business for twenty-five years and, as may be assumed, it has grown to very large proportions. High prices, fair treatment and quick cash returns explain their success. Their circular is furnished free upon application.

Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster

Makes a lasting and perfect wall. It is easily applied and most reliable. Use it and you will get a wall that is fire, water, wind and vermin proof; strong, adhesive, and as permanent as time. It is easily applied and enables you to complete building quickly.

If your dealer does not carry our plaster in stock, write direct to

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO., Limited
214 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, MAN.

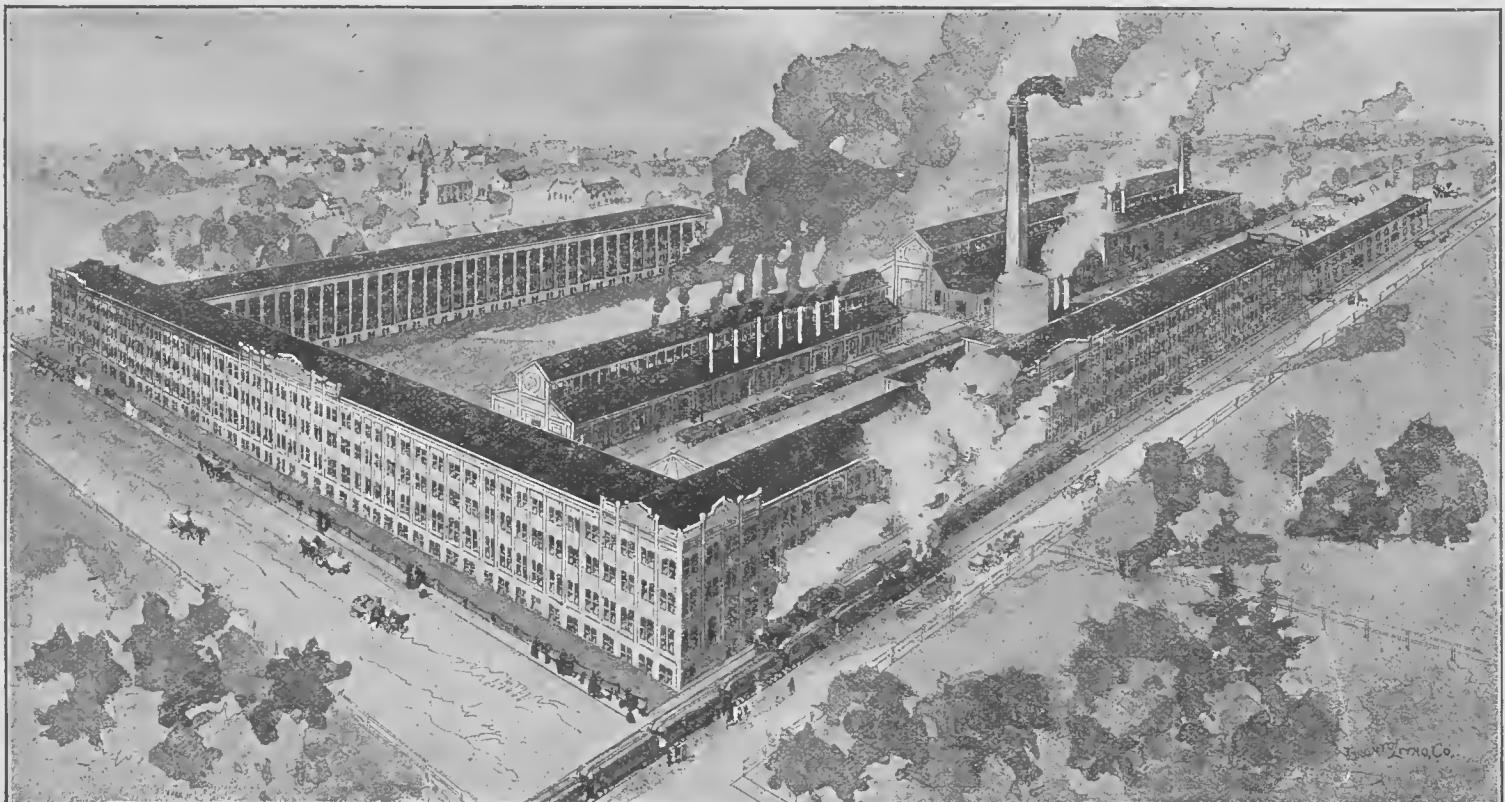
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CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY AGENCY OF THE
MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY.

MORE MATERIAL KEPT IN STOCK THAN ANY TWO OF
THE LARGEST WAGON FACTORIES IN CANADA.

We guarantee only carefully selected material as to quality and thoroughly seasoned enters into the construction of our wagons. That is what gives the wagon its life.

Our Factory is one of the Most Modern and Up-to-Date Plants in America.



The above shows the home of the greatest wagon industry in the British Empire. The next advt. will show large addition to works to enable the greatly increased demand for the celebrated Bain Wagons to be cared for.

BAIN WAGON COMPANY, Limited.

Factory: WOODSTOCK, ONT.



Winnipeg, Dec. 23, 1902.

The Christmas shopping has been a very heavy one this year, though somewhat interfered with by the delay in the arrival of goods through poor transportation facilities. This is true of the country as well as of Winnipeg. Many merchants stand to lose money and our advice is that the boards of trade of the various towns could do no better service than take up the case of merchants who have been unable to get their goods in time and bring suit for damages against the railways under the Common Carrier Act. This is the only way the railways can be brought to time and the Government made to realize the gravity of the situation.

Wheat.

*The beginning of last week showed greater strength on the American speculative markets than for weeks previous, but there was a gradual decline for a day or two, when another spurt was put on, bringing prices almost within a half cent of last week's prices. Chicago Dec. closed at 74½c. May 77½c. to 78c.

At Minneapolis a shortage of cash wheat led to a quickening of prices, but the mills slackened down a little and free deliveries were also made. The arrangement by the Washburn-Crosby Co. to grind Canadian wheat had its own effect in checking the local milling demand. It is expected that during the winter two million bushels will be ground in bond at Minneapolis, and another mill may come in to use Canadian wheat.

The home market has been quiet and is likely to be. More interest is now taken in going over the records of the year's business than in buying futures, and during last week what business was done was at about a cent below the previous week's quotations. We hear of one transaction for shipment via Seattle to Australia if arrangements can be made for the railroad haul.

The inspections at Winnipeg for the first three weeks of December have been as follows:—1 hard 1,632 cars, 1 northern 1,430, 2 northern 587, 3 northern 486, No. 4 109, inferior grades 100. Total 4,344 cars. Oats. No. 1 white 26 cars, No. 2 28 cars, other grades 20, total 84 cars. Barley 51 cars. Flax. No. 1 56 cars, No. 2 9, total 65. Spelt 2. Total inspections 4,546. Of these 3,393 cars were on the C. P. R. and 1,153 on the C. N. R. Thompson, Sons & Co. report for Monday, December 22, 1902, as follows:—

Wheat—Liverpool 1d. to 1½d. higher. Paris 1½c. higher. American markets opened 1-16d. higher than Saturday's close, but favored the bull side, and the close was 1c. to 1½c. higher than Saturday, with Duluth and New York December both up 1c. The visible supply increased 665,000 bus., against an increase last week of 2,211,000 bus., and a decrease of 551,000 bus. last year. The world's shipments were 6,120,000 bus., against 6,497,000 bus. last week and 7,365,000 bus. last year.

Chicago Dec. closed 74½c.; May 77½c. to 78c. Minneapolis Dec. closed 73½c.; May 75½c. to 76c.

Manitoba wheat quiet and firm, scarcely anything doing. There are buyers of spot or December delivery at 70½c. 1 hard, 68½c. 1 northern, 67c. 2 northern, 65c. 3 northern in store Fort William. In store Port Arthur and Duluth 1c. less. For May delivery price is 75½c. basis 1 hard and other prices in proportion in store any terminal elevator.

Oats—No. 1 white, 28½c., No. 2 white 27c. in store Fort William.

Oats.

There is very little doing in oats, the cars being still all wanted for other purposes. The price is still kept up and No. 1 white are worth at Winnipeg 27c.; feed 25c.

Barley.

Little doing. Malting quality may be quoted 32c.; feed 26c. to 27c.

Flax.

There is still some left in the Territories. The price is 95c. to \$1.00. Manitoba is about sold out.

Flour.

No change in prices. Best patents \$2 seconds \$1.85; strong bakers \$1.55.

Mill Feed.

Mill stuffs are still dear, \$15 for bran and \$17 for shorts. Ground feed unchanged in value. Chopped oats \$19.50, barley \$16.50, off cake \$25.

Cattle.

The demand for choice Christmas beef has been active and values have advanced a little. As high as 4½c. per lb. has been paid

for extra choice animals of large size for show purposes, while choice animals easily brought as high as 4c. The market is likely to look up a little from now on. One buyer quotes as high as 4c. now for choice hutchers' cattle. The general run of hutchers' cattle is, however, from 3½c. down to 2½c., according to quality.

Veal is in good demand at 6c. to 8½c. dressed, according to quality.

Dressed beef is steady at 6c. to 7½c. for choice carcasses. Country dressed 1c. less. Extra choice ones for Xmas market sold from 7½c. to 8c. per lb.

As in past years, the city market is very nicely decorated with choice carcasses. The beef while fat, is not of that excessively fat kind that used to be seen.

The last shipment of export stock went east on Monday, Dec. 22nd.

Sheep.

Live sheep are off the market now, the bulk of mutton being drawn from Ontario or frozen stocks held here. We quote dressed mutton at 8c.

Hogs.

Supplies are plentiful now and the market has dropped down to 6c. per lb. for weights 160 to 250 lbs. off the cars at Winnipeg. Hogs over 300 lbs. are 1 cent also light hogs.

Dressed pork we quote 7c. to 8c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—No change. Local creameries are asking 26c.

Dairy—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Very little is coming in. Choice separator bricks are worth 21c. here. Tubs range from 17c. to 17½c. according to quality.

Cheese.—Jobbers are selling Ontario cheese at 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—The supply of Manitoba turkeys has not been anything like sufficient to supply the demand for the local market, much less for outside points. Ontario stock has been purchased for this, but owing to a shortage there and keen demand from the Old Country values have been away up. Dealers are paying 15c. per lb. for choice Manitoba turkeys. These when drawn and rimmed retail for 20c. per pound. Dressed chickens, 10c. to 11½c.; ducks and geese 10c. to 12½c., according to quality.

Eggs—Fresh stocks are scarce at any price and are retailing as high as 30c. We quote 25c. to 25½c. subject to candling. Strictly fresh eggs are worth 45c. per doz.

Hides.

The market is easier since last report. We now quote 6c. for frozen hides with a 5-lb. are. Prospects are for lower values. Air-dried hides are worth 7c. for No. 1 quality. Sheep skins 50c. to 60c.

INFLUENZA



INFLUENZA is characterized by inflammation of the mucous membranes, stupor, cough, loss of appetite and general debility. It is caused by some specific poison and is contagious.

Treatment. — If there is constipation three to four ounces of raw flaxseed oil should be given, mild febrifuges or remedies to allay fever should be employed, such as two ounces of liquor acetate of ammonia three times a day; or ounce doses of sweet spirits of nitre should be given in a half pint of water three times a day. If there is much asthmalike tones should be employed. Quinine in two dram doses three times a day with gentian and ginger should be given. Animal should be kept comfortably clothed at all times and should be protected against sudden changes of temperature.

All through this treatment give Dr. Hess' Stock Food, a powerful tonic and reconstructive, which gives additional value and nutriment to the food and steadily strengthens the animals entire systemic condition. The improvement will be noticeable after the first three or four doses—and entire recovery will quickly follow.

Dr. Hess' Stock Food is the scientific compound for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. It is sold on a positive written guarantee. 100 lbs., \$7.00; 50 lbs., \$3.70; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 12 lbs., \$1.00; 7 lbs., 65cts. Fed in small dose.

Dr. Hess is a graduate of famous medical and veterinary colleges which recommend and use this famous preparation. No unprofessional manufacturer can equal it. If these institutions of learning know of nothing better, it must be good.

In every package of Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a little yellow card which entitles the holder to a letter of advice and a prescription free from Dr. Hess, the eminent veterinarian, on all stock diseases and injuries.

Dr. Hess has written a book on the diseases of stock and poultry. It is the only complete treatise for farmers and stockmen published. It is consulted and recommended by many leading veterinarians.

Write and state what stock you have what stock food you have fed; also mention this paper. Address Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A., and you will receive this valuable book free, postage paid. You cannot get a more valuable book for any amount of money.

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Grain Commission Merchants.

Winnipeg, Dec., 1902.

To the Farmers of Manitoba
and N.W.T.

We wish you all a Merry Christmas and a
Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Kindly remember us when shipping or
selling grain again. We can handle your
consignments to advantage.

During the Fall rush we were unable to
answer all enquiries or give customers the
attention we would have liked to, but from
now on all enquiries, consignments, etc.,
will have our PROMPT and CAREFUL attention.

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Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 1c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

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Poultry for Sale—Black Minorcas, single-comb White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels for sale, \$1.00 each. Roht D. Lalg, Stonewall, Man. 24-1

For Sale—From registered stock, four Yorkshire sows with pig, 20 hogs and sows. July litters. John Bray, Logoch, Man. 24-6

John Dougans, Condie, Assa., Dec. 19, 1902: "The Nor-West Farmer should find a place on every farm. No farming outfit is complete without it."

Earle Ambrose, a 14-year-old boy at Maple Creek, has managed to hunt down and kill 13 covotes in 14 days.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.
COR. McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREET,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you "paid up" to the end of 1903? The label will tell you. If not, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, DEC. 20, 1902.

OUR GREETINGS.

Once more the hands of the clock of time have swung around to the Christmas season, and we find ourselves wishing the compliments of the best and brightest of all the days. And as the old song of "Peace on earth, good will to men," again breaks over the land, we believe that it will be re-echoed from more hearts and be taken up by more voices than ever before. There is to-day about the nearest approach to peace on all the earth and good will amongst all men which there has ever been. And we are all glad that it is so.

Before our next issue will be printed the knell of the old year shall have been rung and we shall have passed over into the new one. This has been a good year to the West, and historians will tell its story as a record of progress, of enrichment and of peace. We wonder if in the lives of each individual the record of personal victory and advancement could be traced with so free a hand.

But let us look at the things which lie before. All our failures and mistakes may be forgotten as we take up the burdens of the new year. Let us make it the brightest and best which has been.

Not in empty words, but in earnestness and truth we wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year.

A REEVE ON TRANSPORTATION GRIEVANCES.

In another part of this issue will be found a letter from H. A. Fraser, of Hamiota, in which he calls The Nor'-West Farmer to account both for what it has said and what it has left unsaid about the inefficiency of our railroads, to which most of our recent troubles can be traced. We agree with Mr. Fraser as to the importance of our taking a proper stand on this question and "confining our remarks to solid facts and sound logic." We were under the impression that we were doing our fair share in the desired direction. Since August 20th we have written about half a score of editorial articles, in which we did our very best to bring out the essence of the facts which we have at considerable cost of time collected and put before our readers in the most clear and concise terms we know. We do not think it adds much to the logical effect of those facts to puff and snort and bellow about them. Frothy declamation is not argument, and sometimes it does a good deal to weaken the effect of facts which would have been much more telling in their effect if couched in more moderate language.

We recognize to the full our duty as a front rank farmers' organ to put their grievances into the plainest and most forcible terms we can command, and if our correspondent and those who share his views will take the trouble to read once more the articles we have been publishing, we flatter ourselves that they will there find as many home truths and as searching criticism of the actions of our railways and their responsible administrators as can be found in any paper published in Canada.

Mr. Fraser thinks it an unpardonable blunder on our part to take any notice of the pleas in extenuation set forth by the C. P. R., of which we mentioned in particular the delay caused by the use of the loading platform. It is, he thinks, our business to blacken the prisoner at the bar all we can, and stop there. On this point we reply that it is not our duty to suppress or ignore solid facts, even when, as in this case, it might gratify some people if we did so. We have all along argued for the loading platform as a necessary safety valve, but common sense and the experience along the same line in the wheat states south of us go to show that the too free use of the safety valve is a waste of power. The true solution of the unhappy friction-between elevator men and producers is to try and arrange for a fair margin for the handling of the wheat, and in doubtful cases by buying subject to the outturn given by Winnipeg inspection. Dakota has gone through our present experience and already the loading platform is becoming a back number. Till greater harmony prevails on our side of the line, we must stay with the loading platform, but need not on that account talk nonsense on its behalf.

It is quite true that the railways, especially the C. P. R., have had cars full or empty, but most commonly full, strung along their sidings for want of sufficient hauling power, and to this want of hauling power and not to the loading platform every intelligent critic must point. The delay due to the loading platform is a mere fraction of the stagnation due to the other cause.

Besides stating the facts in terms sufficiently vigorous to suit our correspondent's taste, it is intimated that we should "suggest that the railways should make a strenuous effort to rent rolling stock from the American lines or anywhere they can get them." Well, the fact is that both our railroads have been making the most strenuous efforts and almost without regard to cost to buy and build new rolling stock. But the American railroads have had hard scraping to get through their own work. Some little help has actually been got in that way, but at best there was and is little outside help to be had.

The ablest heads of our railroad system are quite well aware that the hauling power is not equal to the enormously increased demand on their resources caused by the rapid development of the country, but no money can enable engine

and car builders to work miracles. All such contracts are months behind, all over this continent, and it is mere waste of breath to talk of getting help from the people referred to. As a last resort engines are now being contracted for in Britain. Few people have any idea of the number of new engines already brought in, though in many cases too late to do much good in easing the blockade. Our information is that about 100 new engines have come in within the last three months.

Right here we come to a point that most people have never dreamed of. Dear and difficult as it is to get a railroad engine, a reliable driver is still harder to secure. It takes a good deal of time to carry even a fairly good man up through all the grades of experience till he can be trusted to control a mogul engine, and only those behind the scenes could tell how much of the jumble of the last three months is due to causes of this kind.

The craze for taking big duty out of an engine in proportion to expenditure of fuel is another source of trouble, for which the management and not the train hands is to blame. In deference to this craze an engine is loaded with a few cars beyond its natural power, and this, in combination with bad water and occasionally poor driving, will sometimes send a new engine to the hospital before it has been many weeks on the road.

We think it is the proper duty of our government to see that our railroads are compelled to fulfil the conditions upon which their charters were granted and huge bonuses paid to aid in their construction, and if any feasible measure is brought into parliament to further railroad reform we shall be glad to support it.

But after all the only permanent remedy for our troubles, and they are not few, is to be found in the expansion of railroad equipment, and when that has been attained most of the grievances we have been reluctantly compelled to discuss will die a natural death.

—There have been several suits tried recently before County Court judges against farmers, who, after arranging with real estate agents for the sale of their property, have completed the transaction themselves and so tried to save the agent's commission. So far as these cases have gone the decisions have been substantially in favor of the agent, who was the means of bringing the seller into connection with the purchaser. The buyer, with a view to cutting the price a little closer, may have disowned the services of the agent, but even when the full commission was not awarded, something like the actual value of his services has always been allowed. If you don't mean to pay commission, stay away from the commission man.

—A very noteworthy event in the newspaper world of Canada is the resignation of Mr. Willison from the editorship of the Toronto Globe, a position which he is universally admitted to have filled with conspicuous ability. The new enterprise he proposes to take up will be the conducting of a strictly independent newspaper that "shall not be the organ of a political party, or of any organized interest, and shall be absolutely independent of all business and corporation enterprises. The only objects in view are the free and frank discussion of public questions, in no spirit of hostility to any party, and without regard to the effects upon any party, to debate public questions upon public grounds, to further in a sane, rational and practical way all movements which seem to make for public betterment, and above all things not to employ the paper for the promotion of the private interests of any individual or group of individuals." In the public interests of Canada there could hardly be any such enterprise started more deserving of support and sympathy of all right-thinking men. There seems but one opinion regarding the special fitness of Mr. Willison for conducting such a paper, and his previous experience must have given him the most favorable opportunities for learning the character of the interests that he proposes to do all in his power to keep in check.

THE CAR SHORTAGE WAR.

Another prosecution under the Grain Act has just come off at Moosomin. The agent of one of the five elevators at Moosomin was charged before Judge Wetmore with having seized and loaded with grain owned by his employers a car placed there for a farmer. This happened on December 1st. The local grain growers at once took up the case and the trial ended in the conviction of the offender. The judge read a carefully prepared review of the case in support of his decision. This judgment was at once appealed to a higher court and will be taken up by them in July next.

A Bagot farmer is said to have also taken legal action against a Winnipeg elevator company for refusing or neglecting to load his wheat stored in their building when ordered to do so.

There is considerable difference in the situation in which a Manitoba and an Assiniboia farmer just at present find themselves placed when it becomes necessary to make a demand for rights upon the grain men or the elevators. In Assiniboia the case has behind it the energy, the discretion and the money, if need be, of the Grain Growers' Association, while in Manitoba any farmer who knows he has a real grievance and wishes to secure redress has to fight his battles alone. And not many farmers feel that they can afford to hazard such an undertaking.

Might it be to-day no nearer being right than it ever was, and farmers should not hesitate when they have a clear case, either against the elevators or the railway, to institute proceedings. It is the only way some railways can be made to understand that they have to obey the law. They are afraid of the East knowing how far short they are of serving this country. Such actions will also show the government that it is time they appointed a railway commission to control our railways and bring them to time.

Narrow Chests

The old theory that consumption was inherited is utterly discredited by modern medical science. The germs of consumption must be received from without. These germs are every where. They are constantly being received and



cast out by the healthy system. It is the narrow chested whose inheritance is weakness who fall a prey to consumption because they are too weak of lung to resist and throw off disease.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes weak lungs strong. It cures obstinate deep-seated coughs, bleeding lungs, weakness, emaciation and other conditions which if neglected or unskillfully treated find a fatal termination in consumption.

"In the spring of 1900 I was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and became very weak and short of breath, lost flesh and had no appetite," writes Mr. E. L. Robnett, of Xerxes, Tenn. "I was persuaded to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The first few bottles seemed to do me but little good. Thought I would soon be a victim of that dreaded disease, consumption, of which several of my family died. Had almost given up in despair when my friends persuaded me to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' a fair trial. I commenced its use again and in a short time was feeling better. I continued its use until I had taken sixteen bottles. I weigh 160 pounds now, and when I commenced I only weighed 140 pounds. If any one doubts this statement I will be pleased to answer any inquiry."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." Nothing "just as good." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the clogged system from impurities.

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AFRAID OF MANITOBA STOCK.

The East has all along looked upon the West as peculiarly her own exploiting ground. As the West grew older her people naturally objected to some of the treatment accorded them, and for their ingratitude to the hand that was ill treating them they were dubbed "kickers." The rapid development of the West during the last few years has turned all eyes upon us and everyone is ready to exploit this country in every way. Business men are looking for trade along all lines. The Ontario breeders of pure-bred stock are also doing their best to capture the trade of this country for a certain class of their stock. Only a small amount of the best of their stock comes here, the most of it going to Americans. They have been palming off on the West any old thing and are making preparations to continue doing so. In view of this the recent actions of some of the Ontario breeders shows their true attitude towards the West. We feel that it is one that will be resented by every true westerner. Immediately after his August auction sale of Shorthorns, W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, sent a verbal message to Hon. Thos. Greenway, proposing that he contribute a number of choice Shorthorns to a combination sale to be held at Hamilton during the winter. No attention was paid to this, and then Mr. Flatt followed it by a letter and later by a cable from England, when the matter was settled that a carload of cattle should be sent down. Mr. Greenway was preparing the stock intended for the sale when everything was stopped by a long telegram from Mr. Flatt, advising him not to send his animals down. This advice, no doubt, was the result of a conference of breeders at the Winter Fair at Guelph. It shows plainly that the Ontario breeders are either jealous or afraid of the stock of such a high-class herd as is to be found at Crystal City. So long as Mr. Greenway was buying animals from Ontario breeders at long figures it was all right, but it is quite another thing to let him enter stock at a sale where many Americans with deep purses are expected as buyers. That's too good for Manitoba, and the selfishness of the Ontario breeders is so strong that they compel a man to break his word rather than have an outsider enjoy any special favors. We cannot help thinking that this despicable action of the Ontario breeders will be resented by Western breeders and influence their future policy in buying pure-bred stock. Mr. Greenway has decided to sell the stock he intended sending East to breeders in the West at a big discount and thus place within reach of all stock that otherwise would likely have gone to the States. It is a poor policy to bite your nose to spite your face, and we feel sure the Ontario breeders will find this out before they are through with breeders of the West.

THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.

The recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the New England States and the closing of British ports to live stock that has been exported via these States is the chief topic of discussion amongst cattle dealers and breeders just now. We in Canada are fortunately outside the pale of the effects of this outbreak at present, but the conclusion forces itself on us that we are after all only living in a fool's paradise. In the United States the dead meat trade has been developed to such a degree that the closing of all export of live stock, owing to the presence of contagious disease, would not very seriously disturb trade. Instead of shipping "on the hoof," the animals would simply be slaughtered and exported as dead meat. Some delay might take place in marketing, but on the whole the effect would scarcely be felt except in the districts immediately affected by the disease. What would be the result in Canada to-day should any serious contagious disease manifest itself in our midst? Exports would come to an abrupt halt for an indefinite period, with no possible outlet in any shape or



BARN OF T. L. HUBBS, KENLIS, ASSA.

form. In other words, as far as our live stock export trade is concerned, we carry all our eggs in one basket, while our more enterprising cousins to the south long ago realized the danger of such a state of affairs and took steps to equip railways and steamers for a dead meat trade. It is sincerely to be hoped that Canadians will not some day be awakened with a rude shock from our fancied security against disease and repent our carelessness in the matter of the development of a dead meat trade.

Our daily papers are full to overflowing of protection and anti-protection arguments. One would imagine that our soul's salvation depended upon the issue. It seems a great pity that the press of Canada will not turn its attention to matters of more practical moment than whether we are to have a "protective revenue tariff" or a "revenue protective tariff," particularly when most sensible men readily admit that there are no essential differences between the two. Presumably, the main object of protection of manufacturers in any shape or form is to ensure the employment of labor at home, viz., in Canada. How can this object be better attained than by bonusing the transportation companies to furnish cold storage facilities on railways and steamers and thus encouraging the slaughter of our export beef at home, which furthermore would be the means of establishing a large number of industries to manufacture the by-products employing a multitude of hands. This is

the kind of protection we are looking for in the West and the only kind that is likely to benefit us to any appreciable extent.

WESTERN STORE CATTLE.

One of the most important experiments that have been planned during recent years is now about to be undertaken jointly by the Territorial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. We refer to the shipment to the Guelph Fat Stock Show of a carload of range steers, coming three years of age, which it has been arranged are to be grain finished in Ontario and afterwards exported. The intention is to weigh and value these cattle before the test commences and keep careful account of the expenses of labor and feed, and, after the cattle have been sold in the export market, to compile results and place them before Canadian farmers in bulletin form.

At political meetings and banquets speakers wax enthusiastic over the splendid prospects awaiting Western Canada as a beef producing country. Now, let us cease making ourselves ridiculous, once and for all, and look facts squarely in the face. The facts are that the aggregation of bone, hide and sinew that we have in the past landed at British ports from our western ranches and had the hardihood to label "beef," is no credit whatever to Canada or to Canadian enterprise. If we ever desire to

gain an honorable place as exporters of beef, the "ranche to table" feature of the transaction must be carefully eliminated and "from ranche to farm and from farm to table" substituted.

Our export steers are everything that could be desired when taken off the range in the fall of the year, but a sorrier looking lot of beasts, after they have been subjected to a long railway journey followed by an ocean voyage of equal length, it would be hard to find anywhere. The bulk of western cattle are scarcely veneered with beef when they reach Great Britain, and this is hardly to be wondered at when it is considered that the whole journey is practically one long period of starvation and hardships which tell seriously on grain-finished and domesticated cattle, leave alone cattle just off the range that have never seen the sight of grain or known confinement of any sort.

Another important feature in connection with finishing our beef before exporting is the fact that beef would then be available for export during practically every month of the year. At the present time we rush our cattle out between July and October, and, with the rapidly increasing herds of our ranching districts, it is scarcely open to argument that such a course is in opposition to the best interests of stockmen. Two conditions are essential to success in the British markets, namely, the highest possible quality and unfailing regularity in the volume of supply. Our western steers will make finished beef second to none in the world, and if we manage properly we can send our steers forward all the year round.

Our whole system of raising cattle and exporting them in the rough and of raising grain for the market is crude, unbusiness-like and short-sighted. Wheat growing not accompanied by live stock production is the rankest of soil robbery and the sooner we put an end to it the better. We cannot expect to see these matters mended in a day or in a year, but let us at least show enterprise enough to finish our own steers and try to redeem Canada's vanishing reputation as a beef producing country. Not more than fifteen per cent. of United States range cattle are exported right off the grass; hence the better prices realized for "States" cattle in Great Britain. Our cousins below are long-headed. The Nor-West Farmer hopes to hear from its readers on this important subject. Let the matter be threshed out at the winter institute meetings and thus awaken interest therein on the part of farmers. In the meanwhile, the Territorial and Dominion Governments are entitled to credit for having taken the lead to overcome the present discreditable state of affairs.

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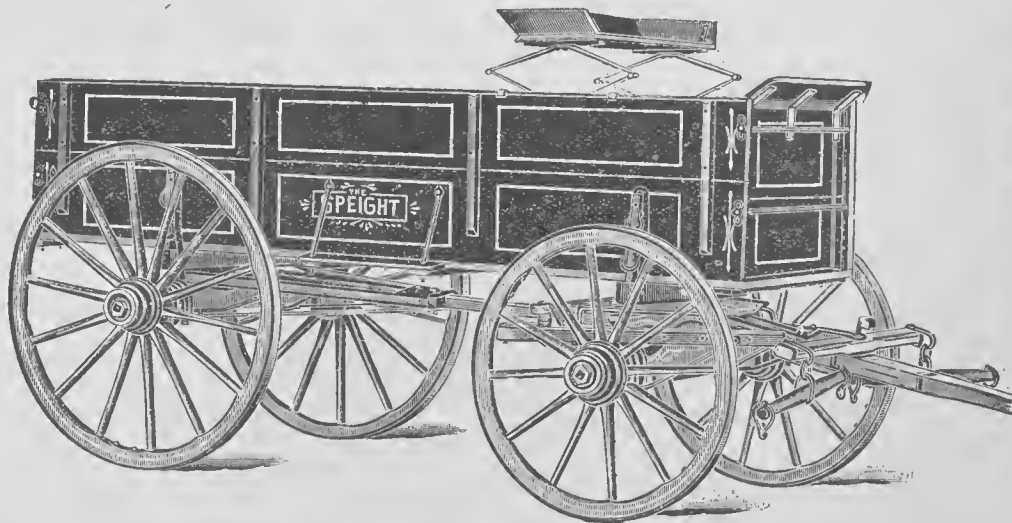
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THE SPEIGHT WAGON CO., Markham, Ont.



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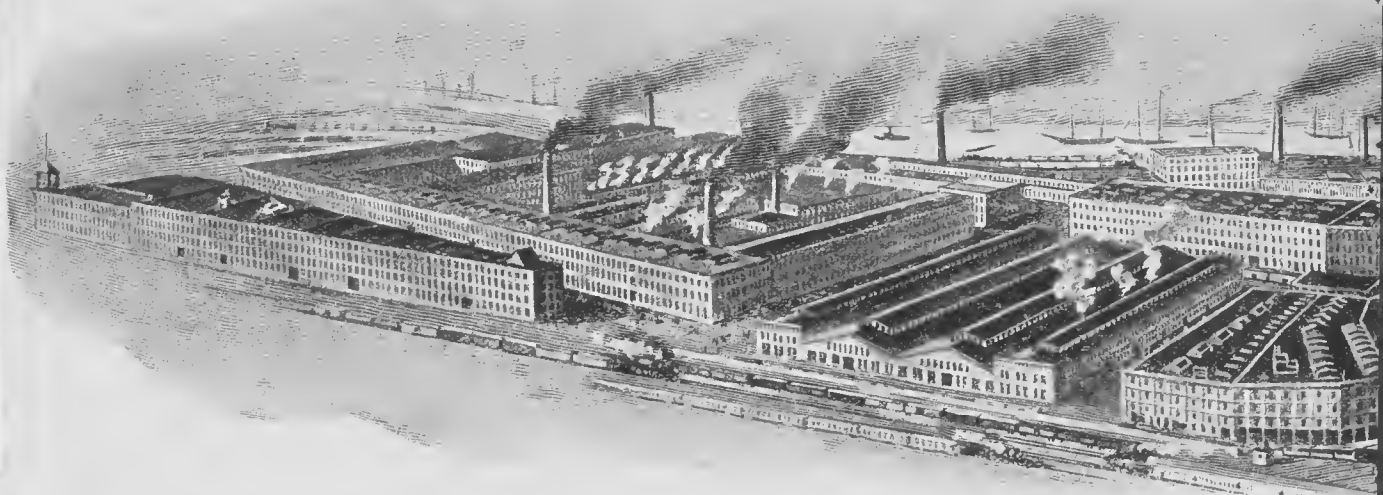
Is Known throughout



DEERING Binders, Mowers,

With Factories at CHICAGO, ILL., and HAMILTON, Ont., we are in

**DEERING
DIVISION WORKS.
LARGEST
IN THE
WORLD**



Factory of the Deering Division, International

DEERING

There are many kinds of Twine on the market and in most cases quality
Twine is still increasing and to-day stands far in the lead

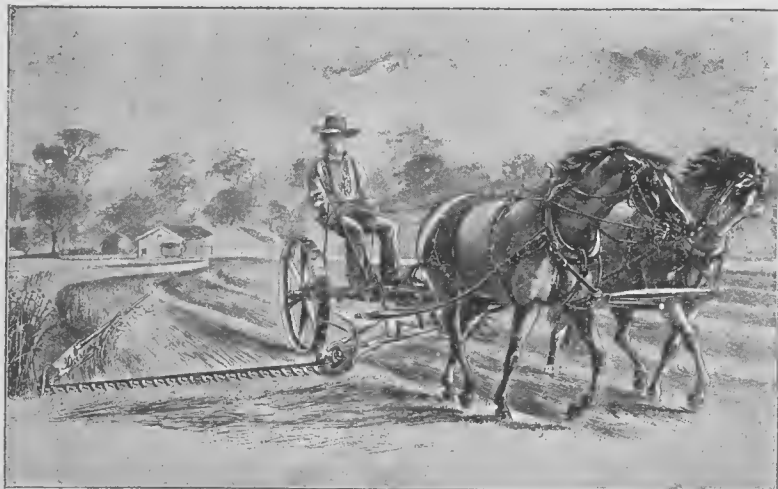
Deering Binders, M

STILL MAINTAIN THEIR

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

Agencies everywhere in Canada where grass
and grain are grown.

Complete Stocks of Repairs on hand at all
Agencies.



"DEERING IDEAL GIANT MOWER"



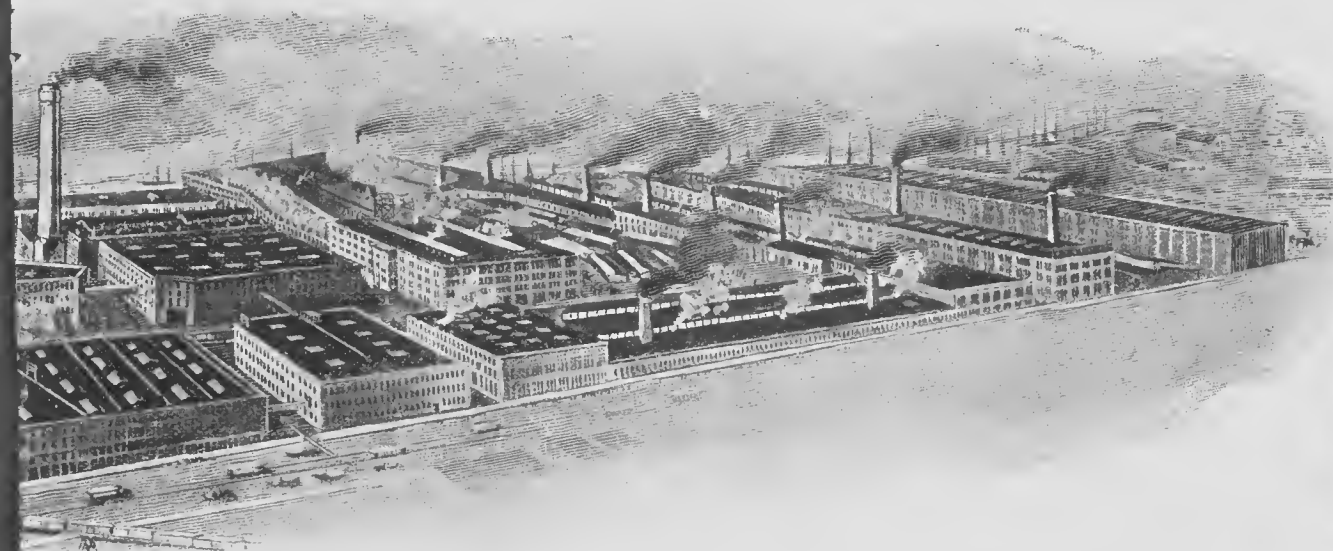
Western Canada

the world; so is the

LINE OF Rakes and Twine



position to supply all demands and keep up with the procession.



**COVER
EIGHTY-FIVE
ACRES.**

**EMPLOY
9,000
PEOPLE**

vester Company of America, at Chicago, Ill.

TWINE

considered equal (by the man selling cheap brands) but the sale of Deering
which is evidence of the demands of Canadian Farmers.

owers and Rakes.

ORD OF SUPERIORITY

R THE COMING SEASON

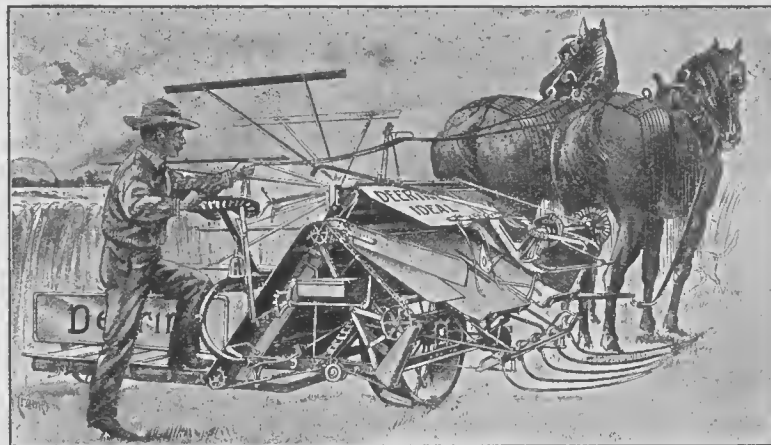
Write for Catalogues, Calenders, etc.,

DEERING DIVISION

International Harvester Co. of
America.

Branch Offices:

Winnipeg, Regina, Toronto, London, Montreal.



DEERING IDEAL BINDER

WE HAVE
REPAIR
PENSES.
CHICAGO

First Shipment of Manitoba Wheat.

The beginnings of large things are always interesting, and at a time when we have more wheat to ship than the railways can possibly handle, it is particularly interesting to turn back the pages of history and take a look at the beginning of a trade that has now grown to such large proportions. Through the kindness of C. J. Brown, clerk of the City of Winnipeg, we are enabled to present to our readers a *fac simile* of the original shipping bill of the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba. It is dated October 12, 1876, over 26 years ago. The shipment comprised only 857½ bushels, at 85c. a bushel, and a charge of 26c. each for sacks. Such was the beginning of our export business in wheat.

There was a very serious failure of the spring wheat crop in the Province of Ontario in 1876, the hardy Fyfe wheat, which had been the chief standby for many years, was almost worthless, apparently having lost its vigor and would no longer yield a profitable crop. The fame of the Red River valley wheat was already spreading, and it was decided by his company that R. C. Steele, now pre-

of Higgins, Young & Peebles, as all were anxious to have a hand in the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba, the outlook even then being such that it was felt that it would be an event to talk about in after years. The early close of navigation left little time for securing the wheat, and as threshing machines and fanning mills were few and far between in Manitoba in those days, the amount stated above, 857½ bushels, was all the choice wheat that could be secured in time for the last steamer leaving Winnipeg before the close of navigation, and within 48 hours after the steamer with this wheat on board reached Fisher's Landing, the Red river was frozen over and navigation closed for the winter. From Fisher's Landing the wheat was shipped by rail to Duluth, together with 4,000 bushels more selected wheat purchased in Northern Minnesota. From Duluth shipment was made by vessel to Sarnia and then by rail to Toronto.

This shipment was for seed, and many a car has been used since.

From a modest beginning of 857½ bushels the export trade has grown until this year's will be close to 50,000,000 bushels. Great though it has grown, it is yet in its infancy, as compared with what it will be.

farmers of the U. S.

Under the supervision of this department comes the work of the experiment stations, a work with which all intelligent Canadians are more or less familiar. The art and science of agriculture are taught in their colleges in a way that calls forth the admiration of the ablest critics at home and abroad. In the land grant colleges alone 42,000 students were enrolled in 1901, and \$2,000,000 have been spent by the various States in the same year for buildings. Besides the work done at home, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico are getting due attention. Tea growing is being made a commercial success in Carolina and another plantation will be started in Texas, so that from actual and prolonged tests reliable information can be gathered for future reference.

The Secretary concludes his report with some interesting figures illustrative of the magnitude of the agricultural industry. In 1900 the fixed capital of agriculture was about twenty billions of dollars, or four times that invested in manufacture. In that year there were nearly five million seven hundred and forty farms in the country, covering eight hundred and forty-one million acres, four hundred and fifteen millions

of which consisted of improved land. According to the returns of the last census, about forty million people, or more than half of the total population in 1900, resided on farms. Of the twenty-nine million persons reported as engaged in gainful occupations, ten million—more than a third—were employed in agricultural pursuits. The produce of American agriculture in 1899, including farm animals and other products, aggregated nearly five billions of dollars. The most valuable crop was Indian corn, \$828,000,000; then hay and forage, \$484,000,000; then cotton, \$324,000,000; wheat returned \$370,000,000, and oats \$217,000,000. The animals sold and slaughtered during the year were valued at over \$900,000,000, the products of the dairy gave \$472,000,000, while poultry and eggs returned over \$281,000,000. The concluding statement of the Secretary is that results in the work of the government for agriculture are justifying expenditures, and "the future will still further show the value of science applied to the farm."

British Fat Stock Shows.

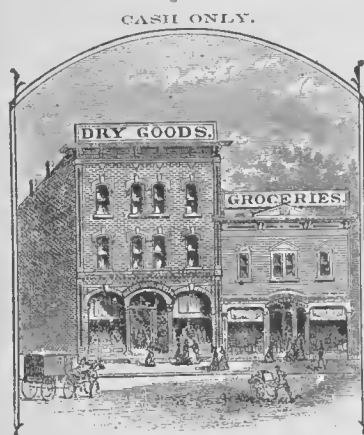
Two of the leading fat stock shows have already been reported. At Birmingham, King Edward had the championship for the Hereford, Shorthorn and Devon breeds with animals of great quality. For Polled Angus, the Earl of Strathmore, who has several times already had the championship of the breed, repeated his victory with Layia of Glamis. She had several other championships, bringing up her total winnings to \$2,800. At 2 years 10 months old she weighed 1,816 lbs. The junior championship also went to a cross of the same breed. The heaviest animal in the show was also a Polled Angus, which at 2 years 11 months weighed 2,217 lbs.

At Edinburgh, Lord Rosebery's Shorthorn steer had the male championship, and G. Bruce had the female championship with a Polled Angus. For the supreme championship the Shorthorn beat the black. John Ross, Meikle Tarrel, one of the most successful breeders of beef cattle in Britain, was here a successful competitor. The best animals of both shows will take part in the Smithfield show, the great closing event of the fat stock year.

The man who hesitates may be lost, but the woman who hesitates is surely won.—The Spinster Book.

For their ban't no law brought in yet against tellin' the truth about a party after they'm gone, thank God—though 'tis a dangerous offense while they'm livin'.—The Striking Hours.

—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that the danger of the spread of the foot and mouth disease from New England to other States has passed. He says in a few weeks every animal infected or exposed to the disease will have been destroyed.



Winnipeg, Man October 12th 1876
Messrs Steele Brothers
Imports. Ontario
Bo. of Higgins & Young,
Importers of
Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware.

57 1/2	57 1/2	85 1/2	25	728 59
412	412	412	26	107 12
412	412	412		835 71

Copy of Invoice of First Wheat exported from the
Province of Manitoba
Higgins & Young

sident of the Steele-Briggs Co., of Toronto and Winnipeg, should go to Manitoba and procure, if possible, 5,000 bushels of her finest wheat for seed in Ontario.

The journey was made via St. Paul to Fisher's Landing, Minn., the end of the railway at that time. His through ticket for balance of the trip was by steamer to Winnipeg, which took from two to three days, and fearing that the river would freeze up before the wheat could be secured and brought down to the railway, Mr. Steele abandoned his steamboat ticket, hired a lumber wagon, the only conveyance available, and drove 13 miles across the country to Grand Forks, Dakota, arriving there at 6 o'clock in the evening, and reaching Winnipeg at 12 o'clock the next night, the journey of 150 miles having occupied thirty hours continuous riding.

Upon making known to the merchants of Winnipeg that the object of his visit was to secure some of their famous wheat for shipment to Toronto for seed, every assistance possible was rendered by the pushing business men of the town, captained by David Young, of the firm

Report of the U. S. Minister of Agriculture for 1902.

This report just issued is a remarkable testimony to the quantity and value to the country of the work undertaken and supervised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The rapid expansion of the work of this department within the last few years is one of the most striking features of western agricultural progress. The index alone of the work it tackles covers four pages. Weather forecasts, animal and plant industries in all their ramifications, soil investigations over nearly every State in the Union, chemistry, entomology, statistics, experiment stations and their work, public roads, foreign markets and a huge mass of publications are the main features of the work of the department. What it does is real work, administered by many of the best men in the States under a minister whose fitness for his position is being every year more fully demonstrated. The information freely issued directly from the department costs about \$1,000,000 yearly, and is every year being more eagerly called for by the

America's Leading Horse Importers.



Our Percherons at the recent International Live Stock Exposition, in the stallion classes won **Ten Prizes** out of a possible **Seventeen** as follows: In four years old and over, **First, Third and Fifth**, there being **34** entries; in three years old and under four, **First and Fifth**, there being **45** entries; in two years old and under three, **Second, Third and Fifth**, there being **60** entries. We also won **Championship**, all **first prize** horses of all ages competing. Five of our stallions won **First Prize and Gold Medal as Best Group** of Percherons on exhibition.

At the recent Chicago Horse Show, our French Coach Stallions were even more successful, having won every **First Prize** as well as the **One Hundred Dollar**

Plate given by Mr. J. A. Spoor for the best French Coach Stallion on exhibition, and the **Two Hundred Dollar Plate** given by the French Coach Horse Society for the best group of five stallions.

Our third importation for the year arrived in Columbus, Thursday, Dec. 4th, all well and in good condition. The custom house records will show that our importations for this year as well as last year comprise a much larger number of horses than was imported by any of our competitors. Our horses are all for sale and our prices are the lowest consistent with economic management, but not to the sacrifice of quality.

Branches, Emmetsburg, Ia. **McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O.**
Kansas City, Mo.

When writing to advertisers mention The Farmer.



FARM BUILDINGS OF JAMES CAMPBELL, 12 MILES EAST OF MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

The Art of Grooming.

By E. A. A. Grange, V. S.

It is not my intention to discuss the subject of grooming from the scientific standpoint, but rather from that of an art. In dealing with the subject from a scientific standpoint I would endeavor to show what the effect would be upon the coat, skin and parts beneath when the art is thoroughly applied. It is my purpose only in this article to describe various aids used in the work, as well as to offer some suggestions relating to their application, believing that intense grooming, as it may be called, is a more important factor in bringing a horse to the pink of condition and keeping him in good health than is usually supposed.

To begin with, let the horse be led from his stall or box and fastened with

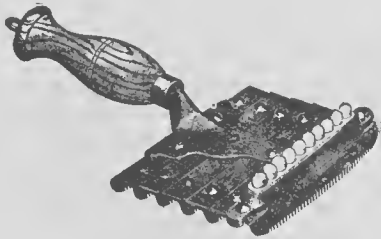


Fig. 1—CURRY COMB.

side reins from his halter in a suitable place. Then have the feet cleaned and thoroughly dried. Next, cover each hoof with a liberal dressing of raw linseed oil, which should be left undisturbed until all other operations in grooming have been completed and the horse is about ready to return to his stall. At that time the oil should be wiped off with a cloth, using smart friction in so doing.

If the rubbing cloth be applied every day with diligence the hoof will soon, in a week or so, present a lustre that will be a striking and pleasing contrast to the filthy, tarry-looking surface we so often see on the feet of horses. If we desire to still further increase the lustre of the hoof, especially the dark colored ones, it may be done with powdered emery and raw oil made into a paste and applied with friction. Crude petroleum is sometimes used in the same way as raw oil and seems to an-

swer the purpose very nicely, but care should be taken when using petroleum not to allow it to get beyond the hoof. If it gets upon the skin in any considerable quantity it is liable to produce irritation, and if permitted to run into the hollow of the heel may cause scratches.



Fig. 2—DANDRUFF BRUSH.

After oiling each hoof, it is advisable to get the skin active in order that the aids in grooming may produce their full effect; this can be done with the curry-comb (Fig. 1). The application of a curry-comb to the coat of a horse is a somewhat delicate question to discuss. If it is not in the hands of a groom who thoroughly appreciates the suffering it may occasion when improperly used, it is liable to act as an instrument of torture rather than a useful aid in the art of grooming. Many persons take exception to it altogether and will not permit its use upon their horses, but while their objections may be actuated by the greatest respect for the comfort and feelings of their animals, yet, in proper hands, and with due precautions, it is a useful aid in dressing a horse.

The proper use of the curry-comb, according to our conception, is, first, to loosen partially exfoliated cuticle, commonly called dandruff, and in doing so it will act as a mild stimulant to the skin, which will be a pleasing

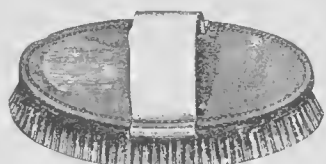


Fig. 3—BODY BRUSH.

sensation rather than otherwise. If we were to resort to analogy we would compare it to the sensation produced by the rubbing of a Turkish towel upon our own skin. Notwithstanding that we believe in the proper use of the curry-comb, too much emphasis cannot be expressed in advising those who resort to it to exercise judgment

in applying pressure when grooming with it. Besides loosening the cuticle, it is convenient for combing out matted hairs and removing certain substances which may stick to them. In selecting a new one, those with blunt teeth should have the preference, as they are less liable, even in careful hands, to cause undue irritation.

After the curry-comb has been passed lightly over the surface of the body in various directions, the dandruff brush (Fig. 2) should be used for the purpose of removing superfluous dust, exfoliated cuticle and the like; but even with this instrument, especially a new one, some care must be taken not to use it roughly, particularly on delicate skinned animals. It is also useful for brushing out the mane and tail before combing. While there are several kinds of dandruff brushes in the market, those made of corn fibres seem to be in general use, though in



Fig. 4—GLOVE BRUSH.

point of merit others may be just as valuable.

The body brush (Fig. 3) is to be used after the dandruff brush and is intended to complete the operation of cleaning the skin. The one represented in the cut is made with a leather back, which makes it flexible and accommodating as far as eminences and depressions upon the surface are concerned. When selecting a new one it is economical to get a first-class article, as it will give much better satisfaction to the groom when applying it, and stand the wear and tear of the art so much longer than low-priced ones, that the extra first cost is reduced to the minimum before the thing is half worn out.

When applying the body brush it may be passed over the same surface a number of times with rather firm pressure, cleaning the brush frequently by passing it lightly over the serrated surface of the curry-comb. Backward, forward and circular movements

are advantageous when using the body brush.

The glove brush (Fig. 4), though not often used, is a very convenient article for polishing up the legs of horses; it is very flexible, and on that account accommodates itself nicely to the parts. Perhaps the greatest objection to it is that it is not always comfortable to the groom, especially in warm weather.

An excellent thing for putting the finishing touches on the coat is a wisp of straw. The kind we give preference to is pea-straw. To prepare it for use a convenient-sized bundle should be selected and allowed to soak in water for a few hours, after which the superfluous water may be squeezed out and the bundle shredded by pounding with a broom-stick. When properly prepared it may be used for wiping over the coat, with firm pressure, to squeeze the oily substance from the glands of the true skin. After it has been used several times it becomes greasy, which is perhaps an advantage for distributing the substance which gives the gloss to the coat.

The water brush (Fig. 5) is for cleaning the legs and feet. It is also useful for dampening the mane and tail just before the horse leaves the stable for the street.

Final finishings are usually given to grooming operations with a linen cloth. Many grooms have strong prejudices in favor of Liverpool salt sacking. They are cheap and answer the purpose very nicely.

The time to get the best results from the various grooming aids is when a horse is first returned to the stable after brisk exercise. At this time all the functional vessels and



Fig. 5—WATER BRUSH.

glands of the skin are in full activity. But such aids as the curry should be used with extreme caution, if used at all. In delicate skinned animals it is safer to dispense with it for the time being.—Rider and Driver.

Garr, Scott & Co. are erecting a \$50,000 building to be devoted to the engine department.



PLOWING ON THE FARM OF J. BOTT, FORRES, ASSA.



The Waterous Engine Works Co

At the head of this page we give a cut of the new office building of the Waterous Engine Works Co. at Winnipeg. For some time their old quarters were very much too small for their increasing business, and none too soon were the premises lately occupied erected. The new structure is a little to the east of the offices they have for some time occupied and is built of brick, with stone trimmings. It is 78 feet long by 48 feet deep. The building is used entirely for office purposes and show-room. The office is very neatly arranged and well finished throughout. Entrance is made through two fine large doors at the Higgins avenue side. This is on the ground level, the steps to the building proper being enclosed in the structure. Ascending the fine stairway, the visitor finds himself standing in front of a desk, or counter. To the right is the private office of the manager, Mr. Erb, and beyond this is a still more private room. The office staff are situated just in front of these private rooms and have ample room for their work, much better in this respect than in the old offices. Immediately in front of the main entrance, quite



OFFICE OF THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., WINNIPEG.

In addition to the above cut, and interior views of their old office and other departments, which will be found on page 1123, we give a cut of their works in 1874. The company was first established in that year in the city of Brantford, Ont., and was known as the firm of Ganson, Waterous & Co. Some years after the name of the company was changed to C. H. Waterous & Co., then to the Brantford Engine Works, and later formed into a stock company, un-

der the management of Messrs. Frank and Fred. Waterous. This branch was established in 1886.

In the year 1882 the Winnipeg branch was opened, and is under the management of George W. Erb. It is pleasing to note the advance made under him, and The Nor'-West Farmer feels certain that greater things are in store for the company under his efficient management.

Other branches have been opened at Vancouver and Quebec, with foreign

undertaken is through the whole will be pretty well covered.

The buildings are all modern in every respect, being constructed chiefly of brick piers, steel trusses and glass. There will be in all 23 buildings. Some of these are well under way and plant is now being installed.

It is expected that in January work will be opened in some of the buildings and employment found for 1,000 hands. The company expects to give work to some 4,500 hands.

Power will be furnished by electricity; 4,000 horse power will be necessary, and the current will be distributed through sixteen immense transformers.

Light will be furnished through eighty are lamps and 4,000 incandescent lamps.

A complete telephone system will be installed, with a central office in the main building.

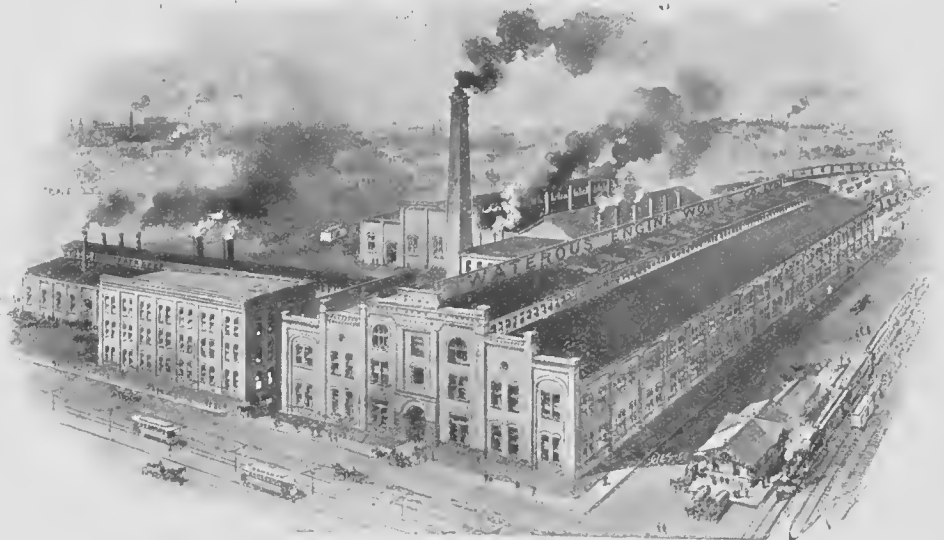
A complete outfit for fire protection will be fitted up. This will consist of 29 four ways hose fire hydrants, each with 350 feet of hose and four nozzles, housed in at the hydrants. Located at different points there will be ten hose wagons and the same number of hook and ladder trucks, equipped with extension ladders, and 6,700 automatic fire sprinklers, scattered throughout the buildings will give further protection.

A complete sewage system is one of the features being introduced.

Excellent connection has been made with the railways at Hamilton. Nine different switches or branches will run to various points in the yards, making a total length of 19,600 feet, or nearly 4 miles of railway. The company will use



THE WATEROUS WORKS IN 1874.



PRESENT WORKS OF THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO

a good distance back from the counter, is the vault. It is capacious and well fitted up. The office rooms are well lighted with good sized windows and at night with high-up electric light clusters.

To the left of the visitor is a good-sized room separated from the office by a glass partition. This is the show-room and is fitted up quite conveniently.

This is but the beginning of improvements this progressive company have in view for their steadily increasing business. It is the intention next season to erect a large two-storey warehouse running from the rear of their new office to the track. This, with the buildings they now occupy will enable them to carry a larger stock and fill orders much more readily.

der the name of the Waterous Engine Works Co.

In 1896 their new factory was built. A cut of this is also given above. The machine shop, which is known as the galley style, is 130 ft. x 300 ft. long, equipped with the most modern tools. Arrangements are being made to increase the length of this shop 140 ft. more. The boiler shop has been increased, and is now 80 ft. x 220. The moulding shop is 80 ft. x 180 ft. The blacksmith shop 40x100 ft.

The officers of the company are: C. H. Waterous, president and general manager; D. J. Waterous, vice-president; F. T. Wilkes, secretary-treasurer, and C. Woolfe, superintendent.

This company has also a branch in St.

branches at Sidney, Australia, and Santiago, Chili.

An Immense Factory.

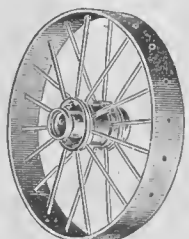
Some little time back we favored our readers with a three-column cut of the immense factory which the Deering division of the International Harvester Co. is erecting at Hamilton, Ont., but at that time had not full information in regard to the great undertaking. This is furnished in a late issue of the Hamilton Herald. From this article we glean some facts which may prove of interest to our many readers.

The plot of land selected by the company immediately adjoins the city limits and is 38 acres, and by the time the work

two switch engines for its own business, as well as a number of light and heavy cars. A trolley car line will make connection between the different buildings, and there will be a 110-ton railway and a 25-ton wagon scale.

Some of the imposing features will be two immense smoke stacks for the annealing ovens, each 12 ft. square and 125 ft. high, and four stacks for the malleable iron furnaces, each 10 ft. square and 110 ft. high; four 84-inch cupolas of sheet steel, 40 ft. above the roofs of the gray iron foundries, and a number of wire signs, 14 ft. high, and measuring, all told, about 4,000 ft. in length.

Following is a brief description of the several buildings now built and in process of building, the uses for which they



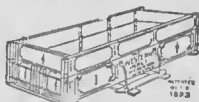
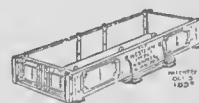
Farmers' Friends Combination Box & Rack, and Low Truck Wagons---

Also Manufacturers of Wheelbarrows, Washing Machines, Grain Pickers, Etc

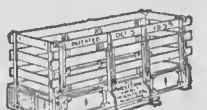
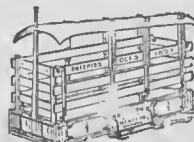
Write for further particulars.

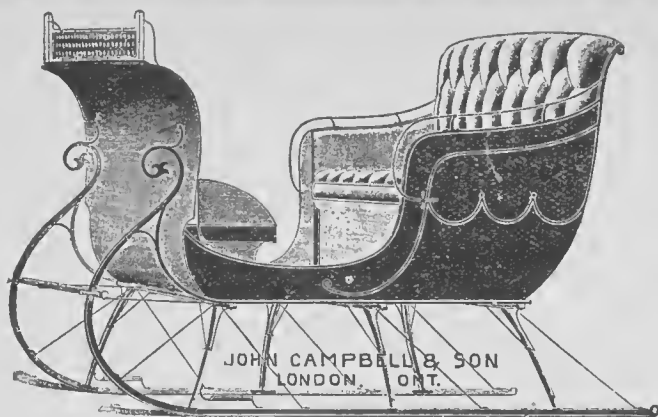
The Western Implement Mfg. Co.

Box 287 WINNIPEG, MAN.



THE FIVE IN ONE





No. 9 Family Sleigh.

Manufactured by John Campbell & Son, one of the oldest and most reliable Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers in Canada. These goods are well and favorably known everywhere. Ask your dealer for them.

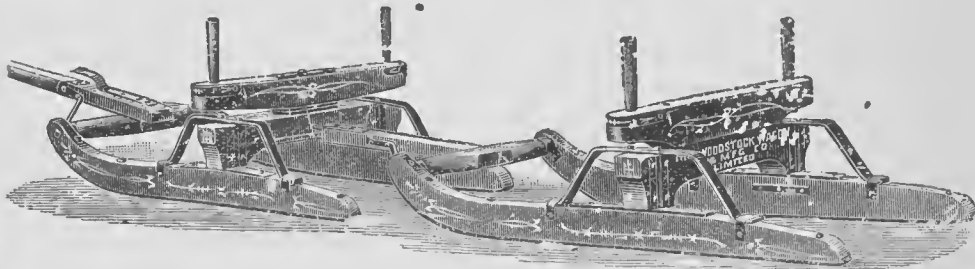


The Western King.



Paris Scotch Clipper Gang Plow.

Made by the Paris Plow Co., Paris, Ont., leading Plow Manufacturers.



The Manitoba Sloop Sleigh.

WOODSTOCK WAGONS AND SLEIGHS

Meet with the approval of all who use them.

All kinds of Sulky, Gang and Walking Plows, Disc Harrows and Prairie Breakers.

STEWART & METCALFE, Corner of Logan and Nena Streets. **WINNIPEG, Man.**

Sole Selling Agents for Manitoba and N. W. T.

are intended and their dimensions:

No. 1—Wood working shop, 12x250 ft. 22 ft. high, one story; floor area, 18,000 sq. ft.

Nos. 2 and 3—Wood working shops, each 72x310 ft., one story; floor area, 44,040 sq. ft.

No. 4—Forge building, 84x260 ft.; floor area, 21,840 sq. ft.

Nos. 5 and 6—Forge buildings, each 84x310 ft.; floor area, 52,080 sq. ft. These buildings are each 22 ft. in height from the floor to the lower chord of the truss.

No. 7—Gray iron foundry, 84x302 ft. 6 inches, with extension, 462 ft. long, 24 ft. high from floor to lower chord of truss; floor area, 64,050 sq. ft.

No. 8—Gray iron foundry, duplicate of No. 7; floor area, 64,050 sq. ft. Both of these buildings are covered with patent asbestos roofing, and are supposed to be absolutely fire-proof.

No. 9—Malleable iron finishing room, 80x84 ft., three stories high, each story 16 ft. in height; floor area, 5,760 sq. ft.

No. 10—Annealing room, packing and storing departments, 85x260 ft.; hard rattle, sorting and counting room, 85x70 ft.; molding room, 85x460 ft.; floor area, 67,150 ft. These buildings are 28 ft. in height from the floor to the lower chord of the steel truss and are equipped with modern fire curtains placed every 80 ft. In the malleable iron foundry will be located a 25-ton electric travelling crane, capable of picking up any object of from a few ounces to 25 tons in weight, and carrying it to any portion of the building with astonishing rapidity. Similar cranes, though of but smaller capacity, will be located in the gray iron foundry. The core room to the malleable iron foundry will measure 40x250 ft. in dimension, and will be 22 ft. high.

Buildings Nos. 11 and 12 will be exact duplicates of buildings Nos. 9 and 10.

Nos. 13, 14 and 15—Machine shop, 84x280 ft. each; floor area, 70,560 sq. ft.

The three shops in this building are to be separated by solid brick fire walls.

Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19—Manufacturing buildings, three stories high, each 82x172 ft., the total floor space being 173,136 sq. ft.

Nos. 20, 21 and 22—Storage warehouse, three stories high, each 118x280 ft.; floor space 297,360 sq. ft.

No. 23—Pumping station and boiler room, 64x110 ft.; floor space, 7,040 sq. ft.

Office building, 4 stories high, 60x80 ft.; floor space, 19,200 sq. ft.

Additional buildings will be 10 sheds for molding sand for the gray iron foundry, each 30x110 ft.; eight smaller buildings for the malleable iron foundry, each 30x160 ft.; two pig iron storage buildings, one each for the gray iron and malleable iron foundries, each 60x763 ft., the total floor space of these buildings being 158,960 sq. ft.

The floor space of the above buildings, when completed, will total up 1,136,736 sq. ft., making what will probably be the largest manufacturing institution in all Canada.



Don't Suffer!

Don't Suffer!

MERRICK'S Conical Pile Cure

For Itching, Burning, Weeping or Protruding Piles.

Mr. — writes: "Suffered from piles five years. Operated upon in Brandon hospital. Your 'Pile Cure' has done all you recommended."

SURE CURE.
Sent on receipt of price, \$1.00.

WOMAN'S REG' LATING PILLS
Never fail. Always sure.
On receipt of price, \$2.00.

If you want anything in our line write at once. Correspondence strictly confidential. Country orders receive prompt attention.

HARRISON BROS., - Druggists,
Corner Main & Jarvis Streets, Winnipeg.

RED CROSS WIND MILLS AND PUMPS

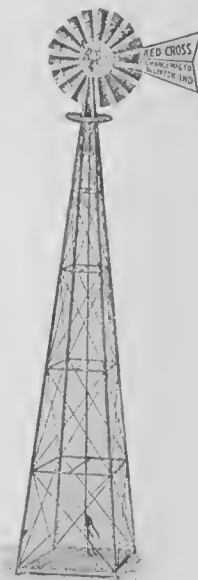
are known everywhere in the United States

Manufactured by the
Red Cross Mfg Co,
Bluffton, Ind.

Stewart & Metcalfe,

Sole Selling Agents
for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Cor. Logan and Nena Streets,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Manitoba lands are producing heavier crops than ever and Blue Ribbon Tea fills our cup of happiness to the brim.

The Paris Plow Co., Limited.

It is not claimed that the works as illustrated herewith are anything above the ordinary size, but the firm claims to have one of the finest equipped plants in America. The location is at Paris, Ont. The machinery has been selected regardless of cost from the best manufacturers in their respective lines in the United States and Canada, and the bulk of it has been constructed expressly for this plant. All the new up-to-date ideas have been grouped, giving the company an unequalled line for producing interchangeable parts. The engineers in charge of the installation of the ice plant are free to acknowledge that it is the most complete arrangement ever attempted for cooling purposes. If the surfaces of the wearing parts are not perfectly hardened, it cannot be charged to the ice plant equipment. The latest ideas in oil heating are being installed. The plant is so arranged that it is not necessary to consume one pound of coal during the operation of producing one or one hundred thousand plows. It is realized that the farmers of to-day are educated up to a standard of perfection, and that only goods of the highest grade are acceptable. It is absolutely necessary in order to meet these requirements to have a plant equipped with only the finest machinery and appliances obtainable. The new firm's forging machinery is original in design and arrangement. Many of the machines now in use by other concerns are thrown out entirely

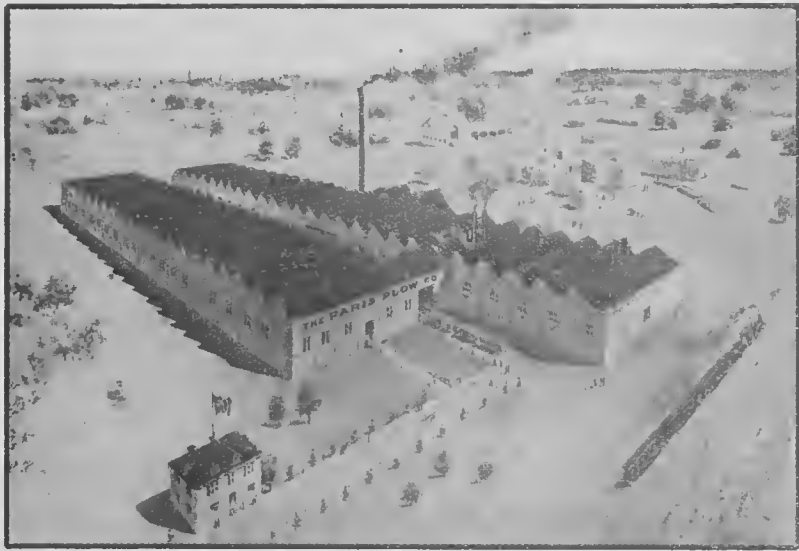
pleased to answer all correspondence in regard to the company's machines.

A Great Machinery Trade.

"The northwest is the greatest machinery butchery on earth," remarked J. C. McLachlan, who has just returned from a two months' business trip to Manitoba and the West, to a reporter of the Toronto Star.

"It is an ideal market, a great demand, and no home supply. All kinds of machinery are left out in the weather and become rapidly useless. The American implements firms certainly have a great graft there. One firm I know of has placed over 2,500 complete threshing outfits this year, besides one or two hundred separators without engines.

"Why cannot Ontario firms get the trade? Just simply because they do not study the requirements of the market they attempt to cater to. They try to persuade the westerners that they need machinery such as is used in Ontario. But the westerners know they do not; they know just what they want, and so do the United States firms, who take the trouble to supply the right kind of machinery, and get the bulk of the business. In the west power counts for little, but a saving of time and men is of vital importance. Their season is shorter than ours, and labor is scarce. While farmers in Ontario are satisfied with threshing from 800 to 1,000 bushels per day, there from 2,800 to 3,500 bushels is the



PARIS PLOW WORKS.

by them and replaced by special tools, which must be seen in operation to be appreciated. The polishing department has also received special attention and the machines were constructed expressly for the Paris company by the largest American concern building this line of tools. Many of the ideas brought out are very valuable and assist wonderfully in simplifying the work. The wood-working department is practically automatic, and it is very interesting to watch the lifelike action of this machinery. All the tooling in this line is extra heavy, giving a nice smooth surface to the finished product. The painting department is, like all other branches, under the supervision of an American expert. The grades of paints and varnishes which are used have been thoroughly tested for years.

The buildings were constructed upon the most modern ideas of light and ventilation, and have not a dark spot in them. Everything has been done within reason for the comfort and convenience of the employees. It is felt that success rests largely with the workmen and their comfort and convenience has been studied. The Paris Plow Co. are always pleased to show visitors through their works and give them a chance to decide whether they are in a position to do all that is claimed.

For this new Canadian concern, Messrs. Stewart & Metcalfe, who have recently established themselves at the corner of Logan and Nena streets, are the western representatives, and will be

regular run. They require larger outfits. They plow with a couple of spans of horses and a 34-inch furrow; we are satisfied with one span of horses and a 9-inch furrow. It simply means that they use two extra horses and save over two men. Another reason that American machinery is so much more in demand is because they take care that all parts can be easily duplicated. This means a great deal in a busy harvest season. Why, there is hardly a station where you won't find an agency of the McCormick or Deering companies."

"Of course, Ontario manufacturers are handicapped by the long freight haul, which means much expense, but, even so, I do not think it would be desirable to raise the tariff. There is plenty of room for profit, and Canadians can manufacture just as cheaply as manufacturers across the border if they only go the right way about it."

The position made vacant through the death of W. H. McGuire, as manager of The Jas. Smart Mfg. Co. at Winnipeg, has been assumed by W. Gardiner. The gentleman now manager of the branch here has been for some time in charge of the company's business at Vancouver.

One of the "pleasantries" at this season of the year is a visit to the new separator factory on Higgins avenue. Here Geo. S. Beeman is quite busy with a staff of men pushing forward as rapidly as possible a large line of their grain separators.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating "The Manitoba Frost Wire Fence Co.," with a capital stock of \$40,000.

The spur track, at the rear of the Princess street lots, has been carried across Alexander avenue, and is now about up to the rear of the new McLaughlin carriage building.

Jos. Yates, who for seven years has held a position with the Massey-Harris Co. at Winnipeg, has been transferred to Calgary, where he has been appointed to a responsible position in the employ of the same company.

Messrs. Stewart & Metcalfe have secured the agency for the Red Cross Mfg. Co., of Bluffton, Ind., manufacturers of windmills and pumps, and also the general agency for the Walkerton binder twine company.

Incorporation has been granted A. A. Leitch, T. A. Drummond, Lawrence Hartshorne, J. R. Wynne and T. G. Mathers, under the corporate name of "The Standard Grain Weigher Co., Ltd." with a total capital stock of \$35,000. This is the new concern which takes over the business of the Globe Mfg. Co.

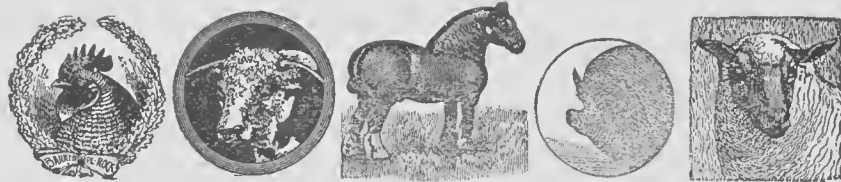
From Robt. Bell, Seaforth, Ont., The Nor'-West Farmer has received three interesting pamphlets, descriptive of the machines turned out by him. One deals with the "Bell" automatic engines and stationery boilers; the second describes traction engines, and the third treats upon saw mill machinery. The books are well illustrated and go into details in an exhaustive manner.

W. M. Fahey, the general manager for R. S. Williams, Sons & Co., of Toronto, has been on a visit to the branch at Winnipeg. In company with Manager Forrester, Mr. Fahey made a good survey of the city and was very much pleased with what he saw. While here the general manager went into the prospects with the company's western representative quite fully and plans were laid for a greater volume of business in the West.

E. E. Devlin & Co. have handed us a copy of their pump catalogue, illustrating fully one hundred and fifty styles, and containing all kinds of pumps for all purposes. The Aermotor Co., whom they represent in Western Canada, have gone into the special manufacture of this line of goods, and the taste, simplicity and general excellence of the catalogue speak much in favor of the pumps themselves. It is being mailed to inquirers.

The name of the Marcy Mfg. Co., of Bluffton, Ind., has been changed to Red Cross Mfg. Co. On page 1139 of this issue they have an advertisement. Stewart & Metcalfe are the representatives for Western Canada.

Thos. A. Drummond, of the American-Abell Co., Winnipeg, has just returned from the works of the company at Toronto. Mr. D. has been there for some months, looking after the improvements in connection with their build of engines and separators, and he is pleased to know that all he looked for has been carried into effect. The firm claims that they now have "the most up-to-date machines, built especially for western trade." Two of the improved engines have arrived and are now on exhibition at the showrooms. One is a 26 h. p. simple traction engine—the very latest, with balance valve and other improvements. The other is a 16 h.p. portable engine which has also a number of improvements. They are both highly finished and are embellished with the company's trade mark, "Cock o' the North." These two are but the "advance guard;" later on others will follow. While away, our townsman supervised the building of a compound engine which he believes will surpass anything ever manufactured before. The brake test of this engine showed 25 per cent. advance upon anything ever built in the compound line. The main points secured are a larger high pressure cylinder, with a larger steam pipe and a larger governor, the latter being manufactured by the Eclipse people and is of their latest design. Another important feature is the decrease in size of the pinion on engine shaft, which increases the power of the traction at least 25 per cent. Mr. Drummond is delighted at his trip, and greatly pleased at the way suggestions for the western trade were received. As stated, all the improvements on engines and separators, and attachments, asked for were made. He also is pleased to know that things have been put in shape for the turning out of more work. The works are now running at the full capacity. The factory has been greatly increased and a large amount of new and improved machinery installed, increasing the output capacity 200 per cent. From this on they will be shipping almost daily to the new warehouse at Winnipeg. Another matter dealt with on his visit was the carrying of threshermen's supplies. In this request he was also successful, and the branch at Winnipeg will, within a short time, have a full stock of "everything for the thresherman." While on the way down and back, Mr. Drummond made stops at Hopkins, Stillwater and Battle Creek, looking over improvements in contemplation by the Minneapolis, Northwest and Advance threshers concerns.



Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.
THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that three-quarters hay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food will give better results than full diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD is put up in 5 lb. packages only.

WISCONSIN FOOD will bring stall fed cattle into marketable condition quickly, and give them bottom for long railway and ocean trips. For bringing Horses into condition it has no equal; for Milch Cows it will greatly increase the flow of milk.

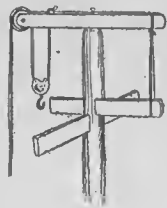
This food takes the place of Natural Herbage; it contains Gentian, Poplar Bark, Iron, besides a highly prized digestive agent, used only in this food.

WISCONSIN FOOD CO., BRANCH OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

THE BOLF DRUG CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, WINNIPEG.
Are distributing Agents for Western Canada.

WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD can also be had from any Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists and Feed men in the country.

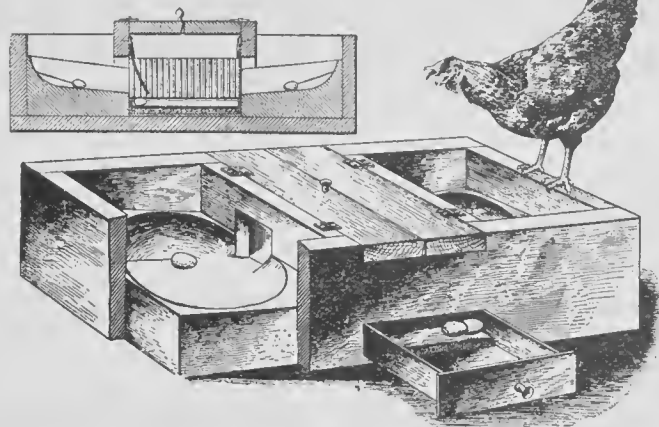
Post for Hanging Hogs On.



A subscriber, who noticed the contrivance for hanging hogs given in last issue, sends the following, which he says is simpler and better: The post is made with 4 arms. It should extend about 2 feet above arms with a 1½-inch pin in the top. The tackle consists of a piece of 3 or 4-inch oak scantling with pulley wheel in one end. This scantling should be long enough so that when placed on the top of the post the end with the pulley wheel will extend four or five inches further than the arms. The rope is first fastened in the scantling back from the pulley wheel, then through the moveable pulley with hook, then through the pulley wheel in the scantling and drops to the ground. Before attempting to elevate the hog fasten the other end of the scantling as shown in the engraving, to the arm below. When the hog is hoisted to the desired arm the scantling can then be turned so as to place a hog on each arm. One moveable scantling with rope and pulley will do for any number of posts. After all the arms on one post have been lifted the scantling to the top of another.

An Improved Nest.

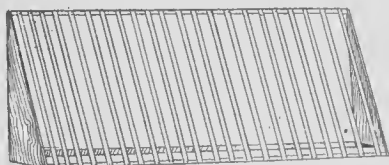
The nest illustrated is intended automatically to collect eggs which have been laid, in order to prevent a hen from eating them. The nest is divided into three compartments — a central storage chamber and two egg-laying compartments at the side of the storage chamber. The egg-laying compartments are inclined, and communicate with the central storage chamber by means of openings closed by flaps. An egg which has been laid will roll down the incline, push aside the flap and drop into the



cushioned storage compartment, from which it may be removed by means of a drawer. The usual nest-eggs are provided, fastened in place, however, so that they cannot follow the course of the eggs that have been laid. — Scientific American.

A Drinking Trough for Hens.

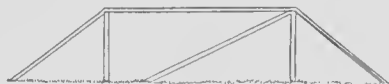
W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man., sends the following sketch of his contrivance for keeping his poultry out of the water trough: "I wish to show you a device I have used for many years to keep my fowls from getting into their drinking troughs. Make your trough any desired



length and place it close to the wall. Now make a frame as follows, and lean it against the wall: Take a piece of board 4 feet long and 1 foot wide for the ends of the frame. Divide it diagonally to make the end pieces; then take two strips 1x4, two inches longer than the trough, and nail securely on to the end boards. Next nail on lath, 2½ inches apart. The fowls can reach through and drink, and, if it fits the wall snugly at the top, the fowls cannot possibly light or roost on it. It is also light and easily moved to clean the trough when required."

A Hay-Rack Stand.

A subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alberta, sends the following: "The accompanying drawing is the plan of a hay rack slide which I think is one of the handiest things that a farmer can have on his farm. The cut shows one side of the



slide; the other is just the same. The slide is made to suit the size of the hay rack, but the two sides must be wide enough apart to drive the team between. It is made as follows: Posts are set firmly in the ground at either end of the top piece, which is better to be a little longer than the rack; the posts are to be high enough, when the top pieces are on, so that the top will be about two inches higher than the hind wheel. The slide pole is set so that the rack will slide off of it on to the top without catching. The whole thing must be well braced. To unload the rack, get a chain or rope; tie one end to the front cross-bar of the rack, the other end to the tongue of the wagon, leaving about 30 inches of slack to allow the rack to raise high enough to unload. Drive your team between the slide from the rear end until the rack is far enough ahead; that is, to the front of the slide. Unhook the chain and draw your wagon out, and your rack is unloaded without any lifting whatever. If you think your team will go too fast, put two moveable posts at the front end and let them be about a

foot higher than the slide; tie them fast and this will hold the rack from coming too far. To load the rack on the wagon again, back the wagon under the rack, hook the chain on the second cross-bar of the rack and the other end to the tongue of the wagon and draw the rack off until the front end drops down on to the bolster. It is now easily balanced so that the bolster can be set just in its place. The best way is to have a block nailed to the sill of the rack on each side, so that it will be in front of the bolster; also have another set of blocks to fit behind the rear bolster. The rack cannot slide either way with these blocks on. When the front end is in place, draw the rack forward until the last cross-bar is nearly off the slide; now look and see if the rack is in line to drop in its place on to the hind bolster. The whole thing is easily made, and anyone that can drive a team can unload or load the heaviest hay rack alone, as there is no lifting to do.

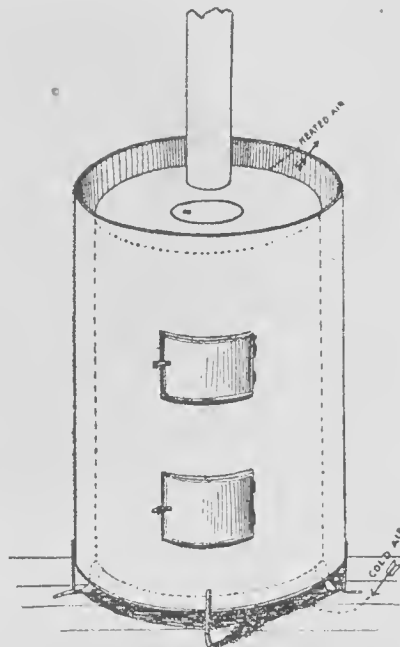
She had imbibed in her Sunday school days the usual formulas of dogmatic religion, but upon matters of morality her ideas were of the vaguest description. — King Midas.



[THE] FARM LANE.

Jacket for Stoves.

There are many schools in this country — especially where there are small school houses — where some of the children, usually the smaller ones, have to suffer from the heat, while those that are far from the stove are cold. Just imagine having to sit all day about two or three feet from the stove, which is red hot half of the time and then go out doors to play at intermissions. Now this can be helped by putting a jacket around the stove. Take heavy sheet iron and



make a cylinder that will go entirely around the stove. Make two doors; one for putting in the fuel and the other for taking out ashes. Raise the jacket about 8 inches from the floor and stand it on four legs made of ½x1½-inch band

iron and rivet it to the jacket. Thus the cold air will come in under the jacket and get heated and pass right on. This will make a steady current of air circulating all over the room.

At Penhold, Alta., a post mortem was held on a filly that appeared to have died of the new disease reported from the Innisfail district. It was found that the stomach was infested with a small red worm half an inch long and about an eighth of an inch through. There was a good handful of these clinging to the lining. There were also a large number of white worms from an inch to five inches long in the intestines. No doubt these worms caused the colt's death.

Geo. Roddick, Brandon Hills, Man., Dec. 16, 1902: "As an old subscriber I desire to express my high appreciation of The Nor-West Farmer. No more valuable secular paper can find its way to the farmer's homes. It is especially adapted to this country and gives valuable pointers to both farmers and stockmen. Its independent stand in exposing shady speculations, and its noble efforts to assist the farmers in the removal of the heavy disadvantages under which they labor are worth more tenfold than their annual subscriptions."

Those of our readers desiring to secure the assistance of the Forestry Department to plant trees would do well to note the advertisement of this department in this issue. In order to be able to visit all applicants for trees before fall it is necessary to have the applications in early. Accordingly, those desirous of having trees planted out in 1904 must make application before March 1st, 1903, and get their ground ready during 1903. Some farmers who wanted to plant trees this coming spring neglected to make application in time, consequently they cannot have trees set out as soon as they would like. Decide what you are going to do and make application in time.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.



Combination Cobbler, Tinsmith's & Harnessmakers' outfit, ought to be in the possession of every one, will save its cost over and over again. Only \$1.85 per set.

Hollow Ground Razor, fully guaranteed; the best in the market. Only \$1.00, post paid.



Head Light lance tooth cross-cut Saw, is four gauges thinner in the back than the front, making it one of the fastest cross-cut saws made, every saw guaranteed. Only 50c. per foot.

Combination Saw Jointer, should be in the possession of every one owning cross-cut saws. Only 25c. each; or 25c. post paid.

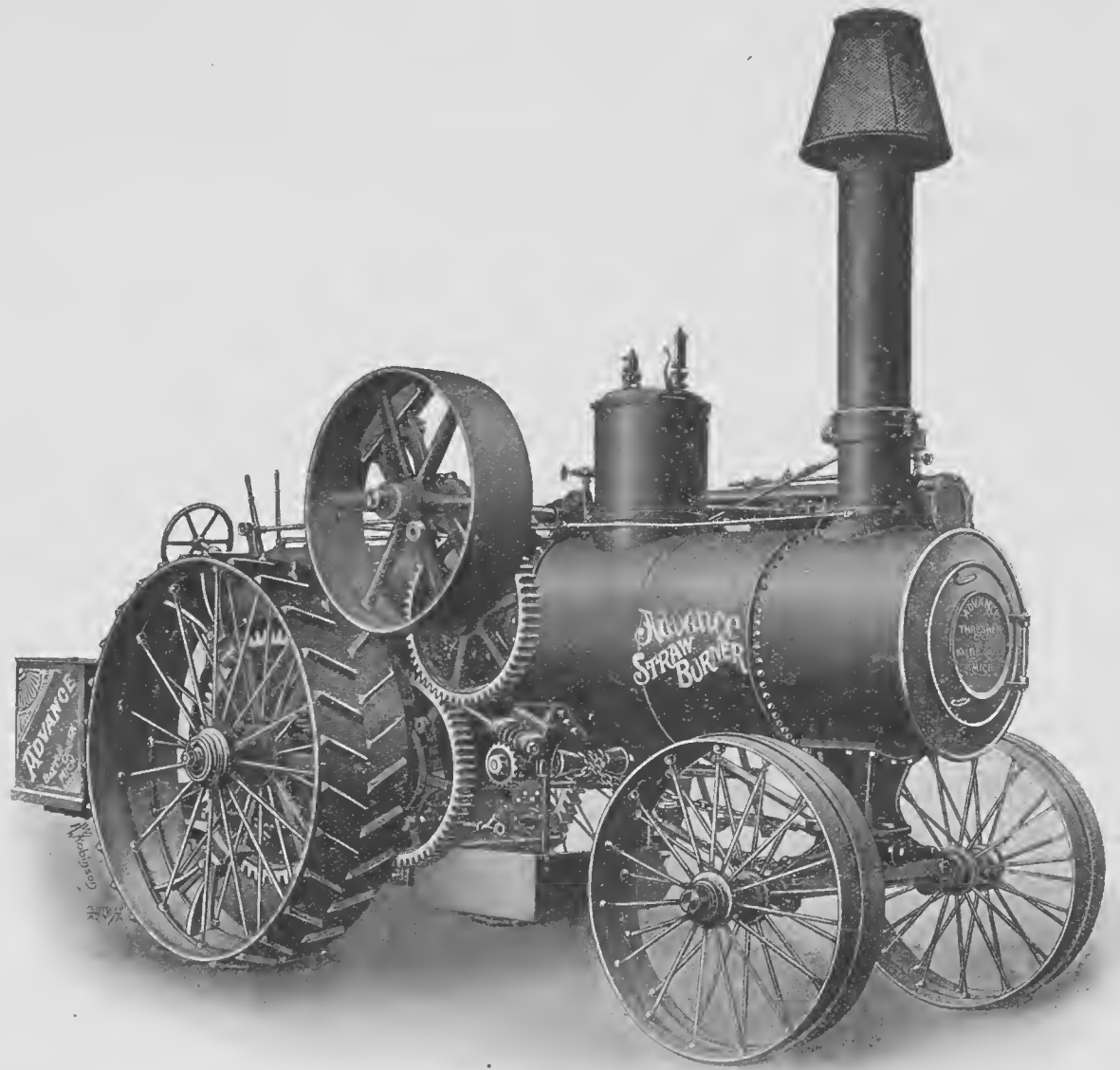


WILKINS & CO., 166 and 168 KING ST., E., TORONTO.

American Abell Engine & Thresher Co



The Leading
Threshing
Machinery
Manufacturers
of Canada.



WE MANUFACTURE AND SELL

Simple Traction Engines of Various Sizes
Cross Compound Traction Engines
Portable Engines of All Sizes

A Full Line of Separators

*Up-to-date in every respect and
BUILT SPECIALLY for the
trade of Western Canada - - -*

Also a Complete Line of Attachments,

Such as Feeders, Blowers and Threshermen's Supplies

WRITE FOR PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS TO

American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

\$500,000.

THE

INCORPORATED 1889.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MANITOBA.

ORGANIZED 1883.



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1903

JANUARY

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
First qr 6th	F Moon 13th	Last qr 20th	N Moon 28th	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

FEBRUARY

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
First qr 5th F Moon 11th Last qr 18th N Moon 27th						

MARCH

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	First qr 6th F Moon 13th Last qr 20th N Moon 28th			

APRIL

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
First qr 4th	F Moon 11th	Last qr 19th	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	N Moon 27th	

MAY

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
First qr 4th	F Moon 11th	Last qr 19th	N Moon 26th	1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

JUNE

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
First qr 2nd	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	F Moon 9th Last qr 17th N Moon 24th			

JULY

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
First qr 1st, 31st	F Moon 9th	Last qr 17th	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	N Moon 24th

AUGUST

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
F Moon 8th	Last qr 15th	N Moon 22nd	First qr 29th	1	2	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SEPTEMBER

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
F Moon 8th	Last qr 14th	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	N Moon 20th First qr 28th		

OCTOBER

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
F Moon 6th	Last qr 13th	N Moon 20th	First qr 28th	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	F Moon 4th Last qr 11th N Moon 18th First qr 26th				

DECEMBER

Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
F Moon 4th	Last qr 11th	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	N Moon 18th First qr 26th	

The North-West Fire Insurance Company.

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USEFUL TABLES AND INFORMATION.

WEIGHT OF GRAIN TO THE BUSHEL.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Wheat 60	Hemp Seed 44
Indian Corn 56	Blue Grass Seed ... 14
Rye 56	Castor Bean Seeds... 40
Pear 60	Potatoes, Turnips... 60
Barley 48	Carrots, Parsnips .. 60
Oats 34	Beets, Onions 60
Beans 60	Salt 56
Clover Seed 60	Dried Apples 32
Timothy Seed 48	Dried Peaches 33
Buckwheat 48	Malt 36
Flax Seed 50	

AVOIRDUPOIS.

16 Drains 1 Ounce	
16 Ounces 1 Pound	
14 Pounds 1 Stone	
25 Pounds 1 Quarter, Canadian	
28 Pounds 1 Quarter, English	
4 Quarters 1 Hundredweight	
20 Hundredweight 1 Ton	
2000 Pounds, Canadian 1 Ton	
2240 Pounds, English 1 Ton	

APOTHECARIES.

20 grains make 1 scruple	24 grains make .. 1 dwt.
3 scruples make 1 dram	20 dwts. make .. 1 ounce
8 drams make 1 ounce	12 ounces make 1 pound
12 ounces make 1 pound	

DRY MEASURE.

2 pints make quart	4 gills make pint
4 quarts make .. gallon	2 pints make quart
2 gallons make ... peck	4 quarts make .. gallon
4 pecks make .. bushel	9 gallons make .. firkin
36 bush. make chaldron	36 gallons make...barrel
	63 gals. make 1 hogshead

LONG MEASURE.

12 lines 1 inch	
4 inches 1 hand	
12 inches 1 foot	
3 feet 1 yard	
6 feet 1 fathom	
5 1/2 yards .. rod or pole	
40 rods 1 furlong	
8 furlongs 1 mile	
3 miles 1 league	
69 1/4 miles ... 1 degree	
1760 yards or 5280 feet	
..... 1 mile	
6075.81 ft. 1 nautical mile	

SURFACE OR SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Square Inches equals..1 Square Foot, or 1 sq. ft.	
9 Square Feet equals..1 Square Yard, or 1 sq. yd.	
36 1/4 Square Yards equals..1 Square Rod, or 1 sq. rd.	
40 Square Rods equals 1 Rood, or 1 r.	
4 Roods equals 1 Acre, or 1 a.	
63 1/2 Acres equals 1 Square Mile, or 1 sq. m.	

Note.—A surface is that which has length and breadth without thickness.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches (cu. in.) equals 1 Cubic Foot, or 1 cu. ft.	
..... 1 Cubic Yard, or 1 cu. yd.	
27 Cubic Feet equals..... 1 Cord, or 1 cd.	
128 Cubic Feet equals 1 Cord, or 1 cd.	

Note.—A cube is a solid bounded by six equal squares. A cord is a pile of wood 4 feet wide, 4 feet high, and 8 feet long.

COUNTING.

12 Units make 1 Dozen	
12 Dozen make 1 Gross	
12 Gross make 1 Gt. Gross	
20 Units make 1 Score	
24 Sheets make 1 Quire	
20 Quires make 1 Ream	
196 Pounds of Flour make 1 Barrel	
200 Pounds of Flour make 1 Barrel	
100 Pounds of Grain or Flour 1 Cental	
100 Pounds of Dry Fish 1 Quintal	
100 Pounds of Nails 1 Keg	

TAXES.

To find the rate of Taxation, the required tax and the value of taxable property being known:—

RULE.—Divide the required tax by the value of the taxable property, the quotient is the rate of taxation.

The required tax divided by the rate gives the valuation.

To find the amount of any person's taxes:—

RULE.—Multiply the value of the property by the rate.

LAND MEASUREMENT.

Ascertain the contents of the field or plot in square feet and divide by 43,560 for the acres; or in square yards and divide by 4,840; or in square rods and divide by 160.

One mile is 5,280 feet in length, or 1,760 yards, or 320 rods. A square mile or a section of land is 640 acres, and by Dominion Government Survey is subdivided into four quarters of 160 acres each, or sixteen legal sub-divisions of 40 acres each, and are numbered as shown in diagram.

SECTION.

N.W. 1/4	N.E. 1/4
S.W. 1/4	S.E. 1/4

Divided into Quarter Sections

SECTION.

13	14	15	16
12	11	10	9
5	6	7	8
4	3	2	1

Divided into Legal Sub-Divisions

To describe land in a deed it is only necessary to give the number of the Section or the quarter or the half, as the case may be, and the Township and range in which it is situated. To describe less than a quarter section give the legal sub-division, number of Section, Township and Range.

EXAMPLES.

For 640 acres write "all of Sec. 6, Tp. 15, R. 12, West of 1st Meridian."

For 160 acres write "South-West 1/4 of Sec. 6, Tp. 15, R. 12, West of 1st Meridian."

For 80 acres write "Legal Sub-divisions 3 and 4 of Sec. 6, Tp. 15, R. 12, West of 1st Meridian."

For 60 acres write "Legal Sub-divisions 4 and West half of 3 of Sec. 6, Tp. 15, R. 12, West of 1st Meridian."

For 40 acres write "Legal Sub-division 4 of Sec. 6, Tp. 15, R. 12, West of 1st Meridian."

For 10 acres write: "S.W. 1/4 of Legal Sub-division 4 of Sec. 6, Tp. 15, R. 12, West of 1st Meridian."

SQUARE ACRE.

A square acre contains 69.57 yards on each side.

GRAIN TABLE.

The practice of buying or selling grain, etc., by the 100 pounds, or the cental system, is common in many places.

To find the value per cental (100 lbs.) when the price per bushel is given.

RULE.—Set down the price per bushel; multiply by 100 (remove the decimal point two places to the right) and divide by the number of pounds in the bushel.

To find the value per bushel when the price per cental (100 lbs.) is given.

RULE.—Set down the price per cental; multiply by the number of pounds in the bushel, and divide by 100, remove the decimal point two places to the left.

To reckon the cost of hay or anything of which 2,000 pounds is a ton.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and divide by 1,000 (remove the decimal point three places to the left).

To estimate the amount of hay.

Five hundred and twelve cubic feet to a ton in the snow is what is reckoned in Eastern Canada and the States, and no doubt approximates as closely as possible to a correct standard, the number of cubic feet required for a ton varying a little on account of the different degrees of pressure to which the hay has been subjected, and also with the quality of the hay as regards fineness.

A load of hay 16 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and 4 ft. high contains 512 cubic feet.

To measure grain in a box or bin.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet by multiplying the length, width and depth in feet together; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8 and divide by 10 and you will have very nearly the exact number of bushels.

INTEREST.

To find the interest on any amount, at any rate per cent., for any length of time.

First, reduce time to run to months and tenths of a month, divide the number of days over a month by three, then add to the number of months, in decimal form.

Second, move the decimal point between dollars and cents in the principal two places to the left, divide this amount by twelve and multiply by the rate per cent.; multiply this amount by the number of months as found above, and the product will be the answer.

Example.—\$360.00 at 7 per cent. for two years, 5 months and 18 days.

Solution.—2 years, 5 months and 18 days equals 29.6 months.

(move decimal point two places to the left, which gives interest 1 yr. at 1 p. c.)
(divide by 12 which gives int. for 1 mo. at 1 per cent.)
(multiply by the rate per cent.)

2.10 — Interest on principal for one month.

If \$2.10 for one month, for 29.6 months it would be 29.6 times \$2.10, or \$62.16.—Answer.

ANOTHER METHOD.

A simple rule for accurately computing interest at any given per cent. for any length of time.

Multiply the principal (amount of money at interest) by the time reduced to days; then divide this product by the quotient obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the per cent. of interest, and the quotient thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.
Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and 18 days equals 48 days; \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example was 12 per cent. we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30) if 4 per cent. we would divide by 90; if eight per cent., by 45, and in like manner for any other per cent.

LEGAL BREVITIES.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker, he must pay it.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

It is illegal to compound a felony.

Signatures in lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not legally conclusive.

The acts of one partner bind all the others.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

2 1/2 Teaspoonfuls make one tablespoonful.
4 Tablespoonfuls make one wine-glassful.
2 Wine-glassfuls make one gill.
2 Gills make one teacupful.
2 Teacupfuls make one pint.
4 Teaspoonfuls salt make one ounce.
1 1/2 Tablespoonfuls granulated sugar make one ounce.
2 Tablespoonfuls flour make one ounce.
2 Cups or 1 pint granulated sugar will weigh about one pound.
1 Scant quart wheat flour about one pound.
10 Ordinary sized eggs about one pound.
A piece of butter the size of an egg about 1 1/2 ounces.
2 Cups of butter one pound.

MEASUREMENT OF LUMBER.

A standard board is one which is twelve inches wide, one inch thick and twelve feet long; hence a standard board contains twelve-square feet.

RULE.—The length of the board, plank, scantling or other piece of lumber in feet, multiplied by the breadth in inches, multiplied by the thickness in inches, and divided by twelve gives the contents in square feet.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

When writing to Company always give Policy No.

Agricultural Education in the Home.

By Walter J. Brown, Toronto, Ont.

Education is not a new theme, since the days of Plato thinking men have recognized its importance. It is the process which fits a man to his life conditions. His knowledge, together with his ability to put it into practical use, determines his power, determines his value to himself and to the community of which he forms a part. Education then is an individual quality. To be educated means more than passing through the grades of a public school, the forms of a high school, and the years of a college or university. It means a balanced and disciplined mind, developed senses, and a facility in acquiring and utilizing knowledge. Our progress as individuals, our permanence as a society, and our hope as a nation and as an empire depend almost entirely upon the character and extent of our education. This is a vital question.

Few of us may have the time and opportunity to wrestle with the intricate problems of pure science, and fewer still perhaps have the inclination to dig our wisdom from the ruins of extinct civilizations; but all have time to learn the necessary things, for no man or woman in this age can afford to be ignorant of

similar demands. He has found it difficult to protect his interest by organization; and, rather than study the needs of his markets and make himself familiar with the character of the competition which he must meet from all quarters of the globe, he has done his work under

interests are practically identical with the prosperity of the nation, the education of the rural classes has become a government function. In Canada and the United States millions of dollars have been expended in the establishment and maintenance of experimental farms, agricul-

of helping the farmer to solve his problems and increase the profit from his labor. In this country a large corps of scientific men are devoting their time and ability to his interests. At first this movement was met by a strenuous opposition and extreme prejudice from the very classes whom it was intended to benefit. This peculiar trait of human nature is difficult to understand. The first railroad built in England was met by an armed mob. The first reaper brought into Canada, purchased by my grandfather, had to be guarded day and night by armed watchmen. To-day people clamor for railroads, and every improvement in agricultural machinery is received with delight. The Ontario Agricultural College had to pay its first students \$50 a year each to induce them to attend, but now there are more applicants than can be accommodated.

The demand for increased educational facilities has become almost universal. We are no longer willing that opportunities for systematic courses of study, for mental training and equipment shall be limited to the few. Only one person in one thousand can spare the time and money necessary to go to college, and only one-fifth of one per cent. of the eligible farmer's sons of this province can be accommodated at the college at Guelph. A plan has been devised to provide systematic instruction for the whole



FARM HOME OF SPENCER PERCIVAL, GREENWAY, MAN.



ON THE FARM OF JOHN BRETHOUR, NEAR MIAMI, MAN.

his or her life's work. There is no place to-day for unskilled workmen. The physician who neglects to master the requirements of his profession loses his practice. The lawyer who blunders in court and misinterprets the law fails to retain his clients. The merchant who does not watch the details of his business, and cater to the tastes of his customers, becomes a bankrupt. The mechanic who turns out inferior work soon finds his patronage gone. What is true of the professional man, the business man, and the mechanic is also true of the farmer, the stock raiser and dairyman. Every business to-day requires a combination of knowledge and skill. The farmer who wishes to secure the greatest profit from his labor must master the scientific principles underlying his practice, and must have the ability to so apply his knowledge that it will yield the largest return with the least expenditure of effort. In addition to this, he must study carefully the many details of his business, and the requirements of the markets that his energies be not misdirected.

In the professions, in business, and in manufacturing, competition has compelled men to secure a higher standard of knowledge and greater technical skill. While the agriculturist, because of his isolation, has been slow to respond to

less favorable conditions and has been forced to accept smaller profits. As in almost every country the agricultural in-

tural colleges, dairy schools, farmers' institutes systems, public lectureships, information bureaus, etc., all for the purpose

of helping the farmer to solve his problems and increase the profit from his labor. Teaching by correspondence has had fifteen years of successful history and now places many of the advantages of a college education within the reach of every man, boy or girl in the country. Students enroll irrespective of age, sex, location or previous training. If a person can read and write he is prepared to begin. If he is willing to devote an hour or two each day, or even a quarter of an hour to his studies, a few months will suffice to help him master some useful subject. "Most men waste enough time for self-education." No one knows how much may be accomplished in his spare time until he tries. The student may continue his studies for years without interrupting his regular work. He learns each portion of his subject thoroughly and in many instances applies this knowledge to his work immediately, thus increasing his earning powers. The expert teacher finds that he can guide and correct the student's work as effectively by the written as by the spoken word. In most cases the students take advantage of this opportunity because they are anxious to learn, and also because they are ambitious to enlarge their incomes; and as a result their progress is remarkable. Nearly every conceivable subject is taught by mail with success. Over half a million students in the United States and over twenty thousand in Can-



OUTBUILDINGS AND WIND POWER MACHINERY ON FARM OF S. PERCIVAL, GREENWAY, MAN.

ada are using this system. There is now no excuse for anyone who is anxious for self-improvement to be without a first-class education.

Canada now has a correspondence college. It is essentially a national institution, founded and conducted by Canadians for the benefit of the Canadian people. Its faculty is composed of eminent specialists from British and Canadian colleges and universities. Its courses of study have been prepared with special reference to Canadian conditions and at present includes preparation for the Canadian civil service examinations, commercial courses, the whole range of high school studies (including first year university work), library science for assistant and professional librarians, household science, embracing hygiene, household economics, cookery, home and emergency nursing, laundry work, floriculture and household science. The industrial department includes industrial chemistry, practical prospecting, and special courses. Under agricultural science is taught general agriculture, farm crops, dairying, stock raising, poultry raising, veterinary science, horse raising, fruit farming, market gardening and special courses in small fruit growing and vegetable gardening, cold storage, etc. In addition to these, special technical courses are conducted in harmony with the requirements of the Federated Insurance Institutes of Great Britain and Ireland for the employees and representatives of life, fire and accident insurance companies.

The object of the correspondence school is to offer educational opportunities to everyone within reach of a post office. Its motto is "Make every home a college." Its aims are to increase the present standard of education by enabling public school teachers to acquire a higher grade of efficiency without giving up their positions; to offer to students planning to enter any of the colleges or universities, an opportunity to secure a matriculation or first year university standing without leaving their homes, thereby saving their time and money;

to increase the efficiency of employees in mercantile and manufacturing concerns; to stimulate farmers' sons and daughters to avail themselves of the advantages of a resident course in an agricultural college; to supplement the work of the farmers' institutes, women's institutes, fruit growers and stock breeders' associations by providing systematic courses of study for their members; to assist the dairy schools to increase the value of the products of the dairy industry by helping cheese and buttermakers and patrons of factories and creameries to master the principles of dairy science—in short, to assist and work in harmony with all the educational institutions of the nation.

The greatest of sciences and the most important of industries is agriculture. To master all its details is beyond the power of any one mind. No other field offers such opportunities for research, and no calling yields to its followers a greater variety of interest and pleasure. The old Romans were enthusiastic agriculturists. Cicero, in one of his orations, gives the following splendid picture:

"I come now to the pleasures of husbandry, in which I vastly delight. They are not interrupted by old age and they seem to be pursuits in which a wise man's life should be spent. The earth does not rebel against authority. It never gives back but with usury what it receives. The gains of husbandry are not what exclusively commend it. I am charmed with the nature and productive virtues of the soil. Can those men be called unhappy who delight in the soil's cultivation? In my opinion there can be no happier life not only because the tillage of the earth is salutary to all, but from the pleasure it yields. The whole establishment of a good and assiduous husbandman is stored with wealth; it abounds in pigs, in lambs, in poultry, in milk, in cheese, in honey. Nothing can be more profitable, nothing more beautiful than a well-cultivated farm."

The profit and pleasure in farming depends upon the education and skill of the agriculturist. The trouble with many farmers is that they are satisfied when

**10%
Discount**

Ten Christmas Gifts

Each year for the last ten, during the Christmas season, we have presented to those of our patrons who were wise enough to grasp the opportunity, a present of from

\$25.00 to \$55.00

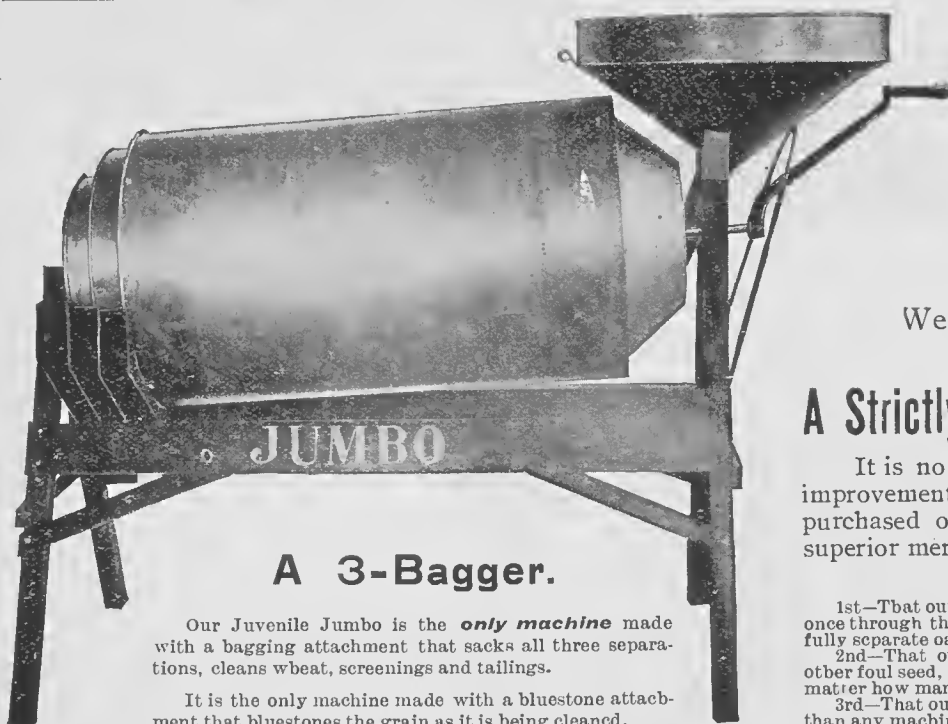
This is the only time in the year when we allow a discount on our pianos to anybody. Why not take advantage of it.

This is not a fake discount sale and the people know it. Write for particulars.

**Mason & Risch
Piano Co**

**10th
Year.**

Beeman's New Process Grain Cleaners



A 3-Bagger.

Our Juvenile Jumbo is the **only machine** made with a bagging attachment that sacks all three separations, cleans wheat, screenings and tailings.

It is the only machine made with a bluestone attachment that bluestones the grain as it is being cleaned.

**are now taking lead in all parts
of the country where they
have been introduced**

We have discarded all the time worn devices used in old style fanning mills and have

A Strictly Up-to-date Machine for Up-to-date Farmers

It is no experiment, but is the result of twenty years careful study and improvement in this line. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada, who have purchased our machines in the last two years stand ready to testify to their superior merit.

WHAT WE CLAIM:

- 1st—That our Jumbo Cleaner will make a more perfect separation of wild or tame oats from wheat once through than any other machine will three times through, and the only machine that will successfully separate oats from barley and speltz
- 2nd—That our machines will make a more perfect separation of cockle, wild buckwheat, and all other foul seed, from the different kinds of grain, than it is possible to make on any other machine, no matter how many times it is run through.
- 3rd—That our Jumbo, when used with our flax attachment, will clean more flax, and do better work, than any machine made,

Our Machines are Sold on a Positive Guarantee to Do as Claimed or No Sale.

Agents Wanted everywhere, and **SPECIAL PRICES MADE TO FARMERS** for the purpose of introduction where we have no agency. Write to-day for catalogue.

BEEMAN & CO,

131 Higgins Ave, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Or 2902 Pleasant Ave, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

N. B.—We are the first and only American manufacturers of this class of goods to establish a factory in Western Canada for the convenience of the Canadian trade.

they have mastered the elementary processes of their business, that is, how to plow a straight furrow, how to drive a team, how to operate simple machinery, etc. They have not made a careful study of the origin, composition, and physical characters of their soils. They do not understand the principles of tillage and drainage to enable them to prepare the best possible seed beds for their various crops and control heat and moisture. Very few have made a study of fertilizers and manures, and consequently do not provide suitable plant food in right proportions for their growing crops, and many allow a vast amount of fertilizing material to go to waste. The farmer is dealing with the forces of nature under a great variety of climatic conditions and cannot advisedly conduct his operations by rule-of-thumb methods. He should know the difference between injurious and beneficial insects and how to curtail the ravages of those likely to destroy his crops. The subject of plant diseases and their treatment should be familiar to him. He should keep informed regarding the best varieties of grain, roots, forage plants, hay and silage crops, and know how to produce the greatest yields from his soils. Noxious weeds are too frequently allowed to flourish in the farmer's fields and injure his crops. As he does not understand the principles of breeding, selection and feeding, his stock is of second or third rate quality, and his labor and care in its behalf yields him meagre returns.

The weak point with most farmers is their business management. They do not try to estimate the cost of producing a pound of pork, beef or mutton, a bushel of grain or a ton of hay. They do not know at what price they can sell their produce with profit. They do not make a study of markets, and in many cases fail to sell their produce under the best conditions and in the most attractive form. No other business could be conducted upon such loose methods. The price of the farmer's produce is fixed largely by the law of supply and demand. His margin of profits will be determined by the cost of production; if he does not understand how to produce the largest crops and the best stock at a minimum outlay and how to market them to the best advantage, he cannot hope to secure from his farm the income which it should yield. A great many men have been able to acquire much of the knowledge needed by experience and long years of patient toil; but this is an expensive process.

The reading of agricultural papers, scientific bulletins, etc., is frequently suggestive, but is not intended to take the place of systematic and connected study. The farmer's institute meetings are held as near the homes of the people as possible, but no man can be expected to master the principles of the simplest business by listening to a few lectures one or two days in the year. How much does the average farmer carry away with him

from such meetings? The addresses are practical and interesting, but they are not sufficient to give the modern farmer a scientific knowledge of his business. Farmers spend from fifty to one hundred dollars for a piece of machinery which they use for a few days in the year, but many of them are reluctant to devote a similar sum to improve the machinery of their brains, which they can use year in and year out with increasing profit and pleasure. No other investment pays like a sound, liberal and proper education.

The question is not whether we farm as well as or better than our fathers farmed. Their conditions were very different from ours. The soils were rich, tillage, except for the stumps, was easy, there were but few weeds, not many insects and seldom any plant diseases. Timber was plentiful and labor abundant. Nature was kind to the early settlers. They had enough to do hewing down the forests, building roads, digging stumps, harvesting their crops, and constructing the civil fabric upon which rests the safety, permanency and liberty of our people.

But the modern farmer has a different task: he must not only compel a depleted soil to yield him large crops, but he must fight insects and plant diseases, weeds and adverse seasons. One year it is too wet, the next too dry. This is not all; the people who buy his produce are becoming more difficult to please. To get

the best price the goods offered must be of a fine quality, and put up in attractive packages. If he hopes to win and hold a place for his products in foreign markets he must produce a better quality at less cost than his neighbors in Australia, Russia, Germany, South America, India or the United States. This is not easy to do. The Australian wraps his apples in tissue paper, puts them into boxes, one hundred in a box, ships them to Europe where they are sold for ten cents each. The Russian is a strong competitor of the Canadian in the British market. His horses are bought in larger numbers, his cheese, butter, eggs and poultry are increasing in popularity. The Australian and South American are endeavoring to control the meat market of Great Britain. Lines of steamships are busily employed carrying frozen beef and mutton from these southern countries to the British consumer. It is time we fully realized the situation. The Canadian farmer has everything to win and nothing to lose. His intelligence properly directed will eventually give him control of the market. The solution of this problem is, first and last, a question of education.

The courses offered by a correspondence college are now within the reach of every farmer in Canada. He may educate his family at small expense. He may keep his sons on the farm by giving them an agricultural education, and his daughters in the home by inducing them

to study household science. He may master the principles of any branch of agriculture for himself, thus helping him to meet competition successfully, and enlarge his returns. The subjects have been so prepared that the student obtains the information he requires without burdening his mind with scientific terms. The study papers are written in simple, clear and concise English. With each study paper the student receives a test paper which is intended to assist him in mastering the subject matter of his lesson. His answers are written out carefully and forwarded to the college, where they receive the attention of experts. When the student receives his corrected paper from the faculty he finds the errors in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, subject matter, etc., indicated and all necessary explanations appended. The student is assisted over every difficulty, and if in his study at any time he becomes discouraged he is urged to write for assistance. This is practically private tutoring by mail. It is the modern method of education for those who cannot stop their work to go to college, or who cannot afford the cost of a resident college course.

Prosperity is upon us. In the great Northwest the farmer "Tickles the earth with the plow and it laughs with a harvest"—millions of bushels of wheat are the product of one year's labor. In all other parts of Canada the farmer has been prosperous and the whole people rejoice. Let us hold fast to prosperity by improving our methods of tillage, by reducing our practice to a business basis, by raising the standard for our products, by increasing the beauty, culture and refinement of our homes. Let us educate our families and give the boys and girls a chance. To them the nation is looking for its leaders in society, in church and in state.

Alex. McKenzie, Arden, Man., Dec. 18, 1902: "The Nor'-West Farmer is a splendid agricultural paper; every home in the West should have it."

Western Branch of Trumans' Pioneer Stock Farm, Bushnell, Illinois

Importers and Breeders of

**Shire, Percheron,
Suffolk and
Hackney Stallions**

We have on hand Shire and Percheron Stallions of breeding, quality and substance, and are prepared to do business at our Barn, 9th St., Brandon (McKay's). Importation just arrived. Call and see them.

WEIGHTMAN & REID,
Managers



THE FARM GARDEN OF GEO. McCULLOCH, SIX MILES NORTH-EAST OF KILLARNEY, MAN.



BARN OF GEO. McCULLOCH, KILLARNEY, MAN.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it as in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Diseased Cow at Auction.

Farmer, Southern Manitoba: "I bought a cow at an auction sale and took her home. I got a V.S. to examine her and he gave me a certificate that she has lumpy jaw. I did not know that there was anything wrong when I bought her, but I knew before I took her home. I have refused to settle for her until I found if it was legal for this man to sell me this beast knowing it had lumpy jaw. Of course he did not guarantee any beast at his sale, but he admits he knew she had lumpy jaw. Had I better go and settle, or if not, what had I better do? The cow is at my house now, closely confined."

Answer.—As lumpy jaw is an infectious disease, you had better advise the animal at the disposal of your district veterinarian, who will know how to set under the jaw. As the auctioneer knew at the time of the sale that the disease existed, he should not have offered her for sale, nor should you have taken the animal home when you knew. It is very unlikely that you will be called upon for the amount, but if you are the claim should be resisted.

Transient Traders.

O. K., Ellishbro, Assa.: "Has anyone wishing to open a store, whether in an incorporated place or not, to procure a license?"

Answer.—Not as a general thing, but in the event of your doing business as a transient trader under any municipal by-law that might be in force in your municipality you would require to comply with it.

Replevin.

E. J. M., Roseisle, Man.: "A yearling steer of mine has been running with a neighbor's cattle since June. I have enquired about it from him from time to time and he acknowledged that it was with his cattle which were running at large on the marshes till fall, when they have come to his strawstacks. In July I sold the steer for \$13, but was held responsible for it till fall. The man who bought it wished to sell it as he was leaving this part of the country and our neighbor offered him \$14 for it, as it was with his cattle. I afterwards bought the steer for \$15 and told my neighbor that I had bought it the first time I met him. He then said he had a steer of that description himself, but had never said so before. He now has the steer with his own in an enclosure and refuses to let me take it. What steps must I take to reclaim my steer?"

Answer.—By a replevin action in the county court.

Rights of Railway.

Subscriber, Oak River, Man.: "Has the C. P. R. a right to hank snow on my land? If the law protects them, can I claim damages? The land is ready for wheat."

Answer.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has no right to bank snow on your land to your damage. You would be entitled to any damages you might suffer. This is a very general answer, and you would not be wise to act upon it without submitting full particulars of the circumstances in detail.

Guardian.

S. P., Alberta: "Who is the legal guardian of a girl whose parents are dead, and who is living with her step-father?"

Answer.—She has no legal guardian until one has been appointed by the court.

Laborer's Right to Holidays.

Subscriber, Alameda, Assa.: "I hired a man last spring for seven months, nothing being said about holidays. Can he collect wages for May 24th, July 1st and Thanksgiving Day, when he did not work on those days?"

Answer.—Yes, he can collect wages for those days.

Guarantee.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "A bought a horse from B. B verbally guaranteed it before two witnesses to be all right in every way. A gave note for \$100 due in nine months. A fed horse well, but it would not flesh up, although with spring roads breaking up and not much work, only chores enough for exercise. Horse gradually became dull and on approach of spring took sick. Veterinarian was employed once and on examination he

said the horse had fever and could not live. He said the horse had likely been infected for some time and that the fever had been freshened up by approach of warmer weather. He died seven weeks from date of purchase, a few days before seeding started. A refused to pay note on the ground of having received no value, B still holds note and offers to throw off half if A would pay balance. A still refuses to pay."

Answer.—It would be necessary for A to show that the horse was not as guaranteed at the time of sale, in order to make B responsible for loss. It would appear to us that in the absence of A's having absolute proof of the horse B's offer is a good one and should be accepted.

Homesteader's Liability for Taxes.

Sec'y-Treas. School Board, Assa.: "A party entered for homestead in our school district and we assessed him in 1901. He did not live on his land and taxes were not paid that year. In February, 1902, his entry was cancelled and another party entered for same homestead, built on it and is now living on the farm. We assessed him for 1902 and want to collect arrears of taxes for 1901, but he thinks he is not liable for arrears. 1. Can we collect arrears from him? 2. If not, will the Government pay us or will we have to drop the matter?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. No, you could probably recover from the first homesteader personally.

Liability for Damages.

Subscriber, Winkley, Assa.: "Am I responsible for the death of horses which have eaten wheat that has leaked from a bin of mine? The bin is 6 ft. high, and on my own land, not fenced. The leak was no doubt caused by the rubbing or rough usage of the same horses. There is no herd law here, and the horses were running at large."

Answer.—No.

Drains.

Curious One, Carleton, Assa.: "In order to drain the surface water from my land, the natural overflow outlet for which is on B's land, I purchased from him the right to ditch the watercourse and operate the drain. B has two quarter sections, north and south of each other and divided by a road allowance. My ditch is just over his north line, but the water let in, flowing naturally from slough to slough, fills a large slough lying on B's two quarters and on the road. Thus the road is blocked for longer than it naturally would be. The water would naturally overflow from this and flood B's plowed land, but by a plow furrow he changes its course and conducts it eventually into a slough cut in two by his south line. From there it traverses C's land, causing him inconvenience and a loss by keeping his hay slough and plowed land wetter than they otherwise would be. 1. Are either myself or B liable for blocking the road? 2. If so, what recourse has the roadmaster? 3. What recourse has C?"

Answer.—Your three questions can be answered in one answer as follows: If you have altered the natural outlet of the water to the damage of any one who has not consented to the change, and without being authorized so to do by the municipality or by reason of some municipal by-law, you are liable for damage to such a one, and in the case of flooding the road the municipality or any individual damaged thereby might bring an action for damages. You had better look up your municipal by-laws, if any.

Contract on Shares.

Enquirer, Weyburn, Assa.: "1. A makes a verbal proposition to B and agrees to furnish team and mowers to put up hay, B to furnish awes and pay his board. A is to receive two-thirds of the hay, B one-third. Nothing is said about the work done or getting ready for it. A has about 20 tons cut down before the agreement was made. They put up all the hay except about 20 tons of the last cut down. B helped to cut and raked it up and was willing to stay on haying, but A promised to help another man at harvest, and left B to look for something else to do. B not going back to help stack the last 20 tons, A exchanged work with another man to help stack it. A now claims all of the last 20 tons, his reason being that he had the first hay down besides losing time beforehand looking for hay. B lost several days getting lumber and making a sweep and is willing to give half of his third of the last 20 tons for the stacking. 2. A is a landholder, taking homestead on the 29th of November, 1901. B is a member of a school board. School house was finished July 10th, 1902, and was opened just after being finished. B sent a tax notice to A, Nov. 11th, 1902, being assessment for the year 1903, and taxing the land at the rate of 6 cents per acre, asking it to be paid forthwith. Does A have to pay any taxes this year? If so, how much of it, he having no notice previous to Nov. 11th, 1902?"

Answer.—1. If we understand the agreement aright, B did all the work he undertook to do in connection with the contract in putting up the first 20 tons which A had cut when the contract was entered into and A would not be entitled to any preference therefor in connection with the last 20 tons. B should be allowed some proportion for the work done in connection with the last 20 tons, probably one-half of his proportion under the contract.

2. A would be controlled by the municipal or school by-laws re taxes for 1902.

Eldredge B

Sewing Machines

"SO EASY
TO RUN."

Steinhach, Man., June 1, 1901.

I must tell you how well satisfied I am with your ELDREDGE "B" SEWING MACHINE, after having used it for 16 years. Ever since 1884 I own an Eldredge "B" Sewing Machine (No. 115060), which I bought from Mr. A. S. Friesen, of this village. This machine has run satisfactorily for sixteen years, and has not cost me a single cent for repairs. It works as noiselessly and does its work as well as on the day I bought it. It has never missed a stitch, as I have heard of machines of other makes, and it does the very best work in hemming, halting, stitching and ruffling. This machine has an excellent device which permits its being run backwards without tearing the thread. I recommend the "ELDREDGE" to all women and to all who contemplate purchasing sewing-machines; try this one before you buy, and I am convinced that you will want no other.

Very sincerely yours,

HELENA FRIESEN.

WE HAVE SECURED THIS MACHINE FOR DISTRICT

AND WANT YOU TO KNOW IT.

Sold in nearly all the principal towns in Canada, west of Lake Superior. If there is no agent in your district, write for the agency, it is worth having.

NORTHWEST DISTRIBUTORS:

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

FLEMING'S

Sheep Dip

and

Animal Wash

Only requires one application to thoroughly cleanse an animal of all kinds of lice and vermin. Used by many leading stockmen. Put up in convenient sizes: quarts at 75c., half-gallons at \$1.50, gallons at \$2.50.

We beg to refer you to Mr. Marples, of Deleau, as to its efficacy; he gets perfect satisfaction by its use.

Send for Sample Tin.

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, BRANDON, MAN.

A Pound of Butter.

By Miss Bella Miller, Guelph, Ont.

Owen Meredith in "Lucile," says:—
"We may live without poetry, music and art,
We may live without conscience, we may live without heart,
We may live without friends, we may live without books,
But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

That sounds to me like a hungry man wanting his dinner, or, as one woman puts it, "man sees things thro' the inevitable stomachic lens." However, the twentieth century homemaker and housekeeper adds to this, and she says:

"We may live without cake, we may live without fire,
Eat an excess of these and we must surely die,
What we need is good bread and good butter."

Every day we hear people say, "If we have good bread and butter we are well off." But do we always get it? It is true there is such a thing as educating the palate and a great many palates are certainly not very highly educated.

It is remarkable when we think how unconcerned some people seem to be in regard to their supply of a food that they use every day.

How often do we find a well-prepared meal spoiled by just one thing not being up to the mark, and that one thing—the butter? Why is it so?

Don't you really think that if the housekeepers demanded a better article

vored by John Bull. We must remember that the Englishman will not take what he does not want, and if the butter we place on his table does not suit his taste he will simply push it aside and say, "Take it away. I can get it elsewhere."

Yes, competition is keen, and Australia, Denmark, South America, and many other countries are all catering to the palate of Great Britain, and although we have made great progress, we must not be content to stop where we are now, but let us say, "What we have we hold" and reach out for more. To hold what we have and to gain more means "eternal vigilance" for everyone who has anything to do with the pound of butter. It means that the producer of the milk must co-operate with the maker by supplying the raw material in the best condition, and the maker pass on to the transportation companies a package that may be marked "Finest," and they in turn land it at its destination in first-class order.

Are we content to eat what the Englishman would not take? One would think so, and that is why I said that we seem to be willing to take as a matter of course just whatever comes, not considering, nor questioning, but simply swallowing without discrimination whatever comes in our way. If you will kindly pardon a personal reference, I might say that one day not long ago I went through about a hundred and fifty packages of butter for home consumption and of the whole lot I did not get one that I really wanted—not one that had a real, clean, fresh butter flavor; yet the majority of the packages would be considered "very good" by the consumers.

in it through the instruction received.

One writer says: "The dairymen have come to realize that intelligence is needed in dairying as well as in other vocations. The man who makes the most profit out of the milk and cheese business is the one who applies to it most closely the scientific principles of the chemistry of milk and butter and cheese, and the study of bacteria and other problems of the farm and dairy laboratory."

Everyone knows that the study of bacteriology is an important one in connection with the work carried on by a medical man, but it is just as important in connection with our dairy work. It is necessary for the dairyman to know something of germ life, the various kinds, the conditions necessary for growth, the changes they produce, etc. How to encourage or develop the germs that give good flavors and suppress those that give bad flavors are questions that need to be studied by the one who will make the pound of butter that will rank as a "first."

In the study of chemistry the student finds out what milk, butter and cheese are composed of and the changes they undergo. He also learns how to detect adulterations and many other things that are helpful to him in his work.

Physics come in in the creaming of milk and by knowing something of gravity and centrifugal force the student understands why certain conditions are more favorable than others for good results. We might go on and name mathematics, botany, and many other studies that are touched on in a course in dairying, but what has been said will be sufficient to give you an idea of the im-

market demands. If making for special customers, try and suit their tastes. Those of us who have had special customers know that, while one may like a full-flavored butter, another may like it mild; while one may like a high color, another may like it pale, and while one may like it salty, another may like very little, if any, salt. By catering to their palates, our butter will be in demand, and we will receive a better price for it.

In school we learned that 16 ounces made a pound, and, in closing, I will name the 16 ounces that are used in making a pound of finest butter.

First, we have an ounce of *wisdom*—wisdom in selecting and demanding only the best approved apparatus.

Then we have an ounce of *precaution*. We must take the necessary precaution to properly prepare our utensils for work and to leave them in good condition after using.

What we need next is an ounce of *concentration* so that our thoughts will be on our work; then no mistakes will be made.

If you have watched a buttermaking competition at a fair, you will have noticed that not one unnecessary move is made, not one unnecessary step is taken. If anyone would like a lesson in "How to gain time," it would pay them to go to one of these exhibitions.

An ounce of *cleanliness*. "Cleanliness" is the dairymen's motto and needs to be exercised in the whole process of buttermaking.

An ounce of *determination* so that we will overcome all difficulties. No matter if conditions do change, we will be master of the situation.

An ounce of *prevention*. The science of buttermaking is made up almost wholly of preventive measures. We endeavor to prevent undesirable forms of bacteria gaining access to the milk. We cool the milk and cream to prevent the development of lactic acid; we strain the cream to prevent specks of curd getting into the churn, and so forth all the way through.

An ounce of *care*. Care must be taken in propagating the culture and in ripening the cream.

An ounce of *forethought*. We will think what are the requirements of the market this butter is being made for, and we will develop flavor and add coloring and salt to suit that market.

An ounce of *discrimination*. This is needed to distinguish flavors. It is also needed in choosing salt, parchment paper and other supplies.

An ounce of *accuracy*, then there will be no guesswork. By making use of the scales and tester we may know the amount of butter there will be in the churning, and thus gauge the amount of coloring and salt so that we may have it uniform from day to day.

An ounce of *good judgment* in choosing the temperature at which to churn so that the butter will come in a reasonable time, and good judgment in making the conditions favorable for the use of low temperatures.

An ounce of *common sense*—to stop churning when the butter is in the granular form, and so lessen labor and make a better quality of goods.

An ounce of *patience* in using the thermometer. Temperature plays a most important part in successful dairy work. Patience in taking time to drain the water off the butter and in giving the salt time to dissolve.

An ounce of *experience*, so that we may know when the butter is worked enough, yet not overworked and greasy.

An ounce of *neatness*—neatness in person and neatness in work, especially in the printing and wrapping of the butter.

The sixteenth ounce is the ounce of *humor* so that we will do our best, use what is best, and also give such extra weight that the butter will be full sixteen ounces when it reaches the consumer. And the *extra weight*? That is just the pinch of good humor that goes through all the work.

In order to be happy a woman need only a good digestion, a satisfactory complexion, and a lover.—The Spinster Book.



DAIRY HERD OF A. DE R. TAYLOR, V. S., LADNER, B. C.

Dr. Taylor keeps his cows milking for profit, feeds meal and oil cake and sends the milk to the Delta Creamery, from which his cows bring him in an average of \$6.00 each per month.

it would be supplied? That the makers would need to improve in order to cater to the trade?

Although each year there is more and more butter made in our creameries, yet there still is, and always will be, a certain amount made on the farms. The farm dairy butter is consumed by the people of our own country, because farm dairy butter, no matter how good, lacks the uniformity necessary for the export trade, and the amount of creamery butter used here is a very small proportion of what is made.

I do not mean that all creamery butter is good and dairy butter not good; far from it. We have high and low grades of both.

It is possible to have uniformity in butter made in a creamery that could not be had if the cream was cared for and churned on two or three hundred farms, and besides the better price received for creamery butter there is less labor and less loss in the manufacturing.

We have become accustomed to seeing the label, "Made in Germany," and it was refreshing to us, as Canadians, to see goods of Canadian manufacture at the Toronto Industrial, this year bearing the placard, "Made in Canada." They were put on by the Manufacturers' Association to let visitors to the fair see what our country could produce.

I thought of our export butter and wondered if the pound marked "Canadian" would be the one most highly fa-

You may ask, "Have tastes changed as regards butter?" Yes, certainly, and butter that would rank first-class years ago would only rank as thirds to-day. Yet there is still room for improvement. We sometimes think that that room for improvement must have elastic walls, for no matter how much we advance there is always room for greater improvement. It is a good thing that the ladder of success is an extension ladder, for no matter how great the crowd there is always room at the top. And so with our butter, no matter how much we manufacture there will always be a good market for fancy export butter. It has been said that "Muscle to win must be lubricated with brains," and to make "Firsts" "Finest" butter needs knowledge as well as practice—the two must go hand in hand for the most successful work.

Dairying as a study and as a vocation is not looked up to as it should be by the majority of people, simply because they do not comprehend the greatness of the term. Some people have the idea that education unfits a farmer, or dairymen, or dairymaid for work. If education unfits any man or woman for work then the education has not been practical and has failed in fitting and training him for the labor he has to perform. Is this failure due to his being educated, or because our system of education has been faulty? Anyone who has attended a dairy school has become better fitted for his work and has taken a deeper interest

portant place our pound of butter holds when we look at it from all sides.

Like the man we spoke of, we all like something to eat, and perhaps we have looked at the outside of this package long enough. It is the inside that we want to get at, or to know what constitutes a pound of good butter. The scale of points usually used in judging a pound of butter is: Flavor, 45 points; grain, 25; color, 15; salt, 10; package, 5. Total, 100 points, or perfection.

So you see that flavor is of prime importance; flavor comes first and perfect flavor gets nearly half of the whole hundred points. We want it to have a sweet, nutty flavor, just such a flavor that would make you want to eat butter and bread instead of bread and butter.

The grain of the butter comes next and gets 25 points when perfect; that means to have a waxy softness, but not salty or greasy. No excess of casein or water. Solid in body, yet yielding to the thumb on the trier. The brine of the butter should be clear. A milky brine indicates poor keeping qualities.

The color should be uniform and bright—not too pale, yet not too highly colored, and the salt should be evenly distributed and thoroughly dissolved while the package should be neat and clean, using a good quality of parchment paper for wrapping.

As we said before, we should cater to the trade. If making butter for a certain market make what that particular

AMONG BOY FARMERS.

It is now over a year and a half since we tried to encourage the boys and girls to write us letters telling us something of their work and life in their homes on the farms and ranches. We knew that these letters would prove interesting, not only to others of the same age, but to older people as well, for the best sort of grown up people always feel a strong interest in the progress of the young people growing up around them. In the time which has since elapsed we have received hundreds of letters, some of them from long distances. Many have been well written, both as to composition and penmanship.

We have been able, through the kind assistance of Lord Strathcona, to distribute hundreds of books to the writers, nearly all of which have reached their destination, although some have come back—either because the writers had moved or because the addresses given had not been sufficient. If anyone of those whose letters have been printed has not received a book, it is through no want of care on our part.

But our correspondence in this department is increasing so fast that it is becoming impossible to find space for more than about one-half the letters sent us. We find it rather difficult to refrain from printing fairly good letters, yet we sometimes must do so. While we wish to encourage each one, we must give preference to the most deserving. For example, a very ordinary letter from an eight year old child may be quite inferior to one from her twelve year old sister, or the sister of somebody else, and therefore we try to take age and opportunity into account. Many writers give a string of their studies that looks imposing, but we would prefer to have some idea, if that is possible, as to just how much they know of some one subject, say physiology. The list of school studies with each boy and girl is about the same, and it is more interesting to have the views of a writer upon some one line of study in which he is particularly interested than to be given the names of a string which is also undertaken by all the other young folks.

In this issue we give a page of all sorts, very young contributors getting rather the best of it. We are reluctantly forced to keep back many very fair letters, for which we may or may not find room later on. We want it distinctly understood that henceforth we must be more severe in our selection. In our very earliest collections can be seen letters superior to most of those we get now. It should have been all the other way. Now do not be discouraged and fail to write. Even though the letters are not printed, the effort of writing will be good training. But aim high.

Meantime we wish for all our young readers a Merry Christmas and a Good New Year.

Glenlyon, Man., Nov. 8, 1902.

Dear Editor—After much procrastination, I am writing you. I have been very much interested in this department since it started. I suppose it is because the prizes are books. I am very fond of reading, I believe I would read all the time if I acted according to my desires. I am also very fond of outdoor life. I like horseback riding very much, and I would rather work outside than in the house, although I like some kinds of indoor work. Scrubbing, curiously enough, is what I like best, most girls detest that. Dish-washing I abhor! I like baking either bread or cake. I like peeling potatoes, too—I'm Irish! I have done almost everything a boy can do outdoors, helping to stack, to harrow, and to plow, beside ordinary chores such as milking, feeding and watering cattle and horses and working in the garden. I suppose I must follow the popular example and tell about my "larnin'." I am in the entrance class, or was when I left school this spring. I haven't gone all summer, but I am going to school this winter. I am a little above the average in literature and away, away below the average in arithmetic of any kind. I shall know if this scrawl deserves a book when I see it in print. Isn't it strange that a person is able to pick so many more flaws in their composition when it is in print than when they have it written. I suppose it is more like someone else's when printed. I would like one nice correspondent from your pages, either boy or girl. Will someone please write. May I come again? With best wishes for The Nor'-West Farmer—MINNIE A. MORRISON.

Note.—Certainly you may come again.

Hayfield, Man., November 22, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am a little farmer's girl, seven years old. I go to school and am in the Part 2nd. I like horses and can drive a team and can hitch up a buggy. Our pet pony is Peter. We have had him a long time. I can wash dishes and dry them, peel potatoes and apples, take care of baby and help mother in a great many ways. I have two sisters, one is a little baby. We don't like boys unless they are very nice. Do you think you could send me a book for Xmas? I like reading, if it is not too hard. I wish you a merry Xmas.—Yours truly, ALBERTA MARY HEARN.

Note.—The penmanship is a little curious, but she gets a book.

Elm Springs, Wood Mountain, Assa.,
Nov. 2, 1902.

Dear Editor—Seeing so many letters in your paper, I thought I would write one, too. I live on a ranch and have to look after 50 head of horses all summer and winter. I often have to go 10 and 20 miles to find

them. I like to ride after them in the summer, but not in the winter, as it is so cold. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for three or four years. I have never been to school and I am 16 years old next April. I think I will stop now, hoping you will send me a book.—I remain, yours truly, ETHEL OLIVIA HOWSON.

Neepawa, Man., Dec. 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am eight years old, and this is the first letter I have written, seeing you offered prizes for the best ones sent in. I thought I would try for one. I go to school and have nearly four miles, we drive an old pony named Dan. We cannot go when it is very cold weather, but when I cannot go to school I take music lessons from my mother. I like music lessons very much. We live on a farm 7 miles from Neepawa. We keep horses, cows, pigs and poultry. We have a nice colt, 4 months old, named Bessie. I wonder how long cats live, for we have one 13 years old and she looks well vet. Father takes the Family Herald and The Nor'-West Farmer, the Strand Magazine, and Winnipeg Telegram. I like driving and riding very much, but I fall off sometimes. I will close as I have written quite a long letter.—Yours truly, ROBINA Y. CHISHOLM.

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 28, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have been reading the letters of boys and girls in your paper, and I thought some of your readers might be interested in reading a short account of an amusing experience I had during the past summer. I was working as waterboy for an extra gang on the C. P. R. The greater part of our gang was composed of Galicians, and I want to tell you about their funny actions in a hailstorm. We were working a few miles east of Cochrane, one day, when late in the afternoon I saw a black cloud approaching from the east. It looked very much like hail, and the Galicians paid no attention to the gathering clouds, but continued gabbling over their work with one eye on the foreman and the other on their shovels. Suddenly a furious hailstorm burst upon us, the thunder rolled like the booming of thousands of cannon. The hail came down with terrific force. I quickly sought the shelter of a large telegraph pole. Happening to look around, I nearly sank to the ground with laughter over the actions of the Galicians. A lot of them were running before the storm like so many cattle. Some lay down on their backs, kicking their legs in the air to protect themselves from the hail, others tried to crawl underneath them. One man lay down the back head downwards and tried to shelter his face with his feet, he received a good share of the hail. Another man was jumping and throwing his arms about like a madman, with frequent outbursts of swear words. Another man attempted to place a handcar above his head, but he completely failed, then he tried to crawl under a man who was lying under the fence, the other man jumped up, and both jumped the fence, and ran off into the field before the storm. Half of the remaining men followed their example, and they looked like a lot of professional gymnasts as they jumped, kicked, slipped, and tried every way to crawl under one another. The remainder began running towards the boarding cars, at Cochrane, a distance of 7 miles. It being a very hot day, the Galicians had come to work leaving their coats at the boarding cars. When the storm began, they nearly went wild, and looked, as they danced around, covering their faces with their hands like so many monkeys. After the storm had abated, we went to look for the missing Galicians. We found a lot of them about a mile down the field, howling, praying and believing that they had caught many diseases from the storm. The foreman found it difficult to get them to the boarding cars. They wouldn't work for three days. I can tell you some more funny things about the Galicians, but I guess I've taken up too much room in your paper. I have quit rail-roading and am now living on the farm. I am going to school now, and have saved \$75 this summer, working for the C. P. R. I am now 13 years old. My father takes The Nor'-West Farmer and we like it very much. I now wish you every success.—Yours truly, RADFORD G. WANTLESS.

Langdon, Alta., Dec. 4, 1902.

Dear Editor—I see other girls write to your paper, so I thought I would like to write too. I am 8 years old, I live 12 miles south of Langdon and I went to school all summer, but it is closed now. I lived at my grandmother's, at Langdon, to go to school. I have a cow named Sally, she has a calf; I have a horse named Dolly, she has a colt. We have three cats and a dog named Rover. I guess I will stop or this will take up too much room and crowd better ones out. Good-bye.—ANNIE McKINNON.

Minnedosa, Man., Nov. 21, 1902.

Dear Editor—My brother has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for five or six years and has always considered it a very suitable paper for farmers and ranchers. I am the youngest of a family of 11, 6 boys and 5 girls. Although I am only 14 years old, I have 10 nephews and nieces. I can do nearly any kind of work in the house, such as washing, ironing, churning, scrubbing and baking. We have three large farms, consisting of 800 acres. We have 19 horses and over 60 head of cattle. Our house is very prettily situated, as it is surrounded by bluffs on nearly every side which look lovely in the summer time. We came out from England 11 years ago, but I do not remember anything about it as I was not quite three years old. I go to school nearly every day. My studies are history, geography,



The Incubator Question.

THE CYPHERS INCUBATOR has unquestionably settled beyond doubt the successful raising of Chickens by artificial means.

We sell direct to the farmer. The price has been fixed so low that no commission can be given to agents. You must communicate direct with us.

Have you considered the Incubator question? Drop us a card and we will mail you full information.

Money in it for You.

ASHDOWN'S

476 Main Street.

WINNIPEG.

At every turn we meet men who say: "We had the opportunity, but failed to grasp it." In some cases they have the sympathy of their friends, more often they do not.

Grief and pleasure come to the just and unjust alike, but we have much to do with the proportions in which they reach us. We must glean truth from the field of other men's experience and profit thereby.

In the light of such experience study during the winter the problems that will confront you during the busier seasons.

The man who says, "I don't want my crop insured against loss from hail," is hasty in his conclusions, he feels different after the hailstorm has visited him.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co.

Extends to readers of The Nor'-West Farmer most cordial Christmas and New Year's Greetings.

Head Office:
WAWANESA, MAN.

Sec. and Manager:
JOS. CORNELL.

spelling, reading, writing, bookkeeping, algebra and Euclid. Geography is my favorite study. The new railway that is being built here runs just the other side of our fence. We expect to see the trains running through here by Christmas time. Hoping to receive a book, I remain, yours sincerely, MARGARET WOODCOCK.

Holmfild, Nov. 7, 1902.

Dear Editor—Papa read in your paper that you give a book to little boys if they write a letter for it. I live on a farm. I am 5 years old, I can't read a book, but I'll learn if you'll send me one.—Yours truly, VERNARD BRADLEY.

Dear Editor—Papa gets your paper and he likes it very well. He says that when you get a letter from little boys you send them a book. I live on a farm and have went to school four months. I am 7 years old. I can read some. My brother is five. We drive a pony and buggy to school. It is 2 miles from home. We can go to town for the mail and buy things for mamma.—Yours truly, ELDON BRADLEY.

Carnduff, Assa., Nov. 29, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have been reading the boys' and girls' letters in The Nor'-West Farmer and thought I would write one, too. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for a long time. He says it is a good paper for farmers. I am 13 years old, I live on a farm

with my father, mother and brother. My father has three-quarters of a section of land and quite a lot of stock. We had 220 acres in crop this year. We had off it 4,500 bushels of wheat and 1,000 of oats. My brother is 11 years old and is very fond of horses. I can milk cows, feed calves and turn the cream separator and do many other things. I go to school every day I can. I am in the fourth class and study reading, spelling, writing, music, grammar, English and Canadian history, agriculture, arithmetic, physiology, botany and composition. I like going to school, although I have two miles and a half to go. I walk in the summer and drive in the winter. I live beside a creek and so have lots of skating. I have a little rifle of my own and I shoot muskrats, prairie chickens and gophers. I guess this will do for this time, hoping to get a prize.—Yours truly, GORDON WRIGHT.

Note.—The penmanship of this letter is very good.

Morden, Man., Dec. 3, 1902.

Dear Editor—I have read a lot of the letters in The Nor'-West Farmer and thought I would write one, too. I am 7 years old, my birthday is on July 20th. I wonder if there is any boy or girl whose birthday is the same as mine, if there is I wish they would write to me. We have a dog, his name is Jack. I guess he must have been in some war, for he has lost one eye, he has no tail, is lame on one foot, and I think his jaw is broken, for sometimes when he opens

his mouth he cannot shut it without squealing. Willie says he ciphers when he puts down three feet and carries one. We have 10 horses and 2 colts. One colt, Prim, is mine. We have 16 head of cattle, a lot of pigs, hens and turkeys. I am going to be a farmer. I would like to get the book. I am called after the chief of the McLean clan.—FITZROY DONALD McLEAN.

Note.—This is about as good writing for his age as we have seen yet.

Regina, Dec. 1, 1902.

Dear Editor—Seeing so many girls and boys were writing to your paper, I thought I would write too. I am an orphan. I came from Toronto Children's Aid Society in 1896 and have been staying with Mr. James S. Clancey ever since. There are papa and mama and myself in the family. I like it here splendid. I had the misfortune of having an abscess on my leg this summer and I am not able to do much now, but when I was well I could plow with four horses on a sulkey plow, harrow and disc harrow. I asked all the hay last year and helped to stack it. I also helped to stack the grain. We have 16 head of cattle, 11 calves, 6 horses and about 50 hens. I have 2 calves and a pony. We raised 2,804 bushels of grain off 80 acres this year. I am in the third book. I went to school last winter and I have not gone any since. Papa takes The Nor-West Farmer and likes it very much. I take great pleasure in reading it. I am 13 years old. Well, I guess I will have to bring my letter to a close, hoping to get a prize. Wishing The Nor-West Farmer a merry Xmas and a happy new year, I remain, your sincere friend—RUSSELL CLANCEY.

Lumsden, Assa., Nov. 10, 1902.

Dear Editor—I saw in The Nor-West Farmer a number of letters from boys and girls, so I thought I would like to write one too. Some of my cousins have had your books for their letters. My father is a farmer, but we live in the village, being so close to the farm. We had our house moved lately, and it took father nearly a week to do it. We have 6 big oxen and 3 horses. Our cow is called Bridget and she has a nice calf. Lumsden is a very pretty little village and is growing fast. It is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley. We have a nice big school open all the year and my sister, brother and myself go to it. We have another little brother also that will be going next summer. There are three elevators here! one is a farmers' elevator, which is very successful. There are two churches and we go to Sunday-school. I would like very much to get a book. I am 9 years old.—Yours truly, CARRIE JAMIESON.

Neepawa, Man., Dec. 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor—My father has taken The Nor-West Farmer for about three years, and we like it very much, when it comes I always read the letters other boys and girls have written. I am going to school every day and am in the third reader. My favorite studies are arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, grammar and drawing, which I like very much. At present there are only 12 pupils at school. We have a piano, and mother gives me music lessons and now I can play a lot of tunes. Our teacher is leaving at Xmas. I am very sorry as I do not like changing teachers. The books I have read are "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Bessie among the Mountains," "Bessie on her Travels," "The Wide, Wide World," "The Sky Pilot," "The Pansy Books," "Black Beauty," and "Grandfather's Chair." My favorite books are "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Wide, Wide World." This summer I had a very nice flower garden, but the flowers were rather late in being put in. I am going to try to have a better one next summer. We only raised about 25 turkeys and 28 chickens, but we are going to try and have more next year. I would very much like to get one of the books that Lord Strathcona is kindly giving to other boys and girls.—Yours sincerely, ELISABETH E. CHISHOLM, aged 11 years.

Macleod, Alta., Dec. 5, 1902.

Dear Editor—Papa has taken your valuable paper for a number of years, and does not think he can do without it. Although I am a rancher's daughter, I do not think I can write such nice letters as some of the boys and girls. I am very fond of planting gardens. I planted a nice one this year, but unfortunately the floods came and washed it away. I walk two miles to school, and am in the third reader. I am not able to milk cows or ride horses like most of the members, but would rather write poetry or little stories, and I thought I would send the boys and girls a little story for Xmas. Hoping to do better next time.—JESSIE JACKSON, aged 10.

Note.—This is Jessie's story—a very good one we think you will all say:—

CHARLIE.

"Old Charlie, my pet donkey, was in the barn, busily fighting flies with his tail. It was summer, and the flies were terrible, and as Charlie did not have a very long tail, he wriggled his ears instead. One of the farmer's boys was standing in the barn watching, and thought he would have some fun, so he got a piece of rope and put a brick on the end, and tied it on Charlie's tail. Poor old Charlie, not understanding the fun, thought it was to keep the flies away, so he gave his tail one switch, and hit the boy on the head with the brick. When the boy went home crying, Charlie smiled his broadest smile, and forgot all about the flies."

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After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 72, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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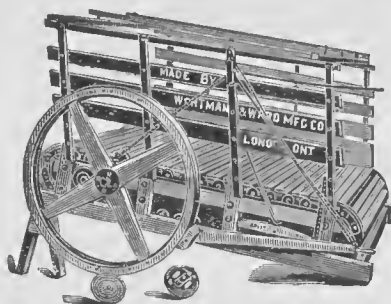
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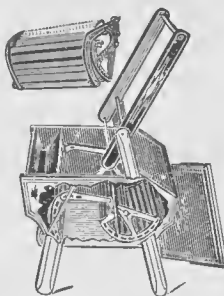
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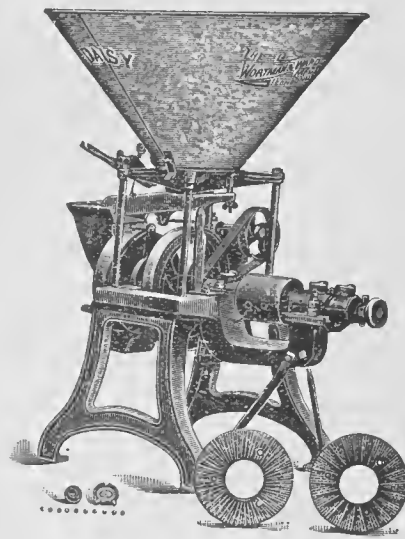
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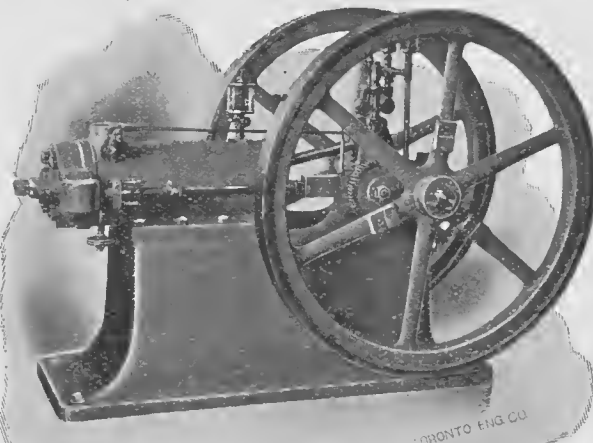
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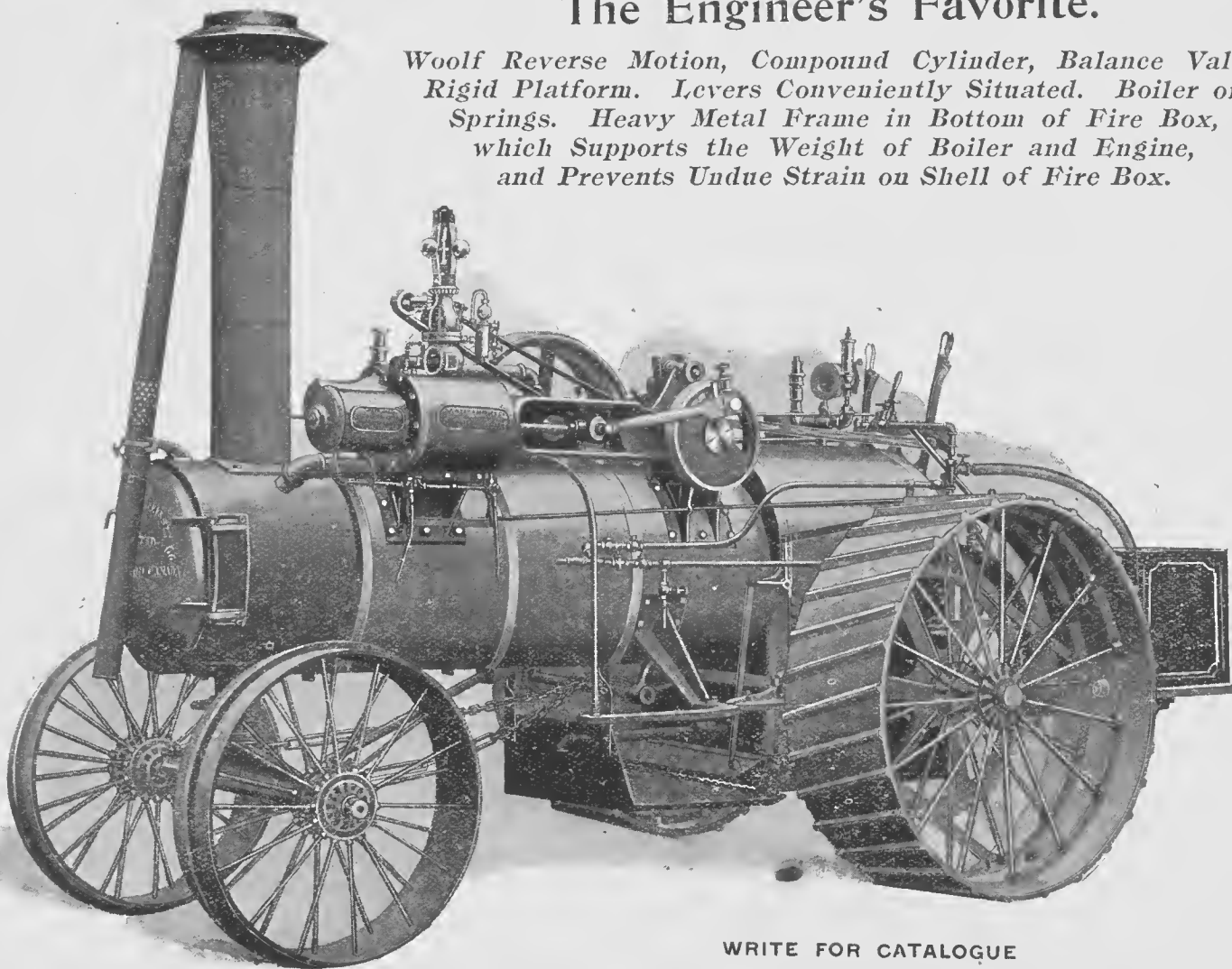
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The Lower Saskatchewan.

By H. Reader, The Pas, Sask.

Three hundred miles east of the town of Prince Albert, and down the broad Saskatchewan river, on the dividing line between the two greatest muskrat marshes of the wide Northwest, lies the little settlement of The Pas, the centre of a large tract of country concerning which but very little is known by those who have not actually seen it, or have not interests in it.

When visiting town I have often been questioned as to the apparently wonderful possibilities for farming and ranching operations in the lower Saskatchewan district, and an answer through the columns of The Nor'-West Farmer, describing the country and its resources, may put the matter more in its true light.

To begin, let the reader imagine himself or herself sailing eastward on a broad river thickly fringed on either side by a belt chiefly of willows and balsam, varying in width from a few yards to a mile or more, and outside of this many miles of marsh and shallow lakes, broken here and there by lines and bluffs of willows, or perhaps some stream with banks of the same description, the whole bounded in the distance by dry solid land, covered with spruce, poplar, birch, jack pine, tamarac, etc.

the word), "Paw."

Continuing your journey down the river, the high land is presently left behind, and flat alluvial banks with the same growth, and the same expanse of muskrat swamp and willows and lakes beyond, again constitute the scenery. For fully eighty miles the scene changes little, save for an occasional bluff of spruce and poplar on a bit of higher land, and that the banks towards the end grow lower, and the willows smaller, and the river divides itself into several channels (not shown on the map), indicating your near approach to a lake.

When Cedar Lake is reached, the rapids end, and the rocky shores are lined with small timbers. Cedar Lake is the filter of the Saskatchewan, the immense quantity of silt which is annually carried down to it being deposited at the upper end. There are plain indications that it extended further westward at one time.

From Cedar Lake the river, comparatively clear now, sweeps over a rocky bed in several rapids, running through Cross Lake on the way, and then, after one last roaring plunge down the Grand Rapids—and they are grand—it pours majestically into Lake Winnipeg.

To refer now to the accompanying map (which, by the way, is drawn merely to give a general idea of the district and its relative position to Manitoba,

During the recent flood, the highest in the memory of the oldest Indians, the greater part of the dotted area was submerged, river banks and all, and immense sheets of water were the result.

Several years ago the Indians and half-breeds made very successful experiments in growing potatoes in the rich mud of the river banks. The ground was easily worked, the yields were splendid, and each succeeding season saw larger gardens and better homes flourishing on the flats. But alas for the hopes that were entertained! Late in the summer of 1899 down came an extra rush of water, and, almost before the people realized what was happening, their fields were covered, and there appeared the strange sight of forlorn potato diggers wading nearly or quite knee-deep, and throwing what they could find into birch bark canoes which floated beside them. Would that the camera had been at hand then.

Since that time flood has followed flood, and permanent cultivation or habitation of the Saskatchewan lowlands is proved to be out of the question.

Up the Carrot river, towards the Pas mountain, the country, though still low, is not so liable to flood, and perhaps something might there be done. Here and there are open stretches of land that are usually dry, surrounded by fairly heavy timber; and by the time Red Earth Reserve is reached the fertile land of the West has almost begun.

The higher and wooded land is approximately indicated on the map by the white spaces, and consists, in the case of that generally known as "main land," of a ridge, more or less, along the border, or shore, with a background of muskeg, the latter forming, with some exceptions, the whole interior of the wooded section. Some of the muskeg is rocky, and other parts are spongy and boggy. The ridges are gravelly, rocky or sandy, while here and there, but to no great extent, one finds fairly good land.

Potatoes are the staple crop. Almost all garden vegetables are successfully grown, and occasionally an Indian attempts a patch of barley, but the size of the field would probably amuse the ordinary reader of The Farmer.

At our home, where the land is pure sand, we have made vegetable and flower gardens by removing the sand to a proper depth, and filling in with a mixture of clay, manure, peat from the lake shore, and earth brought from elsewhere—laborious work, but the results have been worth the trouble. Some good potato gardens have been similarly made, except that the sand was not removed.

Stock raising is carried on only to a very limited extent. Were it not for the floods, a good deal more might be done, as in seasons of low water hay is very abundant; but at the present time it is only with much difficulty that sufficient can be secured for the few cattle that do exist. Most of the horses will probably scrape for themselves.

As regards the natural resources of the country, the muskrat ranks first. It inhabits the otherwise almost useless swamps in astonishing numbers, and while on the increase will multiply in spite of the most persistent slaughter. Some of the swamps present an interesting appearance, so thickly dotted are they with rat-houses. During the past two seasons the district has produced in the neighborhood of one million skins, and still they are numerous. It is consequently a time of unusual prosperity for both Indians and traders. But the time is probably near when the rat will receive his periodic hush, and instead of thousands there will be then but tens.

Other furs of almost every variety are to be had, some fairly plentiful, others brought chiefly from the rocky country of the north.

Fish of various kinds are more or less abundant, and form the Indians' staple food.

Water fowl are numerous, ducks especially. In seasons of low water geese congregate on the mud flats in many hundreds, but if their feeding grounds are submerged, the majority pass on south in the early fall.

Moose and a large species of deer roam through the woods, and are often shot by the Indians.

A word as to places and distances. From Prince Albert to Cumberland House is about 230 miles, and one may travel the whole distance and see no one, except perhaps another traveller. Cumberland House is an important trading post, connecting with the rich fur country of the far north. An Indian reserve is situated there, and there is a considerable half-breed settlement. There are also some half-breeds at Birch River, 20 miles distant.

Seventy miles below Cumberland is The Pas, with the largest Indian community in the district. From here up the Carrot river it is some 80 miles to Shoal Lake, and 10 miles further to Red Earth, reserves.

Sixty miles from The Pas down one river is Moose Lake Indian reserve, and 85 miles down the main river, Cedar Lake, the location of another reserve. Across the lake and down the rapids is nearly 60 miles, and here is the last reserve, and half-breed settlement.

Between the places mentioned there is hardly a permanent dwelling.

The Indian population is altogether something over eleven hundred souls, the white and half-breed population very considerably less. Very few white people reside in the district at all but those who, in one way or another, have to do with the Indians; and of bona fide farming settlers there are none.

A monthly mail service is maintained between The Pas and Fort a la Corne, generally via canoe in the summer time and drawn by dogs in the winter. A fortnightly mail is much needed.

Turning again to the map, it might be remarked that the high land connection at The Pas makes it an ideal route, and as a matter of fact the only route, for a railroad to western Hudson's Bay.



REGION OF THE LOWER SASKATCHEWAN.

Imagine you are drawing near The Pas, and the expanse of marsh and lakes narrows down on the left side, until, just as the principal village comes in view, the high land from either side appears joined, and the river at an end. But on rounding the bend you notice the opening through, the white buildings on either side, with the clean, stony beaches in front and the spruce and other trees at the back, standing out in cheerful contrast to the miles of uninhabited banks of willows and mud which you have passed. Here is the gateway through which the great Saskatchewan passes the barrier of high land, and continues its way eastward.

And right here it would be well to notice the derivation of the name of this place, two words which I invariably have to repeat when mentioning them to any one for the first time. The Cree name is *Oo-pas-kwa-yow*, meaning a narrow opening (of water) through woods. The French for a narrow passage is *Pas*; hence, as the French name and the second syllable of the Cree word happen (as regards the spelling at least) to coincide, the whole has been made English by prefixing the definite article. As "The Pas," then, it is correctly spelled, not "Pass," as many persist in spelling it, nor (which some have written to accord with the slang pronunciation of

and has no pretensions to extreme accuracy) the dotted portion represents the extensive marshes and lowlands, including innumerable small, and some large, lakes, and streams, not shown; also, as mentioned before, eminences here and there of different sizes, covered with small timber, and being in fact practically islands.



COMING HOME FROM THE RAT SWAMP.

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Ninety-five per cent. of all cases of deafness brought to our attention is the result of chronic catarrh of the throat and middle ear.

The inner ear cannot be reached by probing or spraying, hence the inability of aurists or physicians to cure. That there is a scientific cure for deafness and catarrh is demonstrated every day by the use of Actina. Actina also cures asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, weak lungs, coids and headache; all of which are directly or indirectly due to catarrh. We are receiving hundreds of letters like the following: F. W. Harwood, 188 Walnut St., Springfield, Mass., writes: "Actina cured me of deafness of six years' standing, after all other remedies had failed." Rev. W. H. Moss, Joshua, Tex., writes: "Actina cured my wife of deafness of 40 years' standing, also improved her eyesight." E. E. Thomas, 2360 Bagless Ave., St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "Actina cured my father of catarrh and total deafness in one ear." J. E. Sligh, Fairhaven, Wash., writes: "Actina has improved my hearing and greatly benefited my eyes." N. J. Byrne, Honey Grove, Texas, writes: "Actina has done wonders for me; it cured me of catarrh and deafness; no signs of catarrh or deafness now."

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Call or write us about your case. We give advice free and positive proof of cures. A valuable book—Prof. Wilson's 100 page Dictionary of Diseases, Free. Address, New York and London Electric Association, Dept. 104D, 929 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

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Road Making in Argyle.

By James Dale, Grund, Man.

I will try and give you some of the most important points in road making and also the results we have obtained in the Municipality of Argyle by using the grader. In our municipality we now have a grader in each ward; that is, we have six graders. Nearly all the grades are made by statute labor. In ward 5, where I live, the grader one year completed 14 miles of grade, and in all the wards the average will about reach 10 miles per year, or 60 miles in the municipality.

We have some complaints made about the work done by the grader. This is not the fault of the grader, but of the way in which the grade is constructed, therefore, I will give a brief outline of what should constitute a good standard grade. I find from observation that about 30 feet should be the average width, that is, from outside to outside. This leaves six feet to be plowed on each side and 18 feet for the roadbed. Then, if there should be any washout on either side, the grader can be used to repair from the inside. We should remember that we are building roads that are to be used for all time to come.

The worst complaint that I find about the grade is that it is left too rough in the centre, and consequently the sides, being smooth and hard, are used instead for travel. This complaint applies more particularly where the soil is heavy and the sod newly broken. In a case of this kind the sods should not be closed into the centre of the grade, but three or four feet left, and into this the next two plowings of the loam should be closed in. A set of harrows should be kept on the grade for at least two days. The best results can be obtained by plowing a year before grading.

Now as to the narrow grade, say 18 to 20 feet, that is from outside to outside. For this width of grade I have no earthly use. It should be made a criminal offence for the man who has the control of making the grade to finish one of this width. Nature has given us plenty of prairie, the government has, with a foresight for the future, given us six rods for roads, and why any man should take only about one-sixth of this land to construct a good permanent road is more than I can understand. In the fall of the year, if you meet a team on such a narrow grade and turn out, your wagon, ten to one, will slide at least to the outside of the ditch. If you have a top-heavy load it is nearly certain to upset. Again, if there is any extent of fall, the ditches will wash out more or less; in some cases I have seen 3 feet cut out in one season. Then what chance is there to widen this grade, as the roadbed is completely spoiled?

I would strongly urge upon the government to call at least all the Reeves of municipalities into Winnipeg to see if there could not be some uniform width of grade agreed upon as a standard that would apply to the province as a whole. Having done this, then pass a bill making this the standard width. A grade of the width of 30 or 34 feet will only cost about \$35 per mile, when well made, as a grader, with four teams to run it, one man and a team to plow and one man to run the grader, will cost about \$17 or \$18 per day. Two days will grade one mile even on a rough piece of prairie.

When we have our leading roads graded, so as to make a permanent and finished roadway, then we want about 9 inches of gravel 6 to 8 feet wide put on the centre. We will then have an ideal road for Manitoba.

In no case would I advise the borrowing of money in a township or municipality for road construction, as some overzealous councillor will likely try to get more than his share of the funds; that is, as long as the ward system prevails. When councillors are elected by the municipalities as the Reeves are then there might be a fair and equal division of the public funds. Even then I would not recommend borrowing money. A grader costs about \$300 and by statute labor alone will grade, as I have shown,

PIANO AND ORGAN BARGAINS

If you would save a goodly portion of the purchase price of a piano—you will not fail to investigate the special prices we have made for the month of December. We intend to sell square pianos from \$39.00 up—used upright pianos of various makes—some as low as \$110.00—second-hand organs, \$25.00 and upwards. These instruments have been taken in exchange as part payment for new pianos from the factories of these famous piano makers:

HEINTZMAN & CO. BELL. DOMINION.



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CASH or TIME
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Arrangements
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You Wish.

And various other makes of dependable pianos sold by us, which, taken in their entirety, are admittedly the finest made in Canada to-day.

All our second-hand instruments have been thoroughly gone over by experienced workmen in our repair department, and are in perfect condition.

HERE ARE THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS:

A 74 Octave Upright Bell Piano in handsome walnut case, handsomely carved, 3 pedals, iron frame, overstrung scale, used about six months—just like new. Original price \$400.00. Bargain price	\$275.00
Dominion Organ new, 6 octave, solid walnut case, fancy top, 11 stops 4 sets reeds. Regular price \$125.00. Bargain price	\$85.00
Karn Organ, 6 octave, high top, solid walnut, handsome case, just like new. Original price \$150.00. Bargain price	\$75.00

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO.

Largest Piano and Organ House in the West. 530 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

from 10 to 14 miles in one season. Now, in four or five years each township would have its leading roads graded. If one-third of the grants given for roads and bridges were used for gravelling these grades, we would soon see a vast improvement in all our rural districts.

In one case we had a large slough, with about 3 feet of water in it, drained. This year the grader in two days did a first-class job and made a grade at about one-third the usual cost of such work. A road can be graded in any place where a plow will work and good work accomplished.

Grading the Prize List.

For some time poultrymen have felt that there should be some plan of awarding larger prizes in those sections where the entry is largest, and therefore competition keenest. An attempt was made to do this at the Winnipeg Industrial two years ago, but it met with disfavor and was discontinued. The National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association overcome this in another way. At their show to be held in Chicago from January 19 to 24, 1903, the following rules will be in force.

In the poultry department where there are:

12 entries in class, 1st \$5, 2nd \$3, 3rd \$1.50, 4th \$1, 5th 50c.

8 entries in class, 1st \$3, 2nd \$2, 3rd \$1, 4th 50c.

4 entries in class, 1st \$2, 2nd \$1, 3rd 50c.

2 entries in class, 1st \$1, 2nd 50c.

1 entry in class, 1st 50c.

Breeding Pens:

6 entries in class, 1st \$6, 2nd \$4, 3rd \$2.50, 4th \$1.50.

4 entries in class, 1st \$4, 2nd \$2.50, 3rd \$1.50.

2 entries in class, 1st \$3, 2nd \$1.50.

1 entry in class, 1st \$1.50.

We commend these rules to Manitoba poultrymen for consideration.

The Whitewood and Broadview Agricultural Society held a grain show and farmers' supper and dance on Dec. 10th. The display of grain was excellent and the entertainment a success. R. White had the best Red Fyfe and W. Dixon the best collection of grain.

John A. Davis, Clover Bar, Alta., Dec. 17, 1902: "I consider The Nor'-West Farmer the best value I have ever had for my money."

Kenneth McKenzie, Sr., of Burnside, is taking a trip to New Zealand. The pioneer patriarch of Rat Creek is renewing his youth. Long life to him.

James L. Wannop, Creelford, Man., Dec. 20, 1902: "I subscribe for several farm papers, but have come to the conclusion that The Nor'-West Farmer is the best, and anyone not satisfied with it is hard to please."

J. G. Barron has been elected reeve of North Cypress over J. W. Stratford, who has held the office for two years. The people have decided that the honors must go round.

The secretary of the National Live Stock Association has issued his call for the annual meeting to be held in Kansas City, Mo., on January 13th to 16th, 1903. Provision is made for delegates to attend from Canada. Questions of national interest to live stockmen will be discussed.

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The Inspection of Fruit.

By J. J. Philp, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Winnipeg, Man.

The Fruit Marks Act of 1901, as amended for 1902, and its adaptability to the purposes for which it was formed, viewed in the light of one year's experience of its working should make interesting reading for any one residing between the Great Lakes on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west.

Judging from the numerous expressions of satisfaction that are heard from those most closely interested in the fruit trade, one is easily led to the conclusion that the results obtained in this, its first year, are so encouraging that it would be a very great disappointment to the western trade were they obliged to return to the old methods of doing business.

But while this is so to a very marked degree, there are not wanting a few who, from an unhappy combination of circumstances, or it may be from unfortunately choosing a bad district from which to procure their supplies, or a careless shipper, have been saddled with a consignment of fruit in which any of the benefits accruing from the Inspection Act have not been very apparent.

seldom were the leaves of the trees dry, and then never for any great length of time. This developed such a mass of foliage that in insufficiently pruned trees the fruit did not get enough sunlight to ripen and color it up. In other words, the apples were always in the shade and almost all the time wet. This condition was very favorable to the development of scab, and if spraying was done at all the next shower would wash it off and thus reduce the value of the operation to a minimum. Under all these trying conditions the inspector in Winnipeg has had abundant opportunity for the exercise of that charity which thinketh no evil.

In order that the reader may be better acquainted with the drift of his paper, the following four sections of the Act are added. Section 4, it will be noticed, deals with the marking of packages, while 6 and 7 are devoted to the grades. Purchasers should make themselves familiar with the marks and when buying see that they are there and according to the representations of the seller. This is particularly true of the retail dealer, who has in the past been very careless in regard to marks and proper grading and apparently ignoring altogether the fact that they are quite as liable to prosecution and a fine as are the original packers. It is possible that some one or two



CUTTING OATS ON THE FARM OF LARS BOODE, BLIND MAN RIVER, LACOMBE DISTRICT, ALTA.

marked as required by the next preceding section.

6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale

grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good color for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent., free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent. of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

Referring to the working of the Act in Manitoba this season, there is reason for all interested in the trade to be profoundly thankful, as, had it not been for the Act there is every reason to suppose that the condition of this market would have been bad beyond all description. As it is, however, while there has been many cases of loss and disappointment, it is as nothing compared with what would have obtained had there been no law to control the trade.

The man who has in the past made Manitoba his favorite dumping ground has been less conspicuous than formerly, and the dealer—whose cars of apples were in past years often, from one cause or another, sold and billed at considerably more than their real value—he too has been sadly hampered in his operations. We have seen many cars which, under the old regime, would have had to be settled for in full, rejected this year, and when the plumb line of the inspector came to be applied was found wanting and the dealer here was spared the necessity of paying for fruit that was not as represented when sold. The old story that it must have got spoiled on the road is not working now, except in a very few cases.

any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1 of XXX, finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well-



NEW STONE HOUSE ON THE FARM OF WM. LOCKHART, LENORE, MAN.



FIRST PRIZE VEGETABLE EXHIBIT AT MANITOBA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, WINNIPEG, 1902.

Shown by the Birtle Agricultural Society.

It is, however, only fair in an article of this kind to begin at the beginning and state some of the difficulties that the Ontario packers have had to meet this year. It may be as well to explain that while all fruit is liable to inspection, and is to some extent inspected, yet for the purposes of this article we will deal only with apples. The difficulties for the Ontario packer have been many and far-reaching this year. In previous years the codling moth has been one of the packer's greatest troubles, the result of its depredations being the worm that is so disgusting in itself and causes so much damage by what is termed wormy apples. The damage in this direction was not so pronounced during the past season as has been the case in previous years, but what there was of it has been supplemented by another defect that in some districts nearly ruined the crop altogether.

I refer to scab. This has been very bad this year. Snow apples, spies, greenings, and not infrequently Ben Davis have been so badly scabbed that their value has in many cases reached the vanishing point. The best antidote for this is said to be liberal spraying, and it is just here that the peculiarly exasperating conditions of the past season have reached a climax. Ontario has during the past season suffered from such a succession of showers that very

will have to be made an example of before they will mend their ways.

The following are the clauses of the Act referred to. The Act went into operation July 1st, 1901, the first year being devoted mainly to instruction and advice:

4. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed,—

(a) with the initials of his Christian names, and his full surname and address;

(b) with the name of the variety or varieties; and

(c) with a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following six marks: for fruit of the first quality, No. 1, or XXX; for fruit of the second quality, No. 2, or XX; and for fruit of the third quality, No. 3, or X; but the said mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade, provided that designation is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said six marks which is used on the said package.

5. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale, unless such package is

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Christmas**

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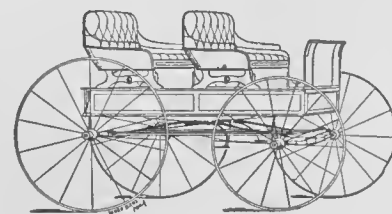
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To sum up, there is great cause for congratulation, and given a season when the Ontario crop is good, clean, and the different provisions of the Act are better understood and appreciated, we will have a class of apples, which, both in grade and quality, will be far superior to what we have been accustomed to in the past.

Just how much has been saved to this country in the present season it is, of course, impossible to tell, but the writer, who has had some opportunity to size up the situation, is very certain that it would total up a great many thousand dollars. If the Ontario apple farmer and shipper will accept the Act and use it in the spirit in which it was intended to be used it will be of immense advantage to them.

The great bone of contention between the grower and the packer is the quantity of apples left behind by the latter. The grower naturally wants to realize on all the apples on the trees, and thinks that what the packer does not take, no matter how bad they may be, is just so much out of his pocket. The actual fact is that the Manitoba apple consumer is willing to pay him for his culls by giving a higher price for his good ones and allowing him to keep the refuse for his hogs. The advantage of this is twofold—the consumer gets what is fit to use and does not have to pay freight and other charges on what is not fit for use.

I am not of the opinion so often expressed that we get nothing but the culls up here, while all the choice fruit is shipped to the English markets. A year ago I paid out over \$28,000 for apples, every barrel of which came to Manitoba and not one was culled from any lot contracted for, to be sent to the English markets. I am sure that during the present season we have had, in not a few instances, some of the very choicest apples produced in Ontario.

Now just a word in conclusion. Let the Ontario men brace up, get after the pests, spray, manure and cultivate their orchards; above all, eradicate the codling moth, then pack their apples as required by the Act, and I believe Manitoba and the West stand ready and willing to take their apples by the hundreds of thousands of barrels—and pay a good price for them, too.

Canadian Hereford Breeders.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held at Guelph on Dec. 11th. The society has now 51 members, an increase of 11 over last year, and of their cattle 413 pedigrees were recorded during the year. The second volume of the herd book has been prepared, containing entries of 696 bulls and 1,821 cows. Mr. Hunter, the president, congratulated the members on the increasing popularity of the breed and the great future before it, especially in the Northwest. The past year has been a very successful one for the owners of Herefords; many sales have been made and the stock of breeding animals left is not too plentiful. The young ones that can be spared have been snapped up at good prices.

The election of officers for 1903 then took place with the following result:—President, W. H. Hunter, The Maples, Ont.; vice-president, R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont.; vice-presidents for the provinces, Northwest Territories, J. P. D. Van Veen, File Hills; Manitoba, J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.; secretary, Henry Wade, parliament buildings, Toronto.

John Wallace, of Cartwright, was appointed a director, and J. A. Chapman, Beresford, representative at the Winnipeg exhibition.

The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society is trying to raise funds to build an agricultural hall. They have now the half of the \$6,000 wanted and are determined to raise the balance.

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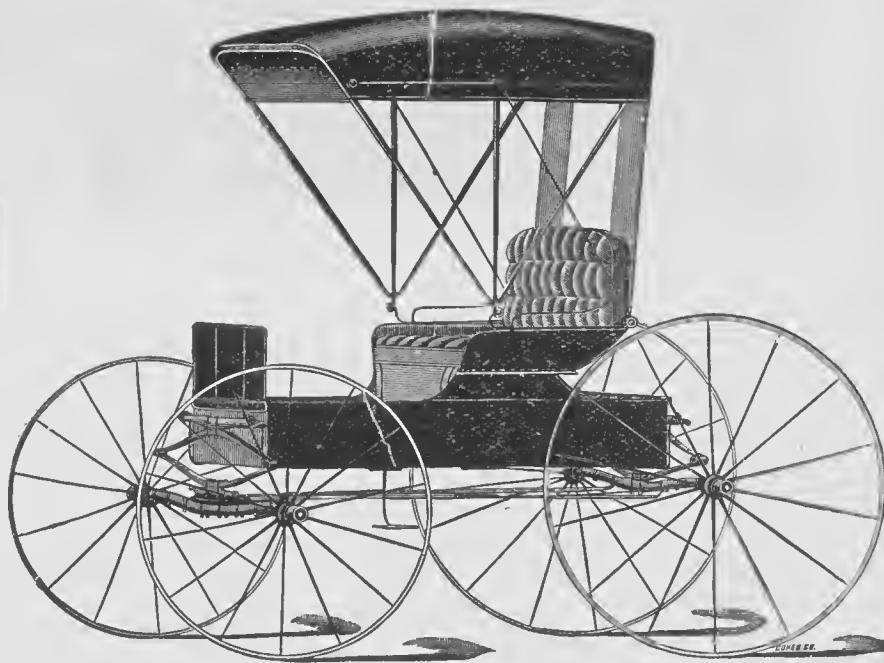
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Chums.

"Grandpa, why don't you get rid of old Dan?"

"Why doesn't grandpa get rid of you, Master Dick?" said the old gentleman, laughing, "why, because he's a member of the family, to be sure! In fact, but for Dan, there would never have been any Dick to ask the question."

"Oh, is it a story, grandpa; please tell me?" cried Dick, eagerly.

"Not just now," replied Dr. Curtis, "for I happen to be busy; but this evening, if you like, I'll tell you all about it, and I think when you hear the tale, Dick, you'll agree with me that old Dan has earned his right to bed and board for the rest of his life."

Dick didn't always remember things to be done such a long way off as the evening, more's the pity!

For instance, if grandpa said, "Now, Dick, be sure you have your spelling lesson perfect for me by teatime," "Teatime" seemed so far, far away to him that he couldn't persuade himself it would ever come, and what was the use of bothering over that horrid lesson?

But he didn't forget this time. As soon as supper was over and grandpa and grandma were settled in their

whole life through! For the very first thing he did the morning after he came home on that last sad visit of his five years ago, when he brought you, a poor motherless little chap, to be grandma's boy, was to run down into the stableyard to have a look at Dan. And I verily believe the old horse recognized him, though they hadn't seen each other for years, for he whinnied and rubbed his head against your father's shoulder in a most affectionate and confiding way, a caress I had never seen him bestow on any one else.

"When the time came for accustoming Dan to harness it did not seem at all like 'breaking' a horse. He was so sensible and so docile that he seemed to understand at once what was required of him, and to try his best to do it. From the very beginning I never had to use the whip to him; I only carried it to flick away the flies. One day when I happened to give him a cut (I was thinking of something else at the time, and really didn't know what I was doing), instead of quickening his pace Dan stopped stock still and turned his head round deliberately and looked at me, as much as to say, 'See here, my friend, I'm not used to this sort of thing, and I warn you I won't put up with it!' I declare," continued grandpa, laughing, "I felt inclined to

instance, one morning when grandma and I were driving over a rather rough road Dan managed to get a bit of rock in one of his feet. I stopped the buggy and got down to find out which foot was hurt; but he saved me the trouble of an examination, for as soon as he saw me approaching he quickly held up the injured foot for my inspection."

"Wasn't that real clever of him!" said Dick.

"Yes, I think it was," Dr. Curtis replied, "but that reminds me that with all his virtues Dan had his faults, for he was up to some queer little tricks of his own."

"As he was my regular buggy horse he was in the habit of bringing me home every day at two o'clock, that being my office hour. One day, not long after our return to town, I lent Dan to grandma to go shopping with. He behaved beautifully all the morning, she said, but a little before she was ready to come home she observed that he was quite lame. Of course she drove him home immediately and charged my man to see what was the matter. By the next morning the lameness had entirely vanished, so she took him out again. But strange to say, precisely the same thing happened again! Up to a certain time of day

Dick; "why grandpa, I really think Dan's as good as a circus horse any day!"

"And now," said grandpa soberly, when Dick's mirth had subsided, "I'm going to tell you of the act that made grandma and me his debtors for life. Of course as soon as Dicky could climb into the buggy, he wanted to go out with me on my rounds. And by the time he was four years old, he went with me so often that I called him 'my little buggy boy.' One day I had left him in the buggy as usual while I went in to see a patient. The lady's chamber overlooked the street, and while I was speaking to her in the back part of the room her husband happened to be standing at a window."

"That's a fine horse of yours, doctor," he said, "but isn't he rather a spirited animal to leave in the charge of such a little chap?"

"No," I answered, "Dan and Dicky are great chums; they understand each other perfectly; he responds to the baby's slightest word. Indeed, I have fancied sometimes that in some strange way the horse knows when the child is behind him and conducts himself with special decorum accordingly."

"Then I turned again to my patient. As I finished writing my prescription I chanced to look up just in time to



ON THE FARM OF FRANK LOREE, ONE MILE WEST OF ROLAND, MAN.

comfortable chairs by the fire, he brought a stool to grandpa's side and reminded him of his promise.

"Well," said grandpa, "to begin at the beginning, as story tellers do, I bought Dan's mother to bring home grandma as a bride, so I called her Good Luck and gave her to grandma as a wedding gift. Of course she was always a great pet in the family, and when her colt, Dan, came everybody made much of him, and he was petted and cosseted almost as much as if he had been a baby man, instead of a baby horse!

"You see, in those days grandma had no little boy to fuss over. But when Dan was about two years old, Dick Number One, appeared on the scene, and then grandma had to divide her petting between the two. Dicky must have inherited the family feeling for Dan, for as soon as he was able to toddle, he found his way to the stable and made friends with the colt. As he grew older the friendship between them strengthened, until at last we called them nothing but 'the chums,' for they never seemed quite happy apart!

"Indeed," continued grandpa with a queer catch in his voice that Dick couldn't understand, "I think the friendship continued your poor father's

get out and make him an apology!"

"But, grandpa, Dan is so slow," objected Dick; "he pokes along like a snail; I don't see how you could help whipping him."

"That is because his poor old legs are stiff now, as yours will be if you live long enough. But (unlike some one I know) Dan hasn't a lazy bone in his body, and in his young days he went like the wind! Once he and I had a race with a terrible hail storm, and we beat it by half a minute!"

"One time (I was alone that day) I was crossing the road where two railroad tracks lay side by side. I had passed over the nearest track, on which stood a number of empty freight cars quite obstructing my view of the one beyond, when Dan backed so violently that I was almost jolted off my seat, and the same instant an express train rushed by! Being ahead, he could see the track, though I could not, and if he hadn't sense enough to act for himself that day there would have been an end of buggy, Dan and grandpa, then and there!"

"Whew! but that was a close shave!" said Dick, with a sympathetic shudder.

"Fortunately our experiences were not always so alarming; sometimes Dan's sagacity only amused us. For

Dan was all right; then he suddenly became lame as before! Again grandma brought him straight home and asked the groom what could possibly be the matter. The man laughed, and pointing to the clock which marked the hour of two, he told grandma there was nothing the matter! Dan wasn't lame at all! He was only shamming because he wanted to get his dinner at the usual time!"

"The funny old cheat!" laughed

see Mr. Mason turn deathly pale and hear a smothered 'Good Heavens!' break from his lips.

"In an instant I was beside him at the window."

"Exactly in a line with where my buggy stood I saw two maddened horses tearing down the roadway, dragging a great swaying wagon behind them. I stood rooted to the spot. I could not have moved if my life had depended on it. As the noise increas-

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ed I saw Dan turn his head inquiringly. Then, as if instantly taking in the situation at a glance, he stepped quickly, but with no appearance of alarm, upon the sidewalk, drawing up the buggy after him, and as the terrified animals tore by the heavy wheels of the wagon grazed the curbstone. As soon as the danger was over Dan returned to his former position as quietly as though nothing unusual had occurred. The whole thing was over so quickly that Dicky had not even time to be frightened, but met me with a smile when I rushed headlong down the steps to clasp him in my arms in a perfect transport of relief.

"Now, Master Dick, would you still advise me to get rid of old Dan?" asked grandpa, with a twinkle in his eye.

"Why, no, grandpa! of course not!" Dick answered indignantly. "I just think he's the very nicest, cutest, dearest old horse in the whole world. And I mean to give him an apple every day as long as he lives."

"Or as long as you remember it," grandpa amended laughing, "and now,

off to bed with you youngster, for my story is done, and it's long past your bedtime, so good night."—Our Animal Friends.

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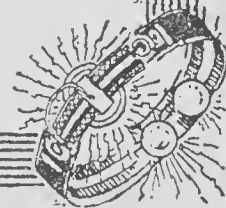
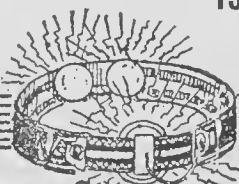
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Discovering the Merits of Roast Pig.

Just how long it is since first the delectable qualities of roast pork were discovered by the human race, nobody knows for a surety. But the following account by Charles Lamb of the way in which this valuable revelation came to primitive humanity is certainly very amusing, and has also the merit of possessing a fair degree of possibility. His account is as follows:—

The art of roasting, or rather broiling (which I take to be the elder brother) was accidentally discovered in the manner following. The swineherd, Ho-ti, having gone out into the woods one morning, as his manner was, to collect mast for his hogs, left his cottage in the care of his eldest son, Bo-bo, a great, lubberly boy, who, being fond of playing with fire, as youngers of his age commonly are, let some sparks escape into a bundle of straw, which, kindling quickly, spread the conflagration over every part of their poor mansion, till it was reduced to ashes. Together with the cottage (a sorry, antediluvian makeshift of a building, you may think it), what was of much more importance, a fine litter of new-farrowed pigs, no less than nine in number, perished. China pigs have been esteemed a luxury all over the east, from the remotest periods that we read of. Bo-bo was in the utmost consternation, as you may think, not so much for the sake of the tenement, which his father and he could easily build up again with a few dry branches, and the labor of an hour or two, at any time, as for the loss of the pigs.

While he was thinking what he should say to his father, and wringing his hands over the smoking remnants of one of those untimely sufferers, an odor assailed his nostrils, unlike any scent which he had before experienced. What could it proceed from?—not from the burnt cottage—he had smelt that smell before—indeed, this was by no means the first accident of the kind which had occurred through the negligence of this unlucky firebrand. Much less did it resemble that of any known herb, weed or flower. A premonitory moistening at the same time overflowed his nether lip. He knew not what to think. He next stooped down to feel the pig, if there were any signs of life in it. He burnt his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his booby fashion to his mouth. Some of the crumbs of the scorched skin had come away with his fingers, and for the first time in his life (in the world's life, indeed, for before him no man had known it), he tasted—crackling!

Again he felt and fumbled at the pig. It did not burn him so much now, still he licked his fingers from a sort of habit. The truth at length broke into his slow understanding, that it was the pig that smelt so, and the pig that tasted so delicious, and, surrendering himself up to the new-born pleasure, he fell to tearing up whole handfuls of the scorched skin with the flesh next it, and was cramming it down his throat in his beastly fashion, when his sire entered amid the smoking rafters, armed with retributory cudgel, and, finding how affairs stood, began to rain blows upon the young rogue's shoulders, as thick as hailstones, which Bo-bo heeded not any more than if they had been flies. The tickling pleasure, which he experienced in his lower regions, had rendered him quite callous to any inconveniences that he might feel in those remote quarters. His father might lay on, but he could not beat him from his pig till he has made an end of it, when, becoming a little more sensible of his situation, something like the following dialogue ensued:

"You graceless whelp, what have you got there devouring? Is it not enough that you have burnt me down three houses with your dog's tricks, and be hanged to you! but you must be eating fire, and I know not what—what have you got there, I say?"

"O, father, the pig, the pig! do come and taste how nice the burnt pig eats."

The ears of Ho-ti tingled with horror. He cursed his son, and he cursed himself that ever he should beget a son that should eat burnt pig.

Bo-bo, whose scent was wonderfully sharpened since morning, soon raked out another pig, and fairly rending it asunder, thrust the lesser half by main force into the fists of Ho-ti, still shouting out, "Eat, eat, eat the burnt pig, father, only taste—O Lord!" with such-like barbarous ejaculations, cramming all the while as if he would choke.

Ho-ti trembled in every joint while he grasped the abominable thing, wavering whether he should not put his son to death for an unnatural young monster, when the crackling scorched his fingers, as it had done his son's, and applying the same remedy to them, he in his turn tasted some of its flavor, which, make what sour mouths he would for a pretence, proved not altogether displeasing to him. In conclusion, both father and son fairly sat down to the mess, and never left off till they had dispatched all that remained of the litter.

J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man., Dec. 12, 1902: "I appreciate your efforts to keep The Nor-West Farmer abreast of the times. I think it easily surpasses all competitors."

PERFECTION BRAND

BRIDLES—\$4.50 per pair. 3 cheeks, square blinds, ring hit, 4 fancy fronts and rosettes.
LINES—\$2.75 per set. 3x21 ft., with snaps.

HAMES and TRACES—\$13 per set. Clip or concord bolt hame, 1½ in. by 6 ft traces, with 5-link heel chain, 1½ inch belly hand billets, two ¾ and two 1 in hame straps. A good 3-ply trace.

BELLY BANDS—\$1.25 per pair. Folded, with 1½ in buckles.

BACK BANDS—\$1.90 per set, 3x18 harness, leather housing, heavy felt lined, 1½ inch lays.

TURN BACKS & HIP STRAPS—\$2 per set. ¾ in back strap, ¾ in hip strap, folded cruppers to buckle on, and trace carriers.

BREAST STRAPS—\$1.25 per pair 1½ inch extra heavy straps, snaps and slides, with harness.

MARTINGALES—\$1.25 per pair 1½ inch extra heavy straps.

Same Harness with Breeching in place of Cruppers and Hip Straps.

\$34 complete

FREIGHT PREPAID

BREECHING—\$8 per set. Seat folded, fold 2½ in LAIR—1½ in., hip straps ¾ in., with large ring on top, loin straps ¾ in., trace carriers ¾ inch, side straps 1 inch, and snaps.

SWEAT PADS Brown backs, 11 inches wide, any length, 75c per pair.

COLLARS—\$1.50 per pair. Perfection brand, hand sewn, hand stuffed, russet leather face, black leather hacks and rims.

Perfection Brand Horse Collars.

These Collars are hand stuffed and thonged with oak-tanned lace leather thongs

It is the Best Collar You can buy, BECAUSE

1. They have a solid long straw throat and will not break,
2. Nothing but kip russet collar leather is used. We do not use sheepskin in our faces.
3. It has a good heavy facing of wool, which makes the best face it is possible to give a collar
4. Body seam and rim seams are both thonged with lace leather—not a cheap split thong which soon becomes brittle and hard, then breaks.
5. They are hand stuffed with long straw—not filled up with stuff cut up with a straw cutter and run in through a machine.
6. Large rims, good hame room and heavy body.

If you want to get the handsomest, strongest and best wearing and fitting collar see the Perfection Brand Wool Faced Concord Collar.

Shipped, express prepaid, to any address in Manitoba, for the same money as you pay for the ordinary common collar, \$5.50 per pair. In the Territories for \$5.75 per pair.

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PRICES: "SINGLE BLACKLEGINE" (for common stock) No. 1 (ten doses), \$1.50; No. 2 (twenty doses), \$2.50; No. 3 (fifty doses), \$6.00. "DOUBLE BLACKLEGINE" (for choice stock) (first lymph and second lymph, applied at an interval of eight days), \$2.00 per packet of 10 double doses. **BLACKLEGINE OUTFIT** (handle and two needles), 50 cents.

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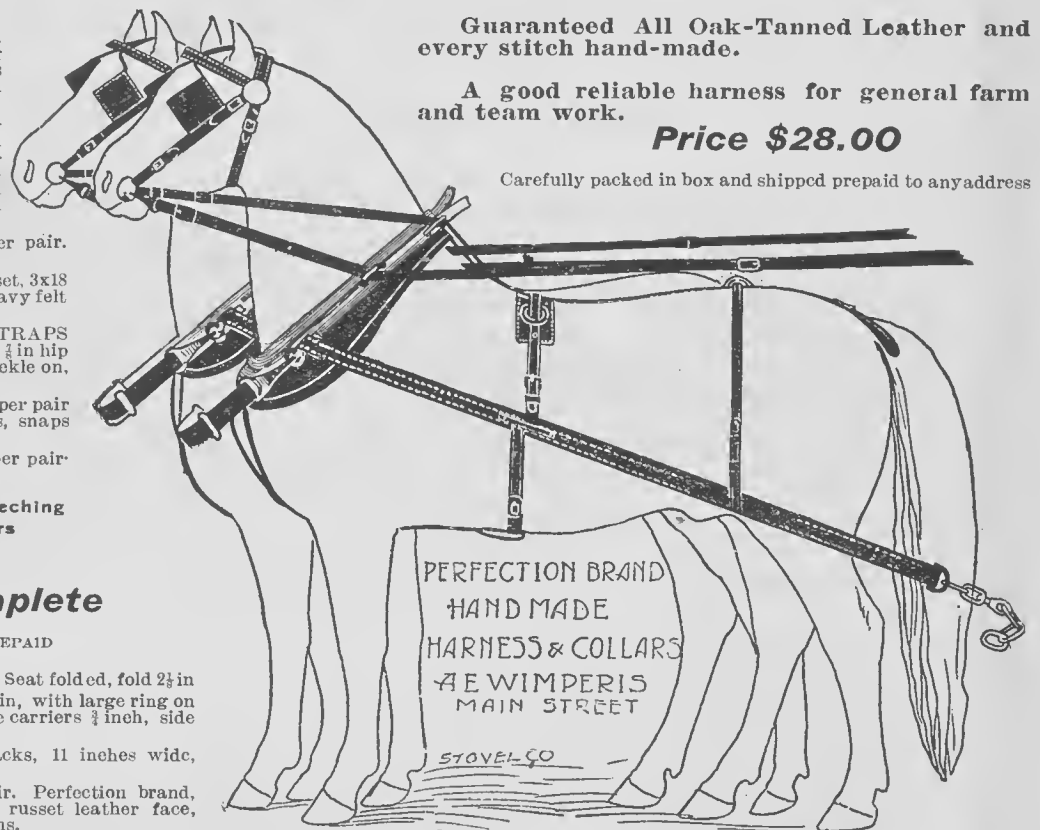
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SOME INTERESTING STORE NEWS FOR THE READERS OF THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

FRASER & ROSS

Brandon, Man.

Now for Our Annual Clearing Sale of Furs and Heavy Winter Goods

Furs.

12 only Ladies best quality Grey Lamb Jackets, the regular \$60 line.....	\$50.00
10 only, \$65 and \$60. Electric Seal Jackets, all with Mink Collars and Reeves..	\$47.50
\$75.00 Black Persian Lamb Jackets with Sable Collars and Reeves.....	\$60.00
\$60 00 Coon Jackets, best quality	\$48.50

Dress Goods.

A sale of all our Fine Black Goods. \$1.00 goods in fine plain suitings, per yard.....	80c
\$1.25 goods, special sale price, per yard	98c
\$1.50 goods, excellent finish and best English manufacture	\$1.10
10 pieces of 50c Tweed and Homespun, double fold goods, special, per yard	39c
75c Silk Finished Velveteens, Xmas sale price ..	55c

Staple Dept.

200 pieces of 15c English Flannelette, full 34 in. wide, 11 yards for	\$1.00
20 pieces of double fold Mantle Cloth, worth \$1.50 \$2 00, and \$2.25 per yard, all 56 in. wide, to clear at.....	\$1.00
Plaid Flannelette for children's dresses, per yard	5c
50c Art Sateens, full 37 in. wide, per yard . . .	25c
Checked Linen Glass Towellings, per yard.....	5c

Corsets.

10 doz. \$1 25 Corsets in all sizes. This is the celebrated D & A. make. Special.....	85c
Our D. & A. Straight Front Corset at same price.	

Men's Furs A great clearing sale of over \$5,000 worth of Men's Fur Coats of all kinds—fur lined, etc. 25 Marmot Fur Coats, \$15.00; 27 Wombat Coats, the \$22.00 line, \$19.00; \$25.00 Russian Dog, in black, \$19.50; \$65.00 No. 1 Coon will go at \$50.00. We advise you to send your orders early as we are not going to have any coats left over. All sizes in stock at present. A sale of all Otter Caps, Seal Caps, Fur Gauntlets, etc. All Ladies' Fur Coats included in this sale.

Underwear.

A great clearing sale of all lines of fine wool underwear.	
All \$1.25 Vests.....	90c
All \$1 00 Vests and Drawers.....	75c
5 doz. 75c Vests, full fashioned.....	50c
\$1.25 Flannelette Night Dresses in white and pink, 85c. All silk embroidered.	

Blouses.

The finest stock of Silk Blouses shown in Brandon, in all shades—black, white, blue, pink, etc. Sizes 32 to 38	\$5.00
25 doz. 50c and 75c Fancy Flannelette Blouses, to clear.....	39c
\$3 Fine French Opera Flannel Blouses in fancy stripes.....	\$2.50

Costumes.

Over 200 Fine Costumes, all sizes, to clear at wholesale prices.

Small Wear Dept.

A great sale of Xmas goods. We will clear out every Doll, Toy etc., at wholesale cost. 75c and \$1 per yard Silk Neck Ribbon 37½c per yard. 1300 yards pure Silk Ribbon, the 1 in. wide line, 5c per yard.

Men's Vests.

\$2.50 Heavy Mackinac Vests, to clear at \$1.25 each.
A sale of all Men's and Boys' Overcoats.

Men's Suits.

We will put on sale over 200 Fine Tweed Suits in all sizes, worth \$10, \$12.50, \$13.50. This lot.....	\$9.50
12 only \$15 Worsted Serge Suits, every suit guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded	\$11.50

FRASER & ROSS, BRANDON, Western Manitoba's Greatest Store.

Vegetables in Northern Alberta.

By Donald Ross, Edmonton, Alta.

For a long time the fertility and climatic resources and other advantages of Northern Alberta have been handicapped by jealousy and neglect on the part of the powers that "doth rule and make laws" at Ottawa and other points of the Eastern Provinces. Had the Department, whose duty it is to make known the true value of this country as a field for immigration confined itself to "hustling" nearer home, it would not now have so many hunters of the Interior trying to cage the white elephant, which, not appreciating the treatment received, has turned wild on its hands.

The immigration policy across the line has borne good fruit, and we are getting a fine class of settlers from there, and also plenty of them. The first delegations to arrive expressed their astonishment at the resources and climate of the country, and their equal astonishment at the action of our Government in not making known the quality and advantages of this section as a field for immigration. At the same time they stated that if the people in the States only knew that such a country as this existed they would fill it up in three years. So good

monton, and to get there you have to go 800 miles west and then 200 miles due north, and the freight on glass would cost too much to go into this kind of business; but don't run away with the idea that we can grow these things up there in one year, it takes two years to grow this kind of truck and this is the second year's growth of these goods." Rather than continue the argument, I would skip around the corner and be seen no more for a period.

But what has this to do with the article you asked me to write to accompany the photo of the exhibit from here at the Western Horticultural Society's exhibition this year? Although entered in the name of the Strathcona Agricultural Society, this illustration is the sole production of my own market garden.

My experience dates from August, 1872, when the cultivation of this section was then confined to the Hudson's Bay Co., at Edmonton, the Roman Catholic Mission at St. Albert, and a settlement of "freemen," or plain hunters, at the latter place. These primitive agriculturists would put in their potato and barley patches in the month of May and then come back from their summer hunt in September or October and realize sufficient from these to tide them over the winter with the very great help of the frozen buffalo meat brought in from the winter hunt.

an astonishment to myself and neighbors.

I could extend this record of business from my individual standpoint, but to your readers it might seem like drawing the long bow too much; but before I close I will give you an incident in my experience of shipping vegetables. A reverend gentleman, residing not more than 50 miles from Calgary, requested a friend of his to ask me to ship him 200 lbs. of large cabbage. This friend gave me the order to at once ship 200 head of large cabbage to the address he gave me. The shipment weighed 2,200 odd lbs. On its receipt consternation overcame the consignee, but on explaining the situation to a local trader, he was pleased to find that the trader would be only too glad to relieve him by taking over the consignment. The result of this was a duplicate order from the trader the next fall.

A Winter Fair for Manitoba.

Eastern Ontario is to have a winter fair in a small way at Ottawa. It will be held the week of the auction sale, February 11th. Suitable accommodation has been secured, and though as much cannot be undertaken as is done at Guelph, a good beginning can be made.



THE EDMONTON EXHIBIT OF VEGETABLES AT HORTICULTURAL SHOW, WINNIPEG, 1902.

was it that on their return their good character for veracity would certainly be lost if they told but half of the nature of the climate, the growth and the vegetable production of the country. But why go so far away? This "unbelieving"—whether real or imaginary—exists much nearer home.

A couple of years ago an exhibit of grains and grasses from Northern Alberta was asked by the C. P. R. for exhibition at the Winnipeg Industrial, and other fairs further East. The writer, having in his mind a holiday trip, got free transportation for some of his vegetable products in the shape of an annex to the general exhibit. Now I must explain in connection with this that Manitoba, very much to the surprise of the oldest timer, had a drought; vegetation of all kinds was below par, and my display was of course at the top of the shelf—therein lay the trouble. Time after time I assured the admiring public, who accused the exhibitor of growing it under glass, that such was not the case, but apparently without getting one to believe it. This, I can assure you, got to be very discouraging and monotonous, and a change of reply was necessary. It took the shape of this little speech: "Oh, no, gentlemen, you do not realize where this exhibit comes from—it is all the way from Ed-

Since that period I have had plenty of opportunity to gain a few pointers from practical experience and results. In my business I make it a practice to put in my garden seeds as early as possible. If too early in April I may make a mistake in some things, such as early turnips, beets and radish, but never in onions, spinach, peas, broad beans and outdoor lettuce. I have not found spring frosts severe enough yet to injure these latter after they were up. I endeavor to have my early cabbage and cauliflower plants ready to put out from the 8th to the 12th of May; the cabbage (Express) to be fit to market on the 1st of July and cauliflower (Early Erfurt) on the 12th of July. I make a succession of different varieties of other cabbage with a late crop of "Winningstadt" for winter keeping. Root crops and all kinds of garden produce are remarkable for their size, quantity and quality.

My record crop of potatoes was when I put in a full acre, with a yield of 625 bushels to the acre. This was on new land, but put in with great care and given extra cultivation. This was, however, offset by a crop in 1881, when the crop was a failure from drought, but on the 29th of June I commenced planting potato sprouts from my root house, and as the result of 6,000 sprouts planted, the yield was

The Ontario Government will likely make a grant, and with push the show will soon grow.

Now that the Manitoba associations have a joint secretary who can give his whole time to the work, the holding of a winter fair at Winnipeg, or other convenient point, should receive serious consideration. For the present the holding of a school of stock judging will suffice, but a step in advance of this should be planned for by the breeders.

Even if the exhibit is a small one to begin with, it will suffice and will grow. Some stock is wanted for class-room work for the students attending the school, and animals entered for show purposes could be used for this. Once a suitable location was secured, the poultrymen would likely join in, and if the dairy association can make a success of a butter show they could come in also. The whole thing combined would make a capital showing and one beyond the expectations of the great majority of our breeders.

William McFarlane, Oak Lake, Man., Dec. 18, 1902: "In renewing my subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer for the eighteenth time, I must confess that the older it gets the better it gets. No farmer should be without it."

An Eloquent Sermon

The following heartrending incident, which happened beside an open grave in a local cemetery, furnished the subject for a sermon on "Life Insurance," preached by a well-known eastern minister. He closed his discourse by saying:—

"I am no insurance agent; but I do not hesitate to say that modern insurance comes nearer to giving something for nothing, and making this something sure and certain, than any other known institution of our times.

"Indeed, so sure, cheap and certain has it become that no man, however poor, is without excuse who does not take advantage of the inducements offered him to lay up a little money to bury him when dead, and provide support for his afflicted and stricken loved ones when he is called away.

"It is nothing short of an unpardonable crime when a father and husband, with a wife and children depending upon him for support, neglects this sacred obligation; uses up each week his wages, and in a moment of time is stricken by death; compels his friends to bury him; leaves his family destitute and objects of pity and charity.

PATHETIC SCENE.

"Though I should live a thousand years, I never could forget the picture of just such a scene as this I saw in our cemetery a few days ago—the one that inspired this sermon. I was called upon to preach the funeral sermon of a man who was a clerk in one of the great railroad offices down town. He had a beautiful little home here in the city, a lovely wife and child. He lived a life of simple, happy ease.

"In vain did insurance agents importune him to carry just a little insurance. He lived each week to the limit of his small salary, saved nothing. He refused to become a member of any secret order on account of the expense.

"One day last week he was sitting at his desk writing and whistling, when suddenly his whistling ceased, his writing stopped, his head drooped forward on his book, and his heart, ever light and gay, ceased to throb.

"When his accounts were footed up he had nothing. The boys in the office had to buy his coffin and defray all funeral expenses, and they were just as poor as he. One dollar a week invested in life insurance would have avoided all this.

WIFE LEFT DESTITUTE.

"The saddest sight I think I ever witnessed in my life was his frail, delicate little wife, standing beside that open grave, with the cold winds whistling through the barren trees, sobbing as if her heart would break, with not enough money in her pocket-book to buy her a lunch and pay her way back to her cheerless home.

"And after she returned to her home, what then? No bread in the pantry, no money in the purse, no coal in the bunker, and the next month's rent due. I have no sorrow for that dead husband. My sympathy is all for the poor, destitute and unfortunate wife. It is a pity that such men cannot suffer the penalty of their own folly; but, unfortunately, the suffering is endured by their luckless wives and innocent children."

With the one dollar a week referred to by the preacher, this young man could have purchased a two thousand dollar policy with profits in the Continental Life Insurance Company. The same company could have given him a thousand dollar policy with annual premium only \$14.75, or any of the better class of policies at the lowest rates.

Dr. E. A. Blakely, Winnipeg, represents this company as provincial manager for Manitoba. [Advt.]

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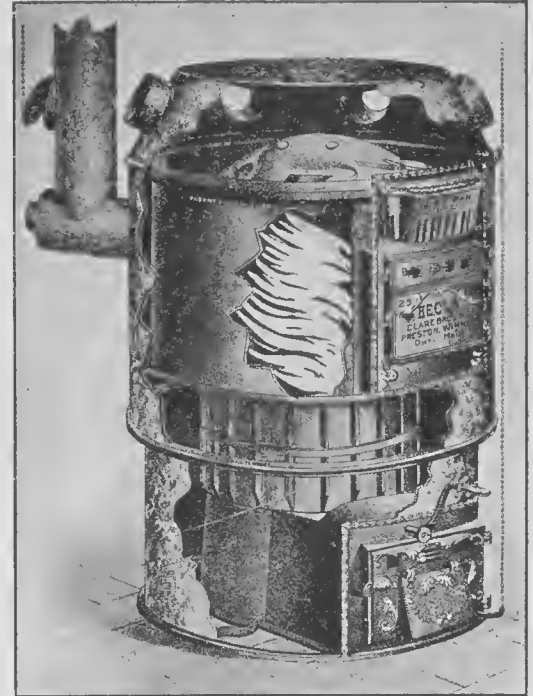
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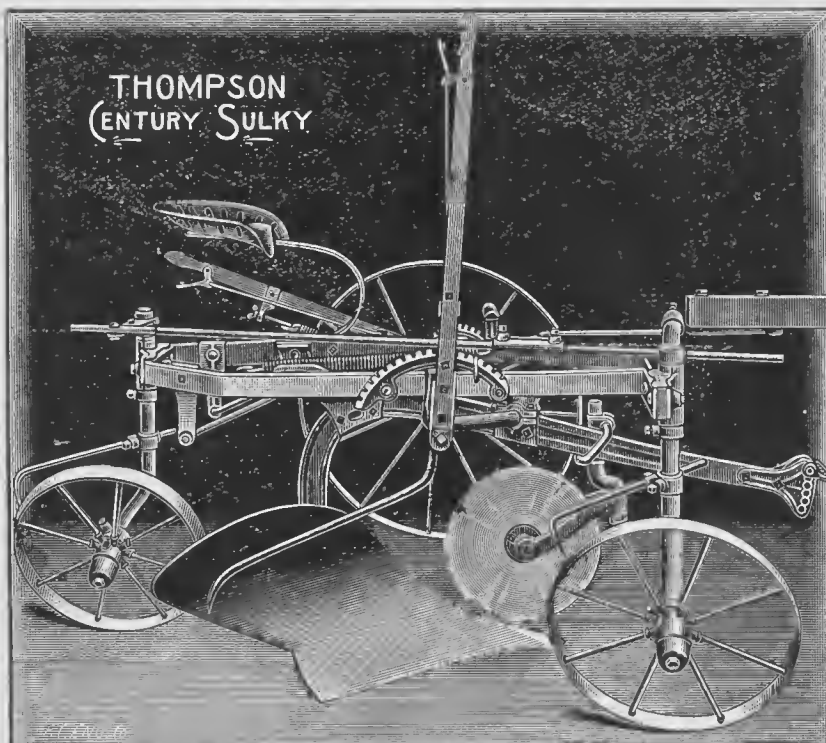
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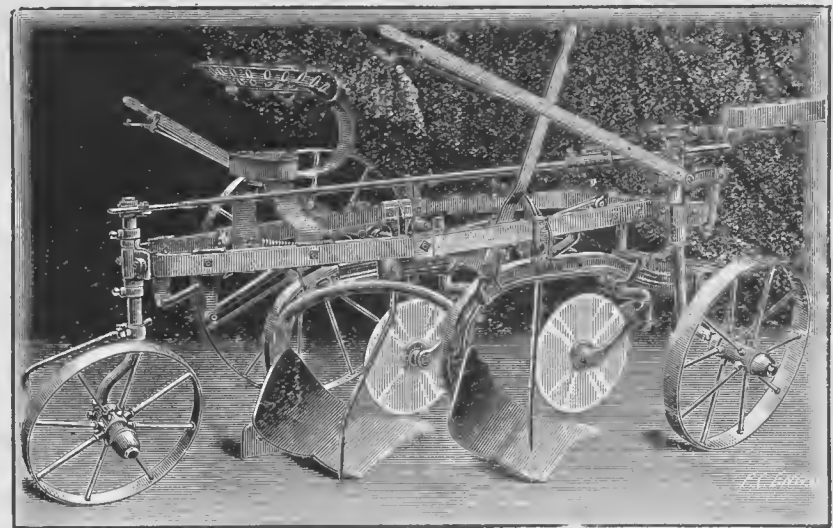
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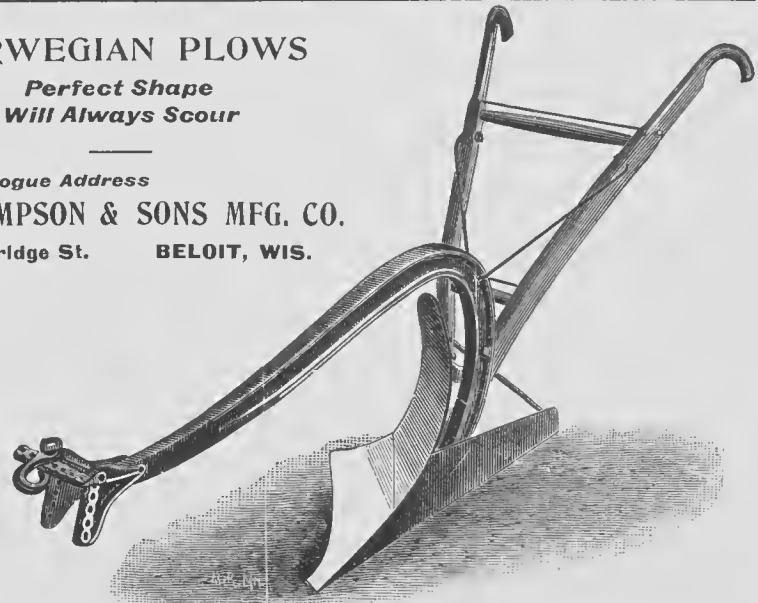
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The Swan River Valley.

By A. J. Cotton, Thunder Hill, Man.

Other parts of Manitoba and the Northwest have been talked and written about until they have become fairly familiar to the general public, but not so with the Swan River valley. This valley, to which thousands of settlers have immigrated and where they have found homes for themselves and families on free government land and on railway land, has been settled only about four years. In fact, four years ago last May the first log house was erected, and to-day we find thousands of comfortable homes.

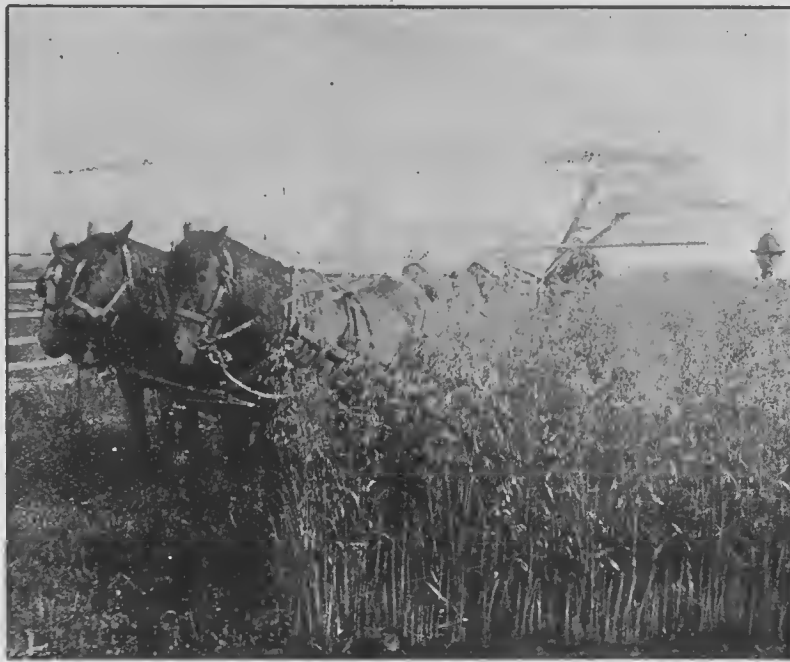
In taking a trip from Winnipeg to the Swan River valley you take the Canadian Northern railway and go 56 miles to Portage la Prairie, then go in a north-westerly direction 122 miles to Dauphin, then still in the same direction to Fisher's Siding, 80 miles farther on, and you reach the eastern end of the valley so far as settlement is concerned. Here is where the timber terminates and the lumber industry is carried on extensively by the Swan River Lumber Co. This company finds ready sale for their whole output.

As we proceed up the valley the scrub gets lighter and open patches that can be easily cultivated are seen, but the settlement here is sparse, and, as in the Winnipeg district, settlers have pushed on farther. Ten miles from Fisher's Siding we reach Minitonas, the next place of importance. It is surrounded by a fine farming settlement with good soil and well drained lands, and settlers have made rapid improvements. The town is progressive. There has been a fine elevator erected this fall by the Canadian Northern Elevator Co., but it will supply the farmers' needs for this season only, as a large area of new breaking has been done, and with this added to next season's crop area the Minitonas farmers will require more elevator accommodation. It will not be long before this will be one of the rising towns of Manitoba. There was a large quantity of grain marketed here this season.

We now proceed up the valley, and 12 miles farther we reach the important town of Swan River. Although the last few miles before entering the town have been anything but inviting, the surrounding country outside of this narrow belt is the finest in the valley. For the short time the town has been in existence, its growth has been remarkable and it now stands almost ready for incorporation. It is nicely laid out in avenues and the Swan River, from which the place takes its name, winds its way swiftly through the town. The picturesque banks are laid out in fine building lots, and some splendid private residences, equal to many in the fashionable quarters of Winnipeg, are already built.

The river here is crossed by the railway bridge, which is a fine structure and just below it on a street paralleling the railway, the municipality and town are asking the local government to replace the bridge partially completed three years ago and taken away by the spring freshets. The government should come forward and rebuild the bridge and assist this young and rising town, as they have no connection from across the river only at short periods by fording, except on foot over the railway bridge. It is too bad to obstruct the development of the country for the sake of those simple expenditures, and we hope the valley's petition to the local government will have the desired effect.

Across the river, but not yet accessible for want of this bridge, the town is building a commodious hospital in connection with the Lady Minto Aid. This enterprise will be appreciated by the general public in a new country like this and should not lack support. Its location has been well chosen between the railway and the river bank, nicely situated some 40 feet above the river and isolated. We noticed that on the river bank on the town side, S. Gable has erected a fine flour mill equipped with the latest machinery, capable of producing a superior grade of flour. It has an elevator attached with a capacity of about 15,000 bushels. The whole will be light-



CUTTING OATS NEARLY SIX FEET HIGH ON THE LONE SPRUCE RANCH, DIDSBUY, ALTA.

ed by electricity. Steam is the motive power. This long-felt want of the valley will be well patronized by the farming community, as here the farmers will receive the highest price for their wheat. The mill will require about 100,000 bushels of wheat annually to make into flour.

The Canadian Northern Elevator Co. has erected a large elevator at this point this season, and it is now taking in wheat. It is well equipped with the latest cleaning machinery and uses gasoline power. But one elevator is not sufficient to accommodate the surrounding district. There will be business for two more next season. The large area of new breaking brought under this season will necessitate more elevator accommodation.

The town is well supplied with capital stores in all lines of business. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has established a branch here which will be well patronized. There is also a private bank and a live paper, the Swan River Star. There are two good hotels and three large livery barns. There is also a saw and planing mill and sash and door factory. Four leading implement houses have also warehouses here. There are four churches, with able men in charge. The school is already too small for its work and must be enlarged. The local agricultural society, with farmers' institute in connection, has erected a fine building at a cost of \$700. The Dominion land office is in the hands of H. Harvey, a well known pioneer who has been doing a rushing business in locating homesteaders.

Nine miles northward, Bowsman, another young town with a good farming country surrounding it, will soon be a sturdy youngster. Here cultivated straw-

berries and raspberries are grown for export, and fall wheat is also grown to perfection. I think the whole valley is well adapted for raising fall wheat, as there are no winds in winter and no drifting of snow. The snow lies where it falls, which serves as a protection for the fall wheat. This is important, and fall wheat will be gone into more extensively. Here also Caverly & Son carry on a large saw mill business, floating their logs down the river from the Porcupine mountain.

These three rising towns, Swan River particularly, making such rapid development in the short time the valley has been settled, speak well for the enterprise of the settlers. We might mention a few of the best districts in the valley.

Lidstone is a fine stretch of farming country, watered by the Minitonas creek and Rolling river. Among the prominent farmers are D. W. Gunn, who has grown some of the finest wheat, No. 1 hard and weighing as high as 66 lbs. to the bushel. Also S. L. Lockhart, who has a fine herd of Shorthorns.

Square Plain is a district with a large tract of fine farming country and all the settlers are doing well. Among the prominent farmers we may mention Loat Bros., the first settlers in the valley. They have just finished threshing a fine crop. William Butson, J. H. McAninch and H. Paddock have large areas under cultivation.

Ruby district, drained by Ruby creek is well situated and grows fine crops. R. J. Lennox and Robt. Latimer are prominent farmers.

Durban district is well settled and large areas are under cultivation.

Robson district, with its rolling prairie land and splendid wheat soil, is well



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Correspondence promptly answered.

FOR
PARTRIDGE COCHINS and BARRED ROCKS
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A. E. SHETHER, Brandon, Man.

settled. Among the successful farmers are J. W. Robson, reeve of the municipality of Swan River since its inauguration. He owns a large farm with a large area under cultivation and has a fine herd of Shorthorns. R. Gordon, G. Black and R. Best are leading farmers.

Pretoria district, rising up to the side of the Duck mountains, with its high, well-drained land and close to fine timber, has good farming land. Among the successful farmers are A. Harvey, H. Grey, W. Reid and D. D. Green.

Thunder Hill district is the farthest south, adjoining the boundary line between Manitoba and Assiniboia. The district is elevated and has a large area of clean rolling prairie well drained by Thunder Hill creek and growing the highest class of No. 1 hard wheat. Among the prominent farmers are J. Stewart, with 400 acres ready for crop; S. Gable, W. I. Ford, R. Emmonds, R. Lyons, C. Goodman, D. Haw, A. Robertson, T. Lee and Mrs. R. Staples.

Harlington district, just south of Swan River, noted for its large area of undulating wheat land, is well watered and drained by the Swan river and Cotton creek. It raises magnificent crops of wheat, oats and barley. It is prosperous, well settled and making rapid development. Among the most extensive farmers will be found A. E. Hamilton, T. Crosby, W. Ferguson, Geo. Kennedy, T. Scanett, W. Woods, D. Rhumer, J. Jackson & Sons, A. C. Taylor and Fawcett Bros. A. J. Cotton also has his farm of 3,000 acres located here and 400 acres ready for crop next year.

In the vicinity of the town of Swan River farming is carried on successfully by Mr. Kennedy, also John Orr and M. Botting.

This season there have been four more new up-to-date threshing outfits added to those already in, three of these being tractions. The end of the first week in December saw the crops mostly threshed after.

There are twenty school districts organized, equipped and running, and some of these school houses are models for country schools. The educational interests of the young are thus being looked after.

There are seven post offices opened in the valley and more are required to keep pace with the settlement.

Last winter eight saw mills were turning out cheap lumber for the settler. The present winter will see this number increased. This timber comes from the Duck and Porcupine mountains, and some from along the rivers through the valley. This gives the settler a chance to put up a good class of frame buildings. Some of this timber is three feet in diameter.

Speaking of the valley, we are only mentioning that portion lying in the Province of Manitoba. A portion of it continues into the Territories and is occupied by the Doukhobors, who this year cut and harvested the first grain in Manitoba or the Territories. This speaks

well for the valley. The Doukhobors made wonderful progress up to last July, when they were struck by a religious mania.

Taking the valley as a whole no other part of Manitoba or the Northwest has made such wonderful development in such a short time, already thickly settled and large areas being brought under cultivation. Some of the settlers are English, some American, but mostly Canadian, all enterprising farmers who are highly pleased and well satisfied with their choice of location and speak in loud praises of the valley.

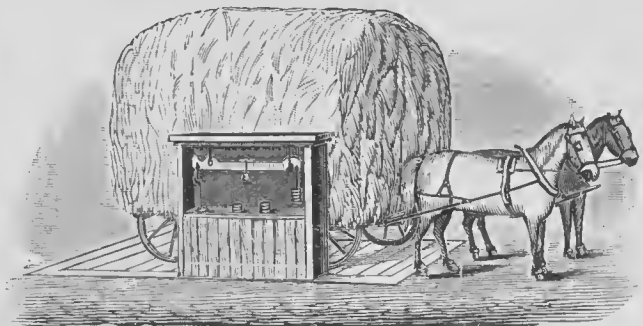
The land lies well, being well drained by several rivers, all flowing swiftly in a northeasterly direction. The altitude of the valley is from 1,000 to 1,300 feet above the sea level. The land is mostly covered with scrub, some districts very light, others more or less, and large tracts like clean prairie and easily brought under cultivation. This scrub is mostly poplar, willow, hazel, cherry, Saskatoon and oak. The soil is rich, and changes from a sandy loam to a heavy clay (no alkali) and is well adapted to growing a high class of grain. Stone can be found in limited quantities sufficient for building purposes.

The valley lies snugly between the Duck and Porcupine mountains and Thunder Hill to the west. We have no high winds and no drought, as the mountains, being covered with evergreens and the valley watered by so many rivers, the rainfall is abundant. Firewood is plentiful and will be for years to come, and there is plenty of material for cheap lumber. Water is also procured from springs, and where springs are not found water of good quality can be reached at a moderate depth. Wild fruit grows in abundance, such as strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, high and low bush cranberries, and red and black currants. Game is plentiful.

There are two municipalities formed already, one called Minitonas, the other Swan River. The latter is spending \$14,700 in building main roads and bridges. Taking into consideration the quick settlement and rapid development that has taken place and the large area now under cultivation, the most urgent requirements of the valley at the present are more post offices and a branch line of railway to run on the south side of the Swan river from the town of Swan River southwesterly to Fort Pelly, then continue on to connect with the Grandview branch of the Canadian Northern railway system. This branch is badly needed by the settlers, and unless it is put through without delay the development of the valley will be retarded. We hope the Canadian Northern will grant our request, and keep pace with the rapid progress of our fine valley.

W. H. Standing, Marringhurst, Man., Dec. 15, 1902: "I like The Farmer very much."

The Gurney Scale Company are now Prepared to Supply



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VIRDEN DUCK YARDS
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AGENT FOR CYPHERS INCUBATORS, BROODERS AND SUPPLIES

Onion Culture.

By Allyn Hobson, Killarney, Man.

Select land that has a natural slope to the east and southeast, so as to catch the morning sun. Then prepare it as follows: Cover the ground with two or three inches of well rotted manure and plow it in as light as possible. Then work it with the harrow or cultivator and roll it to firm the ground. The more it is worked in that way the more moisture it will hold. Always grow your onion crop on the same ground. In that way and by keeping the ground firm you will have fewer thick necks. This will also

ensure early ripening, for the deeper the roots get into the ground the poorer the bulbs will be and the later in ripening. For this same reason I sow my seed a little on the thick side, as it crowds them up and makes them ripen faster. This may bring a good many small bulbs some years, but I sort them out and use them for pickling. Some I use for Dutch sets to plant in the spring. These grow fast and are used as early green table onions.

I sow five or six pounds of the very best seed to the acre and find the red Wetherfield and Australian Brown the best all round sorts, both for earliness and long keeping. How many can be raised to the acre in this way?

I have been raising onions for 30 years and have got all the way from 40,000 to 60,000 lbs. to the acre. I have sold 45,000 lbs. of my last year's crop and have still a quantity left yet. I sold 30,000 lbs. in Brandon at one shipment and they averaged me 1½c. a pound. High wages for help keeps down the profit of onion growing. I have also on hand 2,000 lbs. of pickling onions, of Yellow Danvers and Australian Brown varieties, and I hold them at 2c. a pound f.o.b. here, in 80 lb. sacks. I now sell at \$1 for an 80 lb. bag. My whole crop was grown on an acre and a half of ground. The drills were 14 inches apart and sown with Matthews' combined seeder and weeder. This machine saves a lot of work, but I still need to do a lot of hand weeding. In weed killing I start the weeder as early in the season as I can trace the rows and it is this early and repeated hoeing that is the main secret of onion growing. Nobody can grow weeds and onions together and the stirring of the surface also does much to make the onions come early and good.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



ONION CROP ON THE FARM OF ALLYN HOBSON, 6½ MILES NORTH EAST OF KILLARNEY, MAN.

The Rancher's Lament.

By Vincent Borstall, Laurier, Man.

Where the spruce trees' twilight shade
Hides the spongy, mossy glade,
Where the marshes and the brule hold
the land;
Where the muskrats' hut is made,
And the wild duck's eggs are laid,
And the hungry coyotes plunder in a
band;

Where the wild deer roams the wood,
And the partridge rears her brood,
And the beaver throws his dam across
the stream;
Where with lavish hand are strewed
All the wild flowers of the wood,
And the eagle high above the copse
does scream;

Here I settled by a river
When the cold spring winds did shiver,
When the month of March still clung
to winter's snows;
And I said that here forever
From mankind my life I'd sever,
That my stock might roam from
spring till autumn's close.

For the land was hard to clear here,
And the outlook it was drear here,
I thought the settler never here would
stray,
Yes, I thought I'd naught to fear here;
But they've come from far and near
here,
Oh! it's little did I know the settler's
way!

For the land is plowed up black
Where my cattle used to track,
And the wire fence on all sides blocks
the way;
And my old disused hay rack
Lies and rots beside my shack,
For they've fenced the meadows where
I used to cut my hay.

Ed. Note.—Laurier is a point on the
Dauphin section of the Canadian North-
ern Railway close to the eastern base
of the Riding Mountains. The land
here is somewhat wet and consider-
ably broken and a few years ago it was
thought that "the settler never here
would stray." The poem indicates the
changes which are taking place.

Bee Keeping in Northern Alberta.

By Thos. Henderson, Strathcona, Alta.

Bees would do well anywhere in
Manitoba or the N. W. T., providing
there was plenty of bee pasture; that
is, bloom from April till the last of
August. If the open prairie had flow-
ers the same as where there is timber,
it would be just as good for bees, but
on the prairie in its wild state the
bloom lasts only so short a time that
the bees, coming out of winter in a
weak state, are soon all dead or so
weak in numbers that they cannot gar-
ther enough to put them through the
season. If this took place in the east
they would say the bee moth had killed
them, but in Northern Alberta we
have no moth.

In the spring of 1888 I procured one
swarm of bees from St. David's, in
Ontario, shipped in a Langstroth hive
on the cars to somewhere this side of
Medicine Hat, thence by stage to Ed-
monton. They arrived in pretty fair
condition considering the time they
were on the road. We transferred
them immediately into another hive, so
as to get the dead bees and broken
down combs removed. They went to
work at the rate of 16 or 17 hours per
day because they tried to gather all
the honey there was in Northern Al-
berta. Those bees acted the first year
as if they were lost. After swarming
five times they would start to kill
drones, then stop a while, then start
again, and so on all the rest of the
summer, and the peculiar part of it
was that they stung the drones with
such vengeance that they left their
stings sticking in them.

To give an idea of the amount of
honey each hive will consume through
our long winter, I will give the actual

weights, as ascertained by weighing
the hives into the cellar in the fall and
out again in the spring. These figures
are taken from my records for the
winter of 1894-95. The hives went in-
to the cellar on the 1st of November
and came out the 1st of April. I have
weighed the hives this way regularly
for five or six years and find the
amount consumed is about the same
for every year. The following are the
figures:—

No. of hive.	Weight in fall. lbs.	Weight in spring. lbs.	Honey consumed. lbs.
1.	98	93½	4½
2.	128	121½	6½
3.	110½	101	8½
4.	117	108	9
5.	122	105	17
6.	107	101	6
7.	135½	124½	11
8.	127	120	7
9.	126	115½	10½
10.	114	108½	5½
11.	115	102½	13½
12.	84	80	4
13.	124½	113	11½
14.	116	108	8
15.	122½	111	11½
16.	124½	115	9½
17.	112	103½	8½
18.	86½	82	4½
19.	128½	122	6½
20.	112½	103	9½
21.	86½	82	4½
22.	128½	122	6½
23.	112½	103	9½
24.	119½	111½	8
25.	117	111	6
26.	109	104	5
27.	124	116	8

Average amount consumed by each
hive, 8.1 lbs.

Only one year have my bees requir-
ed feeding. Then they consumed a
barrel of sugar. Another year they
gave a surplus of 4,700 lbs. of nice
white honey from 30 wintered stands.
Most years we get about 1,500 lbs.
from 30 wintered stands. About 40
hives is the best number to keep in
one location.

We winter them in an underground
cellar, putting them in about the 1st
of November and taking them out at
the first appearance of willow bloom,
which is from the last of March to Ap-
ril 20th. I have spent about \$40 trying
to get pure Italians, but have not suc-
ceeded in my expectations.

I would like to see bees kept all over
the country, as the quality of the
honey produced here cannot be beaten
anywhere. A very large amount of
honey goes to waste every year simply
for the lack of brains to gather it.

In the near future, when white clover
gets spread all over the country,
this is going to be the bee keeper's
paradise. At present it is only the
wild flowers as nature grows them that
the bee keeper can depend upon.
Buckwheat grows very well, but bees
will not work upon it as it comes in at
the same time that our best honey
plant does. This is the willow herb,
a kind of fireweed, with honey so plen-
tiful that in some dry years it will stick
to your clothes when you walk
through the flowers.

John L. Swales, Portage la Prairie,
Man., Dec. 13, 1902:—"I have nearly
two years of The Nor'-West Farmer
bound and find it well worth the trou-
ble for reference and helpful hints."

FOR SALE

480 acres under splendid state of cultiva-
tion, within quarter-mile of Oak Lake, Man.,
one of the best towns in the Canadian West.
The farm is full fenced with 3-strands wire
and oak posts. For illustration of buildings,
see Oct. 20th issue of this paper. This prop-
erty will be sold for half cash, balance 6
per cent., any length of time. This is a snap
and good reasons can be given for selling.
For further particulars apply to Wm. Cham-
bers, Oak Lake, Man.

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Snow white clothes are the result of using

GOLD DUST

It makes light the labors of washing. Turns
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and more economical.

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—A BARGAIN—

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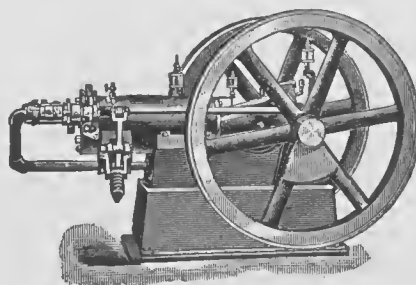
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Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba
this season.

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Manufactured by THE J. S. ROWELL MFG. CO, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.



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The Tiger Double Disc Drill

The Tiger Shoe Drill

The Tiger Hoe Drill

Made in All Sizes, and with Single or Double Levers, according to Size. There are No Better Drills Made in the Country.

We have Canton Plows, all kinds and sizes.

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Acme Stackers

Monarch Sweep Rakes

Windmills

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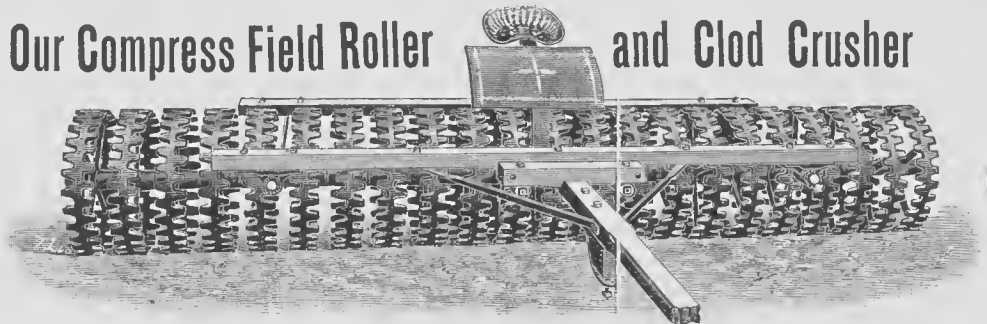
And everything used on the farm.

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It is different from others of its class. It has removable boxes in each wheel, which can be replaced at a small cost. Keep this in mind when looking for a Clod Crusher.

Our Goods are sold by Reliable Dealers in nearly every town in Manitoba and the Northwest.

Making Progress.

By Robt. Forke, Pipestone, Man.

The progress Manitoba is making may lead us to compare the day-dreams of the past with the realities of the present. Bygone scenes and incidents are indelibly imprinted upon the memory. Leaving some comfortable home in Eastern Canada, or maybe that motherland "ringed by the leaden seas," we well remember our introduction to the wide prairie and western life, the eager, restless throng beginning a new life; here a crowd surging at the door of the land office, or again in single file waiting with a patience sorely tried for a letter with news from home.

After a time the procuring of a yoke of oxen, a plow, a wagon, a tent and a modest outfit. The moving to commence homesteading in real earnest, the trial of man and beast at unaccustomed work are not likely to be forgotten. The memory of some quiet eventide still remains; the day's work done, darkness creeping over the great lone land, something in it all of mystery and sadness; the silence broken only by the hum of mosquitoes, the plaintive cheep of a bird, or sound now familiar, then strange, and new; and alone, alone with the night and our own thoughts, and after the wavering doubt—is it well?

The years have come and gone, twenty summer's suns and winter's snows. The solitary tent is only a memory; the comfortable homestead has taken its place, and we know that it has been well. It is no longer an experiment; success in establishing comfortable and happy homes has answered the question. We enjoy the benefits of civilization, surrounded with educational and religious privileges.

With the achievements of the past, the supreme confidence of the present, what of the future? The magnitude of our resources is an acknowledged fact. We

have a capable and industrious population, and yet an observant visitor from the homeland lately, speaking enthusiastically of our country and the outlook for continued prosperity, took care to add "There is one thing thou lackest." On the farm, as elsewhere, changing conditions require new methods—the same economical forethought with improved business principles, punctuality in financial obligations, a wider knowledge and a better comprehension of the difficulties to be overcome in the development of a new country, making the demagogue more and more a harmless quantity, a true estimate of the dignity of agriculture as a profession, a wider intelligence of the world and the affairs of men, lifting the worker out of the narrow groove of his every-day existence, and over a keen knowledge of the fact that the joy of right living is immeasurably greater than the getting of gain.

Arch. McNeillage, editor of the Scottish Farmer, who is now in Canada, visited the great Chicago show and saw some things not yet known in Scotland. He says: "I was impressed with the ease with which the American cattle are fed with Indian corn. With it 200 cattle can be fed by one man, where with us it takes one man to feed 30 or 40 cattle with roots. Therefore, we cannot pretend to compete in the production of beef."

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association the advantages of spraying were thoroughly discussed and numerous instances given of its great value. An excellent lot of papers were presented by able men on all kinds of fruit. Prof. J. B. Reynolds, of the Guelph college, gave a paper on controlling soil moisture in the orchard. A committee appointed to consider apple boxes reported in favor of the box used by the California fruit men.

Mail Orders

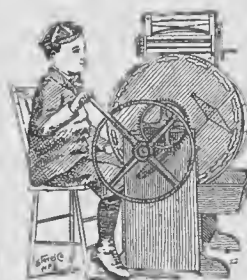
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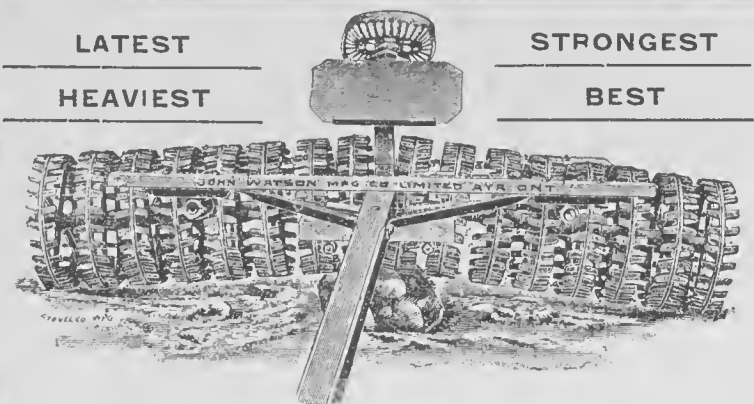
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HARROWS IN STEEL All Sizes Heavy and Light IN WOOD All Sizes

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BLOWERS OR CARRIERS **FEED CUTTERS**

GRAIN GRINDERS and CRUSHERS

Pulpers, Horse Powers, Jacks, Wheelbarrows, Whiffletrees, etc.

GRAND DETOUR PLOWS AND WAGONS

Fall Colts.

By Tully Elder, Brandon, Man.

Now that the breeding season is over, how many farmers have taken advantage of the fall to breed their mares that failed to prove in foal in the spring season? I think I can safely say not more than one out of every ten. Some men have a horror of having a colt come in cold weather. I don't think the weather has so much to do with the poor stunted colts as the feed. Where these stunted colts are found you will find the small dish with a small quantity of grain in it. The

farmer concludes the mare has nothing to do all winter but just suckle that colt, and consequently don't need much grain, but to my mind that mother needs as much grain as the horse that took the heavy end in the summer. Just here let me give the new beginner a word of warning. Be sparing of the oats for the first ten days after foaling. After the colt is an hour or two old give the mare a nice warm bran mash, say one gallon of bran, and for one week after that give no grain of any kind. Then try one pint twice a day and gradually increase the ration so that when the colt is two and a half weeks old the mare will be at full feed. But to go back to the small dish

with the small quantity. To my mind the proper measure to go by is the capacity of the stomach. By carefully watching your animal you will find out what amount it will do best on, and that is the best measure obtainable. Good hay and oats are not all that is required for the mare and foal. A bin of crushed oats, with an equal part of bran, should be the main stay while the colt is sucking and it should be fed four or five times a day. When the foal is four or five weeks old a box should be placed in the stall with the mare, but out of her reach and on a level with the colt's breast, into which a handful of dry oats can be thrown. The colt will soon begin to nibble at them. When fairly started to eat, a little bran may be added, and as the colt grows older, say at two months

old, substitute crushed oats for whole ones. I will leave the foal eating crushed oats and bran at two months old and will tell of future treatment at another time.

A seed fair will be a feature of the fat stock show to be held at Ottawa at the time of the auction sale of pure-bred stock.

The Ontario fruit growers passed a resolution at their recent convention in favor of the appointment of a railway commission.

F. Rose, Minnedosa, Man., Dec. 10, 1902:—"I have got a lot of information from The Nor-West Farmer and would not like to be without it."



THRESHING WITH 15 H.P. GASOLINE ENGINES AT THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS. Supplied by Burrage & Cooper, Winnipeg. The centre scene is at Indian Head and the other two at Brandon.

1903

What Shall It Be?

There's a new plow to be bought this year on about one-third of the farms of Canada. The leading question with many farmers to-day is, "What shall it be?"

With many thousands of others, however, it is no question at all. It will be a **JOHN DEERE PLOW** as a matter of course, just as with Mr. R. F. Stocktor of Maynard, Ill., who says:

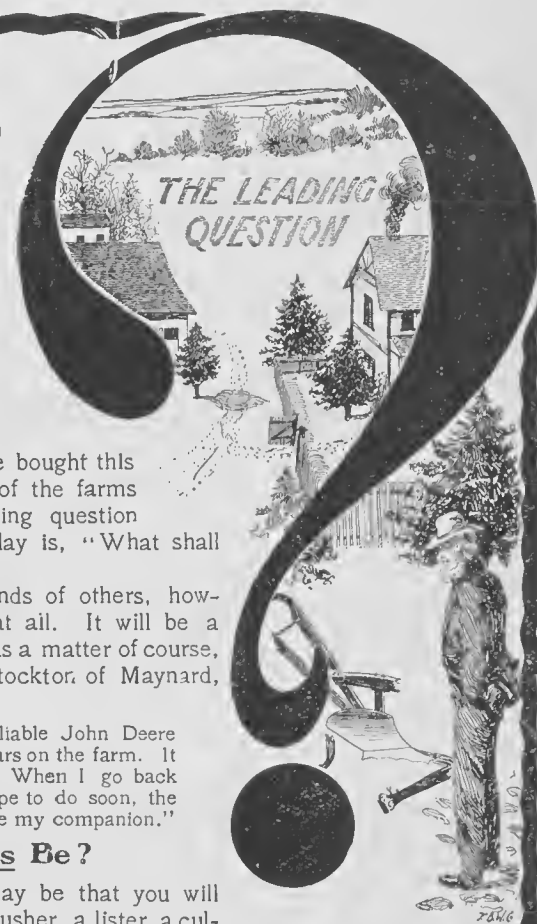
"We used the old reliable John Deere Plow for twenty-five years on the farm. It stands second to none. When I go back to farming, which I hope to do soon, the John Deere Plow will be my companion."

What Will Yours Be?

If not a plow, it may be that you will need a harrow, a clod crusher, a lister, a cultivator. We make them all, and many other tools in hundreds of styles and on the best and most approved models. Make them to wear twenty-five years, too.

Our handsome illustrated booklet, "From Forge to Farm," will tell you something of how plows are made in the greatest plow manufacturing establishment in the world. Sent free if you mention the Nor-West Farmer.

DEERE & CO. **Moline, Ill.**
THE FAIRCHILD CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, General Agents, Man. and N.W.T.



Pioneer Tree Growing in Southern Alberta.*By T. D. Grant, Sterling, Alta.*

I came here from one of the shady villages near Salt Lake City, Utah, where I grew a great variety of trees for my own pleasure, therefore, the treeless prairies of the great Northwest appeared quite barren to me. I embraced the first opportunity to plant trees. This was in the spring of 1900, as I spent my first season in Canada at work on the canal system inaugurated here. My first planting included native maple seed and seedlings, also cuttings from two or three varieties of poplars, etc., kindly furnished us by the government officials at the Indian Head Experimental Farm. These have been added to each year since by seeds, seedlings and cuttings in quite a variety, all of which are making very fine growth.

We have been prevented from trying the effects of irrigation water on them on account of a variety of circumstances, though I am sure this will induce a much more healthy growth and insure success to this industry which I feel satisfied will yet be a great one for Southern Alberta, and be the means of modifying the climate and helping to make this already splendid country more desirable to the homeseeking farmer from many lands.

I find the native maple, Russian willow and Canadian poplar to be among the most desirable trees to start with. Then I have the white ash and American elm doing nicely, and expect to add other kinds of hardwood to these as time and circumstances will permit. I have had good success in planting the seed of the native maple in the fall, though I understand from Mr. Mackay, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, that this is not safe for the majority of seasons here.

I plant all my trees in rows about three feet apart and find a liberal amount of soil stirring, with a harrow-

toothed cultivator, a very good thing and absolutely necessary if an extra thrifty growth is expected.

I have found the long continued dryness of the winter here fatal to the few evergreens I have planted, but think this can be obviated by filling the soil with moisture by fall irrigation and then putting on a heavy mulch to prevent the drying effects of the winds. Success is almost certain here with the cultivated varieties of currants, gooseberries, and other small fruits. I see nothing to prevent the growth and fruiting of hardy apples, pears and plums after our windbreaks are of sufficient size to be effective.

Territorial Natural History Society.

The following are the objects which this society has been organized to carry out, viz.:

a. To instruct farmers how to recognize beneficial and injurious insects, weeds and birds, and how to combat those that are injurious.

b. To promote an interest in and the study of the economic and scientific phases of the various branches of natural history.

c. To establish one or more natural history museums at central points, and collections in connection with schools throughout the Territories.

The large amount of rain in Ontario last season has had a bad effect on the production of honey. The bees swarmed too frequently, a thing they always do in wet weather. The season has been only a fair one as to quantity; the quality, however, has been excellent, due to a large amount of clover.

Chas. Pritchard, Killarney, Man., Dec. 15, 1902:—"As for me and my family we will read The Nor'-West Farmer."

THE RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE



NEW GOLDEN OAK
WOOD WORK.

ABSOLUTELY
DUST PROOF.

The most improved and up-to-date machine on the market. We have recently put on the market the Raymond made in a new Golden Oak Wood Work. The finish is better than ever. The works in the Raymond Head are absolutely dust proof. In the case of the drop head other makes have the mechanism exposed to dust and sweepings. In the Raymond as the machine closes the works are enclosed in a dust proof case. The advantage of this will readily be seen.

Made by the Raymond Manufacturing Company, of Guelph, the oldest makers in Canada, who have stood the test for forty years. Sold with a written guarantee for ten years. For sale in every district.

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New Organs
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God Save the King.

At the special service on Nov. 9th, held throughout Canada by the Church of England in commemoration of the King's birthday, the first hymn on the service leaflet was a thanksgiving one, composed in 1872, when King Edward, then Prince of Wales, recovered from a serious illness. It is as follows:—

Lord of our souls' salvation,
Lord of our earthly weal,
We, who in tribulation,
Did for Thy mercy kneel,
Lift up glad hearts before Thee,
And eyes no longer dim,
And for Thy grace adore Thee
In eucharistic hymn.

The nation went forth weeping,
With precious seed of prayer,
Hope's awful vigil keeping
'Mid rumors of despair;
Then did Thy love deliver,
And from Thy gracious Hand
Jov. like the southern river,
O'erflowed the suppliant land.

Bless Thou our adoration,
Our gladness sanctify;
Be this rejoicing nation
To Thee by joy more nigh;
Oh, be this great thanksgiving
That with one voice we raise
Wrought into holier living
Through all our after days.

Bless, Father, him Thou gavest,
Back to the loyal land;
O Saviour, him Thou savest
Still cover with Thine hand;
O Spirit, Who dost strengthen
Be his to guard and guide,
Now as the shadows lengthen,
And at the eventide.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

By Fred. Torrance, D. V. S., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The recent invasion of the New England States by this dread cattle disease and the consequent embargo of the New England sea ports by Great Britain have directed the attention of all those who are interested in the cattle industry to this alarming state of affairs, and a few notes on the disease may be opportune.

Foot and mouth disease, or apthous fever, is the most contagious of all bovine maladies. Cattle are the chief victims, but all the other domestic and many wild animals may also be affected—sheep, pigs, horses, dogs, cats and even poultry. Human beings have also contracted the disease from drinking the milk of infected cows. The disease is fortunately not often fatal, the mortality ranging from 1 to 5 per cent. in different outbreaks, according to the virulence of the type and the resistance of the animals. Adult animals previously in good health seldom die of it, but young calves often succumb. The great loss occasioned by the disease does not arise therefore from its mortality, but from the damage resulting from the interruption of the cattle trade, the drying up of milking cows, and the loss of flesh, expense of treatment, etc., of all classes of stock.

Fortunately for Canada the disease has never gained a foothold in the Dominion. Once or twice it has been detected in cattle under quarantine at Quebec, but the stringent measures adopted by the Department of Agriculture were successful in extinguishing the disease. In Europe it has been known for a very long time, and at intervals has swept across the continent with amazing rapidity. England has suffered severely from it, and since 1839 has had ten great epizootics, one of which alone, in '83, is estimated to have cost \$5,000,000.

The very infectious nature of the disease renders difficult the task of restraining it within the bounds of infected districts. The infection is readily carried by animals of other species than cattle; dogs and wild creatures may convey it to a distance. Farmers visiting their neighbors may take the infection home to their own cattle, and even the officers employed in the suppression of the disease, unless careful

If I Could Talk

I would say that you will study my welfare and true economy, by always using the "C" brand Horse Nails in putting on my shoes.

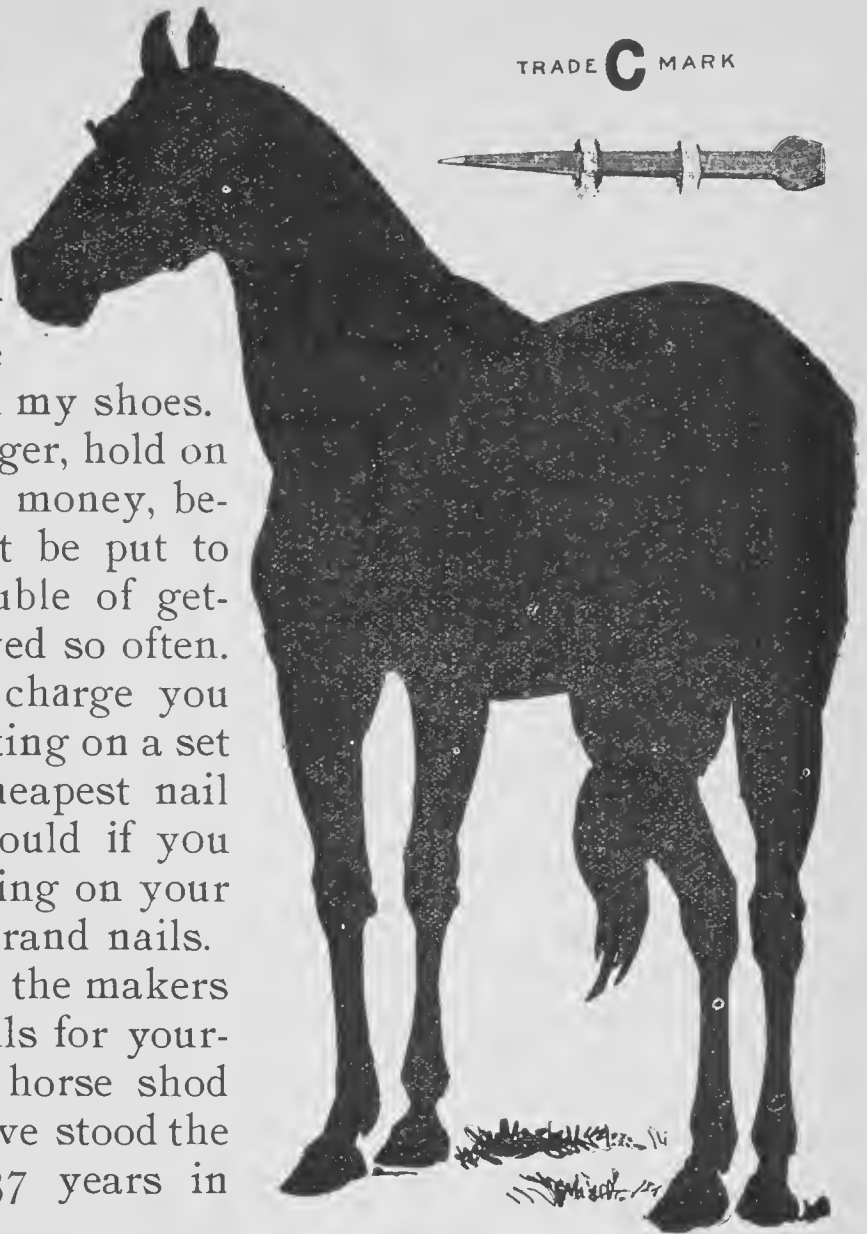
They will last longer, hold on better, and save you money, because you would not be put to the expense and trouble of getting my shoes renewed so often.

The Farrier will charge you just as much for putting on a set of shoes with the cheapest nail he can buy as he would if you insisted upon his using on your work only the "C" brand nails.

Test the claims of the makers of the "C" brand nails for yourself by having your horse shod with them. They have stood the test for the past 37 years in Canada.

CANADA HORSE NAIL CO., MONTREAL.

The "C" brand Horse Nails can be obtained in Winnipeg from The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Geo. D. Wood & Co., Marshall-Wells Co., Miller, Morse & Co., James Robertson Co., Limited. In Vancouver: Wood, Vallance & Leggat. In Victoria: E. G. Prior & Co., Limited.



to adopt the necessary precautions, may spread the disease they are attempting to control.

The symptoms of the disease are well marked, and there is little danger of the disease being mistaken for any other. From two to five days after infection the cow becomes feverish, eats little, the muzzle is dry and hot, the coat staring, and if the feet are affected there is lameness and the skin above the hoofs feels swollen and hot. Following this early stage we find vesicles or "blisters" appearing in the mouth, on the tongue, gums and inside the

cheeks. Similar vesicles appear above the hoofs, between the claws, and sometimes on the teats and muzzle. After a little time these vesicles burst, leaving a raw sore. In the mouth, these sores are sometimes as large as a silver dollar, very painful, prevent eating and cause the saliva to drip in ropy streams. The sores on the feet are equally painful and the animal stands with difficulty. If compelled to walk or to stand in filth these sores may become much aggravated and result in the shedding of the hoofs or even more serious damage. As a rule, how-

ever, the sores gradually heal, and in from eight to fourteen days the animal is able to eat, and well on the road to recovery.

An unpleasant feature of the disease is the fact that cattle can take it more than once. A first attack confers no immunity against a second and consequently there is no method known for protecting cattle from its ravages except quarantine and the stamping out process. The United States authorities are vigorously using these weapons against the disease and we earnestly hope they will be successful.

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To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bedtimes, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm, soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame back, variocoele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request, I send in plain sealed envelope

TWO FREE BOOKS

One for weak men only. The other treats of Rheumatism, Bladder Disorders, etc. (both sexes), and how my Herculex Belt cures such. Symptom blanks free for those wishing my personal advice. Established 30 years. The highest development in electro-curative appliances. Remember absolutely free trial.



DR. D. L. SANDEN 140 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

STOP!

LOOK! LISTEN!

STOP!



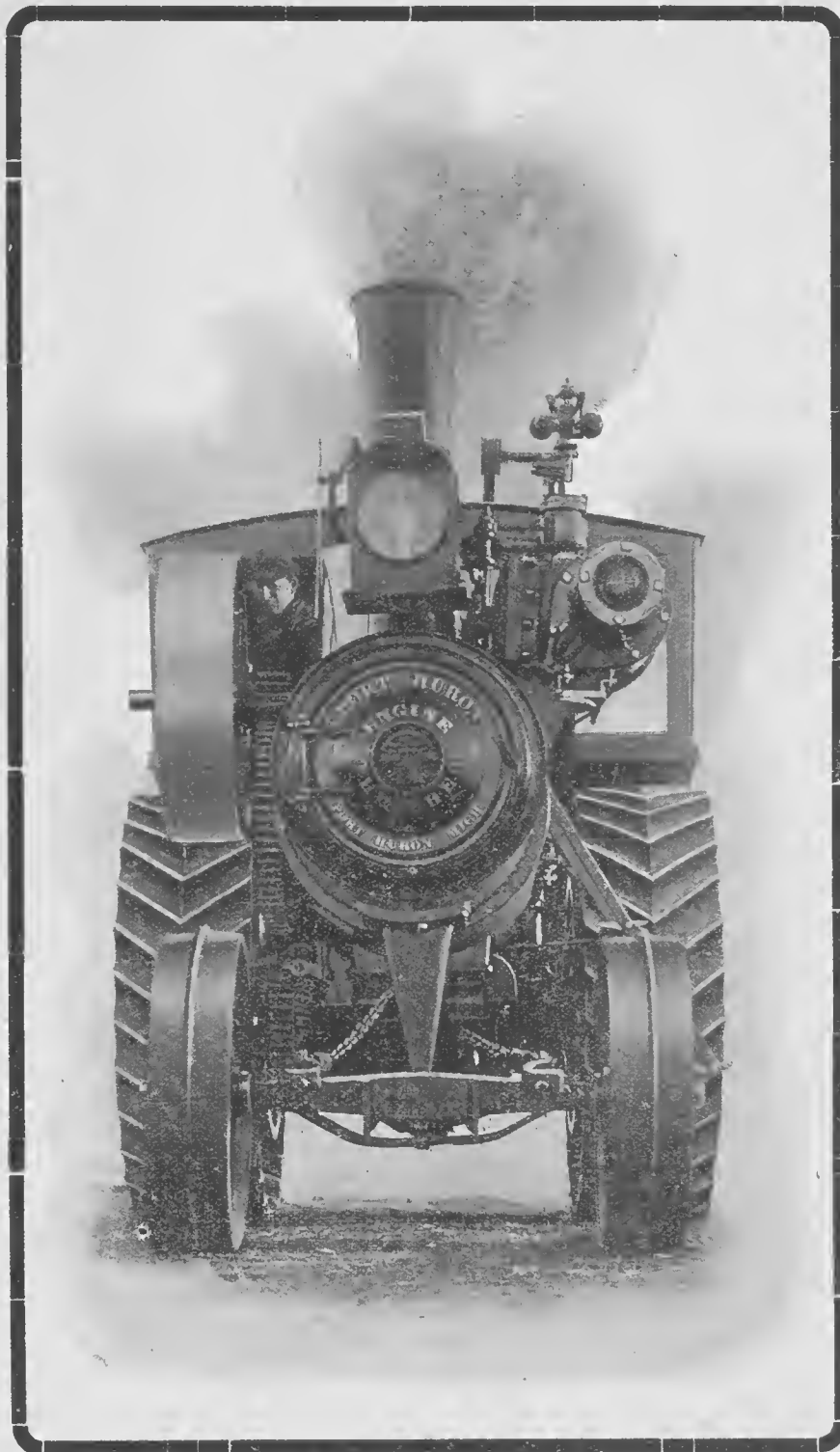
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*TO THE ARGUMENTS WE OFFER IN FAVOR OF OUR GOODS.
We have more time and labor saving devices than any others.*

"WRITE US"

PORT HURON ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY,

776 Main Street,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA

Collecting Eggs at the Creamery.

By J. M. Smith, of the Churchbridge Creamery.

It was during the season of 1901 that the Dominion Government first undertook the collection of eggs at the Churchbridge Creamery. As no previous notice of so doing had been given the patrons, and the new cold storage at Calgary was not ready to receive shipments, it was almost July before collecting was begun, consequently only some ten or twelve thousand were handled that year. But this first experiment proved so satisfactory that during the season just closed upwards of two hundred thousand have been collected.

The system of handling and paying for them was similar to the one adopted by the Department with regard to butter. In 1901 advances on account of eggs were made to the patrons at the rate of 10 cents per dozen monthly, and the balance, after paying freight and cost of handling, amounting to 7 cents more, was paid them at the end of the season.

This season the Department decided to advance 15c. per dozen monthly on the same terms as last year, and as returns are not yet complete, I am unable to say what the net price to patrons will be, but judging from the high prices paid for eggs during the past season, it will likely be at least equal to that of last year.

In order to insure against being imposed upon by patrons sending in stale or bad eggs—as in some cases they did last year—this year each patron was allotted a number, which he used throughout the season. Each egg was required to be marked with this number, put on in small figures with a lead pencil. This enabled the egg expert, when making the classification at Calgary, to refer to any patron sending bad eggs, and credit given for only those that were marketable.

The plan of collecting was as follows:—The drivers on the different cream routes were supplied with the ordinary egg cases holding 30 dozen, in which before filling a thin layer of excelsior or dry hay was put, and again on top after being filled. This was to prevent breakage as much as possible. The eggs were credited in units when entered on cream sheets, and drivers were paid a uniform price of 1 cent per doz. for collecting. On arrival at the creamery the eggs were all repacked in clean cases, any that happened to be broken being removed. Then they were placed in cold storage at a temperature of from 40 to 45 degrees. A lower temperature causes the eggs to sweat upon being removed to a higher one, and this greatly reduces their keeping qualities.

All eggs were shipped weekly by the regular refrigerator car service to the Government cold storage at Calgary, at which point they were examined and classified by a departmental egg expert, who divided them into the different grades. A copy of the classification of each shipment was returned to the creamery, where it was placed on file, and could be referred to by any of the patrons wishing to know the quality of their eggs.

After being classified the eggs were again placed in cold storage at Calgary to await final shipment. They are sold at good figures throughout the mining towns of the West and British Columbia.

With regard to the creamery in general—the building and plant owned by the association is free from debt and the latest up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of first class butter is in use. The output is the largest of any of the Government creameries in the Territories, 117,000 lbs. being made during the present season. Had it not been for the almost impassable condition of the roads during the unusually wet months of May and June, the make would have been much larger.

Cream and eggs were received from 264 patrons.

The district is one admirably adapt-

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NORTHWESTERN AGENT

WINNIPEG, MAN

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Removable Bottoms
can be taken out in one piece.

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Scarcely noticeable.

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BUILT TO WEAR AND, TO SELL

If you want the buggy trade for 1903 write or call on our Northwestern Agent.

ed for dairying and mixed farming. The farmers are prosperous and progressive people, quick to realize the advantages derived from an institution of this kind, and to whom much of the success of the enterprise is justly due.

The farmers of P. E. I. are taking to poultry raising readily. Recently the

fattening stations there turned out a lot of fine birds for the British market. These have been put in cold storage and will wait for the next lot, which will soon be ready. These two lots will make about 5,000 birds of an average of 4 lbs. each. This shipment will reach England in time for the Xmas market. Fattening stations in other provinces have done well this year also. Those

around Toronto have carried on a profitable trade with the Toronto merchants this fall and the demand for well-fatted birds is on the increase.

J. G. Stewart, Hamiota, Man., Dec. 10, 1902:—"Permit me to say that The Nor'-West Farmer surpasses all other papers for the farmer."

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD



3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

"International Stock Food" is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Berries and was paid \$40,000 in "war tax" because it was a high class medicinal preparation. Many "Stock Foods" did not pay this tax because they claimed to be medicinal and did not claim any medicinal results. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood and prevents disease. It is a great aid in growing or fattening stock because it increases the appetite and aids digestion and assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual plan of growing and fattening stock. It does not take the place of corn or oats but is fed in small amounts as an addition to the regular feed. "International Stock Food" can be fed in perfect safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. It won the Highest Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It is endorsed by every High Class Farm Paper. We will furnish Thousands of Testimonials on application. We employ 107 people for our office work alone, including 38 typewriters. If you desire any special information be sure and write us. We pay these people for this kind of work and your letter will be answered promptly. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Forty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your money will be promptly refunded in any case of failure. You can test it without any risk. Can you ask anything fairer? It will make your Pigs or Hogs grow amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for curing or preventing Hog Disease. Beware of imitations! No Chemist can separate all the different powdered Roots, Herbs, Berries and Seeds that we use. Any one claiming to do so must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier.

English Stockmen Like It

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STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Dear Sirs:—I have pleasure in handing you remittance to cover your invoice for "International Stock Food." I have given it a thorough trial on my horses, both drivers and draft, and I find it justifies all you claim for it in every way. All my stock are in exceptional condition this year and this I attribute to the use of "International Stock Food." I tender you my sympathy for the loss you have sustained by the death of Online 2:04, a loss which will be felt by the whole of your district. I had great success in my experiment of crossing the French Coach Horse with the American Trotter, the result being a fine heavy harness horse. I am, sirs,

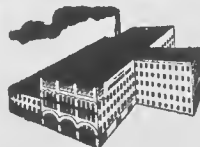
Yours faithfully,

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SILVER PINE MEAL, ETC.

Bee-Keeping in Manitoba.*By James Duncan, Dominion City, Man.*

Beekeeping in the West has long since passed the experimental stage, and just in proportion as this fact becomes known does the interest in the little busy bee increase. That this interest in the last few years has increased in a marked degree is evident to my mind from the ever increasing number of inquiries reaching me, and I have no doubt this is the experience of other beekeepers in Manitoba.

Away back about 1881 there appeared in the eastern journals an article from the pen of a gentleman who had given beekeeping in the West considerable attention. He was recognized as a good authority on these matters, and he said "that the honey bee could not exist in Manitoba." On my arrival here, in '82, I was much surprised at the vast profusion of flowers I met with, and my faith began to weaken in the above statement. To test it, I purchased a hive of bees as soon as was advisable, and as a result have shipped scores of hives of bees through Manitoba and the West. For a number of years I have carried through the winter an average of 100 colonies, and now have 161 in winter quarters.

In an article in the current month's issue of the Canadian Bee Journal, by Mr. Deadman, a gentleman that is pretty well posted on honey matters in Manitoba, from the fact that he has been for years shipping honey from the East in carload lots. Among other things he says appears the following:—

"Having just completed a trip to Manitoba, possibly a few notes regarding bees and honey in that province will not be out of place. I am unable to give average yields of honey there, but it is equal to any and better than some. It would really seem that Manitoba will yet supply considerable of the honey used there. At Portage la Prairie they are not only supplying the home market, but are shipping elsewhere * * *

At Winnipeg will be found considerable honey from the apiary of Mr. D—, of Dominion City. * * * Mr. D— must have canvassed Winnipeg pretty thoroughly, as his honey is to be found in almost every grocery there. * * * There is a growing demand for honey in Winnipeg, but so long as it comes in from so many different sources, and in the quantity it does, it will not be safe to ship a carload lot unless orders have been taken in advance. * * * Of course, those Westerners are quite proud to be able to produce their own honey, and even if it was not quite as good it would have the preference with many, besides there is a good deal in what you are educated to as to what one considers best."

You will see from the above statements that the production of honey in Manitoba is beginning to tell upon the honey market, and the eastern honey dealers are finding it out. They may tell us that taste is a matter of education, but what of the long years of education the residents of Winnipeg and other towns in Manitoba have had in the consumption of so-called "clover" honey from the East. When the pure home production is presented to them, they, like sensible people, accept it and pronounce it "best."

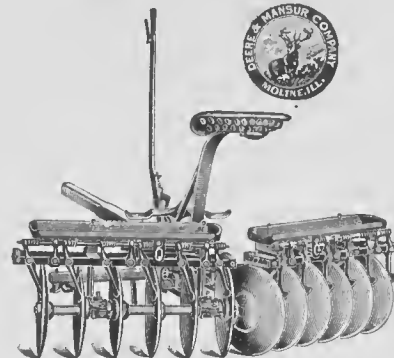
Give the pullets for exhibition special attention, as in our short season it is very difficult to get them up to the weight required by the standard. Last year nearly all the pullets were cut and some disqualified because not up to weight.

W. Martin, Tamarisk, Man., Dec. 8, 1902:—"I have been taking The Nor'-West Farmer for two years and would not like to be without it. I consider it an up-to-date paper in every respect, and every western farmer would become a subscriber if he only knew the valuable information every issue contains."

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EACH SCRAPER HAS A SEPARATE SPRING.
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Press Wheels can also be furnished.*

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THE NORTHWEST SEPARATOR.

WHAT OUR PATRONS SAY:**"Banner, Cavalier Co., N.D., Oct. 24, 1902.****Northwest Thresher Company,**

Gentlemen,--The Northwest Separator is the best of any we have ever used, and we have had several makes both in Dakota and Indiana. All the farmers like it.

Mr. Mahogany, for whom we threshed, was so well pleased with our work on 350 bushels of flax that he gave us \$10 premium.

It does fine work in all grain, flax, barley, oats, speltz and wheat, and leaves no white caps in the wheat.

We threshed 820 bushels of oats in two hours one day, also threshed 630 bushels of flax in six hours and the straw in bad condition on account of frost. We threshed 1200 bushels of speltz in 2 1-2 hours, although the straw was green. We do not want a better machine, and if we did we have not seen one. We have more threshing than we can do as every body around here prefers this machine to any other.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. SMITH,
J. R. SMITH."

Manufactured by

NORTHWEST THRESHER COMPANY

STILLWATER, MINN., U.S.A.

Christmas at Grandma's.

By Mrs. Dr. Blakely, Winnipeg, Man.

The day before Christmas, the Lavern household was astir, preparing to go away for the holidays. The family consists of four fine, rollicking children, their mamma and papa. Tommy, the eldest, is a manly boy of ten summers. Muriel, two years younger, is a sweet girl, with long golden curls and brown eyes. Osmond is a sturdy lad of six years. Last, but not least, is baby Reggie, a merry, lisping child, with eyes of Heaven's own blue, face of a cherub, and the prettiest of little dimpled hands—the pet of the family. Shortly before they left, Osmond's friend, Herb Spencer, happened in.

"Where are you going, Osmond?" he asked.

"To Grandma's. She lives in the pretty village of Hilton. It is the jolliest place to spend Christmas that could be found."

"In what kind of a house do they live?"

"A lovely, large one, with a wide verandah on the front, and windows that go down to the floor, and open like doors. The hall that runs through the centre is nearly as wide as some of the houses down here, and oh! there is a big garden, with lots of walks, hedges and trees, always green. It is just like a park."

"What else is there?"

"Peacocks, roosters—fine ones. When I was there last I chased one around the barn and pulled nearly all the feathers out of his tail trying to catch him. I had great fun. There are sheep, too, with long crooked horns, cows without horns, and the best horses in town. There is nothing like a fine horse. I have not time to tell you all. The sleigh will soon be here."

A delightful ride of sixteen miles up Park Road brought the Laverns to Hilton. Grandma was watching at the front window when they drove up. She met them at the door, and was literally besieged by her grandchildren with showers of kisses. Soon there was scampering all about the house—upstairs and down-stairs—making the place echo with their merriment. This was the house they were allowed to rule once a year. Tea was over. Muriel went to the kitchen and quickly espied something in a large bake-pan. Returning to the sitting-room door, she gave the other children a hint to follow.

"Look here," she whispered, "I knew there would be doughnuts to-night."

When grandma had little boys and girls of her own, it was her custom to make doughnuts herself every Christmas eve, making part of them into all kinds of fancy shapes to please the children and allowing them to eat them while hot. It was dough for this purpose Muriel had found. Grandma placed a large iron pot on the stove, into which she put some lard. The children crowded around her at the table as she rolled and shaped the doughnuts. While Muriel, standing on a stool, turned them with a fork, Osmond stood on tip-toe to see how they were coming on. They were each anxious to have one.

"Mine is done! Hurry, let me have it," said Osmond. Turning excitedly to grandma, he said, "My man is turning black."

"Here it is. It is done a beautiful golden brown," said she.

"Danna, danna, div me one," said Reggie.

"All right, dear, here's one for you." "Thank 'oo, danna; it tastes dood," he said, as he bit off the head.

She had to make tall men, short men, fat men, thin men, and the more toes and fingers they had the better it pleased the children. After an hour thus spent they went into the sitting-room, where grandpa was reclining in his large easy-chair.

"Children, you seem to have had a good time in the kitchen," said he.

"I dess we did," lisped Reggie.

"You bet," said Tommy, "they were the best doughnuts I ever tasted."

"We had a lovely time, grandpa," said Muriel.

"Oh, golly! they were good," said Osmond.

"That's not a very choice word for a little boy," said grandpa.

"Well, they were so good, that that word just said itself."

"That will never do; you must be more careful in future. What will you do now?"

"Tick-tack-to, if you will play with us," said Osmond.

"Agreed, but you will have to teach me."

He laid a large slate on the table, and drew a circle on it. "Now, we divide this into sections, and fill each with numbers. I'll play first. I shut my eyes like this, then take the pencil this way, striking somewhere inside the circle, as I say 'Tick-tack-to, here I go, hit or miss, I'll stop at this.' Then I stop short, open my eyes, and whatever number my pencil is on I have won, and it is crossed out. The highest number gets the game."

"Exactly," said grandpa, as he took the pencil and began, "Tick-tack-to—"

"Oh! you peepin', danpa," said Reggie.

"No, dear—here I go—"

"You are out, and got nothing," said Osmond.

"Just wait till I finish—hit or miss, I'll stop at this."

"Good! grandpa; you have two hundred," said Muriel.

They had a lively game, and grand-

chanting winter scene for Christmas morning. The evergreen trees bowed their heads low beneath the weight of their snowy plumes. The hedges were snow-capped. Icicles hung from leafless tree branches, and when the sun rose from his hiding-place everything glistened and sparkled like myriads of diamonds. The Lavern children were up early to see what Santa Claus had brought. Every stocking was stretched almost to bursting with nuts, candies, ties, jack-knives, handkerchiefs, ribbons, mitts, picture-books and toys.

After breakfast, the children decided to take their hand-sleighs and go coasting down the hill at the rear of the grounds. When they went to put on their wraps, Tommy found a pair of skates and a toboggan hanging under his overcoat. Wrapped in Muriel's cape was a beautiful wax doll, half her own size. It had blue eyes, rosy cheeks and long flaxen ringlets, and was dressed in the latest Paris fashion. Tommy was anxious to try his toboggan.

"Muriel," said he, "you can go wild over your doll later on. Get your cap and come with me." She could not find it. "It's in the clothes-closet off your mamma's room up-stairs," said grandma. When she opened the door out ran a sweet little dog, with silky silver hair. It was a lovely Skye terrier, and had a pink ribbon around its neck. To this was pinned a piece of paper, on which was written, "Topsy, for Muriel." Her joy was no less than her surprise. She took up her dear little pet,

Wise Ways of Women.

No "prizes" offered with common soaps will long tempt the wise woman to use common soaps. The wise woman soon sees she has to pay dearly for "prizes" in the low quality of soap, in the damage common soaps do her clothes and her hands. The wise woman considers her health—so soon ruined if she were to continue breathing the steam of adulterated common soaps. The wise woman recognizes the difference between such soaps and Sunlight Soap—Octagon Bar. 212

"It will tell you where the eggs are." "I don't want eggs. Boo-hoo-oo-o. I'll chase it out."

"Osmond, you must not be a naughty boy," said grandma. "Let me tell you about a present given a little boy years ago."

The children were at once attentively listening.

"One winter this boy had been visiting his Aunt Polly in the country. His mother and father had come to take him home. When they were in the sleigh, Aunt Polly put a small wooden box, with little holes in the sides, under his seat. Then she kissed the lad, and whispered, 'There is something alive in that; it is for you. Take good care of it, and it will turn into a farm some day if you live.' All the way home he

was puzzling over what was in the box. When it was opened there sat a black and white speckled hen. It was the very thing he wished for, and he named it Aunt Polly. In the spring it laid many eggs, and hatched lots of dear little yellow and black chickens. Next year most of these laid eggs, and had nests full of chickens. The third year they became so numerous that the boy's father persuaded him to sell all but a few and buy sheep with the money. The Aunt Polly hen was kept till she died a natural death, and was given a hen burial. He had extra good luck with the sheep. Every year the number greatly increased. They were sheared and the wool sold at the highest price. When

he became twenty-one he sold them. Then, with what money he had put in the bank from time to time, he had enough to buy a farm. Aunt Polly has gone to her home in heaven, but the farm still bears her name. Osmond's hen was now on the high wave of favor. The other children wished Santa Claus had given them one. They tried to make a trade for it, but the owner proudly lifted it in his arm, and walked off, saying, "You just bet I won't."

"Children, would you like to have a sleigh-ride and skate this afternoon?" asked grandpa.

"Yes, yes," they replied, in chorus.

They were in a hurry to be off, and were ready before the appointed hour. While waiting, they raced up and down the long verandah, and had a lively play at snow-balling. Jingle, jingle. "Here



GRANDFATHER'S HOME.

pa became a first-rate player, but Tommy was the winner.

"Grandma and mamma must join in the rest of our games," said Tommy.

Then came "hide the thimble," "snap," "go-bang," etc., until bedtime.

Each child was given one of grandma's longest stockings, which was hung by the fire-place in the sitting-room, because it would be so easy for Santa Claus to come down the big chimney to fill them. Baby Reggie insisted on sleeping with grandma. He was greatly excited over Santa Claus coming.

Every time the trees rattled against the house, or there was any unusual sound outside, the child thought it was Santa Claus. If grandma moved, he quickly drew the covering over their heads, and said, "Hush, danna, hush; he's tumin' he's tumin'." The darling thought the least noise would frighten him away. Grandma fell asleep, and began to snore. The child was almost frantic. He drew the covering over their heads once more, and shook her violently by the nose, "Oh, danma, don't, don't: he'll go away." The trees rattled again. "Listen, danma, listen, listen; here he tums down the 'tove-p'pe."

"All right, dear, grandma will be very quiet." He put his arms around her neck, cuddled his chubby face close against hers, and was soon in the land of dreams.

Nature had allowed the elements to play in a manner to produce a most en-

and ran down to her mamma, saying, "Isn't it lovely?" She was not long in finding out all Topsy's cute tricks, and they became much attached to each other. Of Reggie's presents he was most delighted with his rocking-horse, and gave it little rest. Osmond was wondering what extra thing Santa Claus had left him. When going into the library he stumbled over a box, on which his name was written. He took it to the sitting-room, where the rest of the family were, and hurriedly opened it. Out jumped a hen. Poor boy, his disappointment was great.

"The horrid old thing. I don't want it. It is the stupidest creature in all the world, and no good for a boy. Santa Claus was real mean to me." He began to cry.

"Listen; it can cackle," said Muriel.

"What good is that to a boy?"

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tums danpa." He had considerable difficulty where they should sit. All wanted to be on the front seat with him. "There is not room for all to sit here, my dears."

"I believe we can squeeze in," said Osmond.

"Can't Muriel and Reggie sit on the back seat?" asked Tommy.

"No me won't." So saying, Reggie dropped on his knees in the bottom of the sleigh and clung tightly to the dashboard.

"He can squeeze in between Tommy and me," insisted Osmond. "Then all the boys will be on the front seat."

"Are you a boy, danpa?"

"Yes, my dear, we are all boys on this seat."

Muriel and her mamma, grandma and Topsy sat behind.

The robes were snugly tucked in, and merrily away they went. It was only a mile to the pond where they intended spending the afternoon. Quite a crowd was already there. Happy skaters glided hither and thither, and the older Lavern children joined the number. One sleigh-load after another arrived,

of sport for the children. Little they cared how often they were hit by the flying fruit. Each was bent on getting his or her share. This was a Christmas treat which had been given the children for a number of years by the same gentleman. Skating was resumed, while rosy apples disappeared down little throats. The sleighs were again going around the pond, now at full speed. Suddenly there was a crash, and a terrified shout from those on the eastern bank: "Halt, halt, the ice is sinking." In great excitement men, women and children scrambled up the bank. The sleighs were in imminent danger. The ice had given way at the low bank by the willows, and the water was rising rapidly. There was a wild rush of teams to get off the ice as best they could. One became frightened, and made a mad rush toward the dam where the ice was thin. The crowd watched with suspended breath. A catastrophe seemed certain, but with great presence of mind, the driver succeeded in controlling the horses, and turned them in time to avoid the dangerous place. As the Laverns rode home, feeling glad they were safe, they said they



"Isn't It LOVELY?"

and many came on foot, till the pond was nearly covered with a joyous Christmas gathering. In the last sleigh there were two barrels. It was driven up the east side, and they were lifted out on the high bank. The pond is very prettily situated on the south side of a lovely wood. The west side is fringed with low-drooping water-willows, which in summer bathe the tips of their overhanging branches in the clear, cool water, singing "swish, swish," as the wind tosses them to and fro. Along the south side runs the road, under which is the mill-dam. Beyond this stands the old mill, no longer in use. On the east, the bank rises gradually as you leave the road till it is high above the pond. Here the barrels were placed. Forward, backward, fancy skating and racing were in full swing, accompanied by the musical jingle of bells, as the sleighs went around the margin. The barrels were opened, and a kindly-faced gentleman called out: "Attention, Ready!" There was a lull for a moment. Away went rosy snow apples in rapid succession, bouncing in all directions over the ice. It was the climax

would never forget that afternoon, they had such a good time.

"Grandma, how did you spend Christmas when you were a little girl?" asked Muriel.

"That's a capital idea," said Tommy. "Tell us all about it this evening."

"It is so long ago, my dear, that I have forgotten many things about my childhood Christmas. But I will give you a glimpse of a home, and tell you something about one Christmas that may interest you."

The lights were turned on, and our Christmas party was in grandma's pretty parlor.

"Now, grandma, tell us about that Christmas," said Tommy.

"I want you to go with me in imagination to your great-great-grandfather's home. Seventy-five years ago this morning, my father, mother, and their eight children went to my grandfather's seven miles from our home. There was bush all over the County of York in those days, with the exception of scattered clearings. We had a long, deep box-sleigh, so deep that if Reggie stood on the bottom his head would just come to

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the top. There were five seats, and it was very comfortable for a large family."

"Why don't we have sleighs like that now?" asked Osmond.

"Because they are too old fashioned. People nowadays sacrifice comfort in many ways for the sake of appearance."

"We were delighted when we came to the gate, through which we passed up a long lane, with tall pines on each side, to my grandfather's home. It was a large two-story log house, with a stoop on two sides. An imposing structure for those times. Grandfather and grandmother were at the door to welcome us. Grandmother looked so sweet in her snow-white frilled cap, santon and long apron over her neat black bombazine dress. We entered by the kitchen door. A flaming log was throwing out warmth from a large fire-place, where hung many pot-hooks and pots, and as many

green leaves in abundance. Then there were quaint blue and white, and red, white and green-flowered platters, plates and cups and saucers. The tin utensils, which decorated one side of the kitchen, shone to such a degree that we could see ourselves reflected in them. Grandfather's clock stood in a niche in the sitting-room. It reached almost from floor to ceiling, and counted out the hours in never-to-be-forgotten deep-toned, vibrating strokes. The beds were high, oval-shaped things that required ladder or stool to get into them. Grandmother's had a canopy top, with curtains all around falling to the floor. The lamps were small tin boxes, with a tube in the top for a wick. These were hung on wire hooks suspended from the ceiling. When filled with fish-oil and lighted, they were not as pleasant to sit under as the lights we have now, but we were happy, never dreaming of all the



A TEA PARTY IN THE WEST.

dainties simmered or baked. Close at hand was the pan-buoy, and 'little Tommy Toddy, all legs and no body.'

"What is a pan-buoy?" asked Muriel.

"It is a long, flat stick, with deep slanting notches down each side, and a cross-piece on the lower end to balance it. When the pan was put over the coals, this stick was stood upright, and the long handle was hooked over one of the notches to keep it from upsetting."

Tommy was anxious to know who Tommy Toddy was.

"Why, that queer little fellow was the fire-tongs. My grandmothers' dishes were always an attraction. They were tastefully arranged on an open-faced cupboard. There were golden brown tea-pots, with gilt edges, and red and white raised flowers, and bright

things there are at the present time for everyone to enjoy. We had nothing but rag dolls, and loved them dearly. We had no bought games. We played 'I spy,' 'blind-man's buff,' 'pussy wants a corner,' 'button, button, who has the button?' 'hot butter, blue-beans, all come to supper,' and other games, and no children were ever happier. The day was ended; the moon had risen high. We were all in the sleigh ready for home. We had started, when grandfather, coming out of the kitchen with a large parcel, called to us to stop. 'Here is some meat,' he said, 'you may need it before you get home.' We had gone about half-way, and had entered a dense wood, through which the road ran for a mile and a half. We were startled, as howl after howl broke the stillness of



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the night. We knew what it meant. It was enough to make the bravest quake with fear. The smaller children were quickly huddled in the bottom of the sleigh under the robes. A large pack of wolves were on our track and were rapidly nearing us. The situation was desperate. They were hungry and ferocious. 'Light the torches,' said my father, while he urged on the horses. The older boys got out the long poles, with the tar-balls fastened on the ends and lit them as quickly as possible. On came the wolves, furious to possess their prey. 'Throw out the meat,' cried my mother. Out it went. The animals fought among themselves for it, and lingered around the spot for some minutes. Then on they came, fiercer than ever. Now there were six blazing torches waving over our sleigh, and the horses on the gallop. Some of the more daring wolves came close enough to have the torches thrust in their faces, and with terrifying howls fell back and fled. Oh, what joy and thankfulness! our danger was over. We passed out of the wood into the clearing, and were soon in the safe shelter of our home."

"How strange," said Tommy, "that great-great-grandfather put that meat in the sleigh."

"Not strange, my boy," said grandpa. "God gave him the thought to do it in order to save their lives. He always takes care of those who love and serve Him. What your grandma and I wish most of all, children, is that you will grow up to love and serve the One who saved grandma's life, and who died to save us all, and whose birthday we have been celebrating to-day."

As the good-night kisses were given, they thanked grandma for her story. After saying their prayers, and being tucked away in bed, four happy children went to sleep wishing Christmas at grandma's came oftener than once a year.

How Eve Started.

Little Agnes has been a regular attendant at the Sunday school this winter. The other day the school opened again and the teacher decided to have a general review of all the ground covered by the primary department. She started, very properly, at the beginning:

"Children," said she, "after Adam was created, how was Eve brought into the world?"

A half-dozen hands went into the air.

"Willie Smith may answer," said the teacher.

"Made—outen-a-bone-frum-Adam."

"Now, children, that is correct. And from what bone was woman created?"

There was an awful silence in the classroom. Finally little Agnes' hand went up like a shot.

"You may answer, Agnes."

Her decision came quickly.

"The jawbone," said she.—Little Chronicle.

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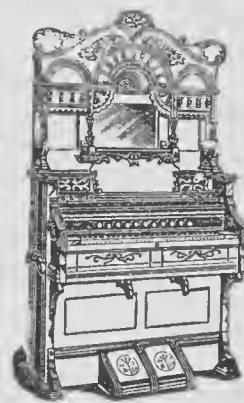


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The Run-In-and-Out Neighbor.

This is the story a man told the other night:

Talk about the borrowing neighbor! She isn't a circumstance to the run-in-and-out neighbor. My wife met me at the door one evening. "I like my new neighbor so much," said she, "she's so friendly and informal. She was in for an hour this morning and insisted upon my using her wringer."

"I like Alice, too," said my little daughter, climbing into my lap. "She lent me her skipping-rope for all day."

I heard only praises of my neighbors. My wife had several pickets removed from the line fence to facilitate intercourse. From that day the latch-string of our kitchen door was out for our neighbors, and I never felt at home in my own house. I couldn't take my "tub" by the kitchen stove any more. My neighbor's wife was sure to come rattling for admittance, and I was forced to take refuge in the pantry or the woodshed, or rush through the cold halls with my clothes under my arm.

Everything we had was common property. I never knew whether I was eating my own bread and cheese or my neighbor's. My wife said it didn't make any difference, any way. Mrs. A. used our refrigerator and we used her warming oven. Mrs. A. baked Tuesdays, and my wife Wednesdays. They regularly exchanged their loaves and fishes. If I sent home a turkey or a brace of partridges, they were roasted in our neighbor's oven, and either we went to dine there, or our neighbors came to partake of them with us, and vice versa.

"Now, look here," I said to my wife one day, "you do as you like, but I'll have no more of this, and henceforth I'll dine with my feet under my own table." My wife called me a bear, a crank, and an old fogey. I was firm. After that when my wife went away, Mrs. A. came in and served my meals to me in my own house, and my wife rendered a like service to her. They were David and Jonathan in petticoats. I listened to panegyrics of my neighbor's wife seven days in the week in glum silence, or acquiesced indifferently to them.

There was no privacy under my own vine and fig tree since my neighbors had the entree of my domicile. I met them at all hours in all parts of the house. My little girl would be absent several days on a stretch. "She is staying with Alice," my wife would explain. Alice returned the favor in kind. If I took my little daughter to the circus Alice must go too. An invitation to my wife to go to the theatre must necessarily include Mrs. A. I frequently met my wife's sealskin coat down town on my neighbor's wife, or my wife parading the streets in her neighbor's mink cape. I grew tired of it. I liked some corner I could call my own, some closet into which I could withdraw from my neighbor's gaze—not necessarily a Bluebeard's closet; I had no skeletons to hide.

I resolved to change my tactics. One evening I let myself in through the front door, as Mrs. A. entered through the rear to prepare my dinner. My wife and daughter had gone to spend the day with friends across town. After dinner I fell asleep on the sofa, to be awakened by my wife shaking me and scolding me for not going to fetch her.

"I ate such a hearty dinner," said I, sitting up, rubbing my eyes, and picking up the book which had slipped from my fingers. "I lay down, and must have gone to sleep."

"What did you have for dinner?"

"Broiled steak, and such steak! I never tasted anything like it. I tell you that little woman knows how to broil steak, without making any smoke, either."

"Any one would think I was in the habit of smudging everything." My wife never could broil a steak properly.

"No; but she didn't make any. She sprinkled salt on the coals and turned all the drafts back."



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"I do that every time."
"She's a pretty smart little woman," I continued. "I never took much notice of her before. She cooked that meal and served it and washed up the dishes, and never made a speck of muss, or got a spot on her dress. I was glad of that, for it was a very becoming dress, and I told her so."

"You told her so?"
"Yes; and she liked the compliment."

After that my wife managed to be at home always at meal times. 'Twas I who sounded Mrs. A.'s praises now, her good looks, her excellent taste and her pleasing manners, to all of which my spouse looked glum disapproval. Two or three times Mrs. A. and I came home on the ear together. My wife didn't like it a bit.

"I'm going to leave this house, Henry," she said to me one evening. "It's damp."

"Pshaw! I said that last year, and you wouldn't hear of it. The backyard's been drained since and the trees removed from the front. It's purely imagination. It's such a pleasant house, and we might not get such congenial neighbors very soon."

That settled it. My wife gave notice to the landlord and took a house on the other side of the town, ten blocks away. Now she always puts on her hat and gloves and goes around by the front-door to call, and we don't have any "run-in-and-out neighbors."

Frank Collicutt, Calgary, Alta., Dec. 10, 1902:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is always welcome."

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Mr. Frank Morrison, one of Winnipeg's leading printers, writes:—"Your Owan's Liquid Catarrh Snuff is a wonder, two applications cured me of a bad and prolonged attack and those of my family who had occasion to use it have the same experience to relate. It seems to hit the peculiar catarrhal symptoms of the West better than any other preparation. I also think highly of your Cascara Liver Tablets." Our offer is still open, a regular 25c. bottle of Owan's Cascara Liver Tablets (contains 40 doses), also a sample bottle of Owan's Liquid Catarrh Snuff, and a trial bottle of Dr. Warnock's Ulcerkure, the greatest healing agent known to science for barbed wire cuts or wounds in man or beast. All for 15c., stamps will do.

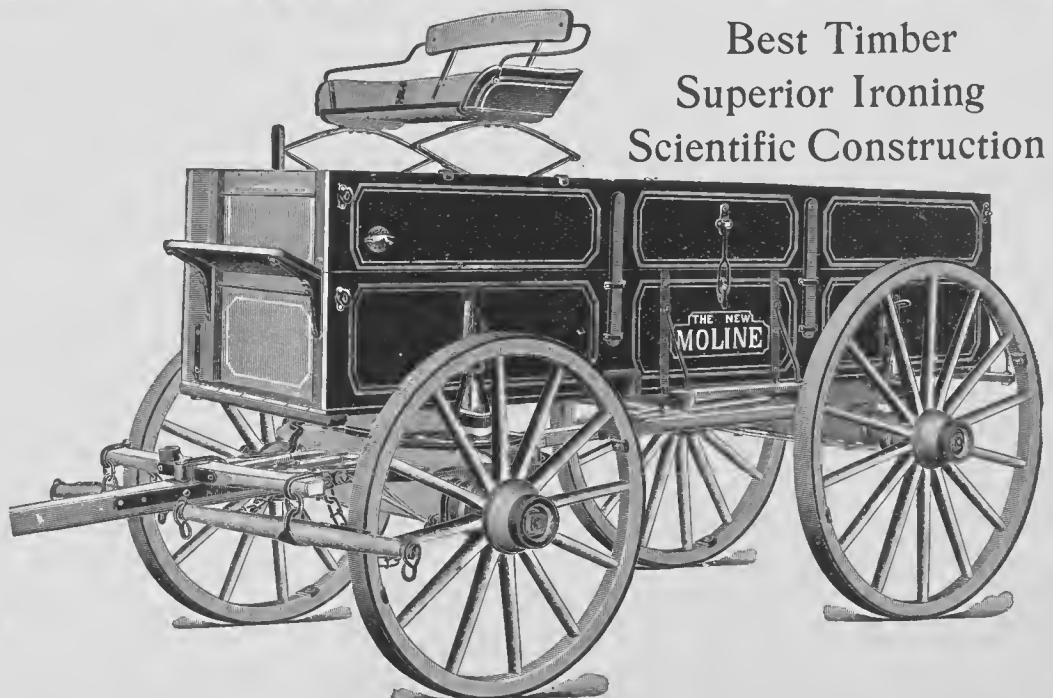
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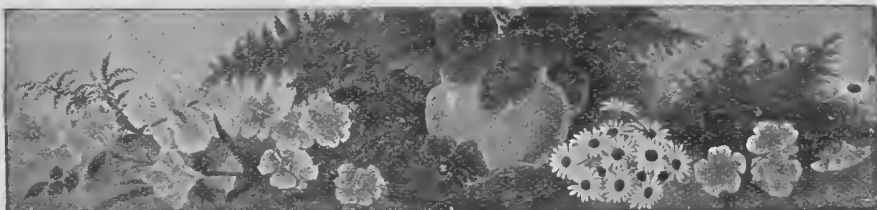


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With so Much Waste Grain why Import Eggs and Birds ?

By A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Department Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

"There are many evidences that Winnipeg will be a great city in the near future." Such is the tenor of the words of a cautious manager as he recently made his annual report to the Board of Directors of a large banking institution. They are from a source that is not likely to indulge in any optimistic fireworks in the shape of words. The visitor to Winnipeg who sees its solid and handsome business structures, who comes in contact with its live business men, who breathes its invigorating atmosphere full of ozone and incentive and who views the swing of progress in active operation cannot but be impressed and inspired unless he is a dullard of first quality, or a victim of chronic hypochondria. A visit to the different parts of the province reveals vast latent wealth in a wondrously rich soil of immense area and depth and rivets first impressions into conviction.

We are told of certain setbacks in the shape of poor harvests which have been occasionally experienced in past years. Such experience is incidental to all cereal growing countries. But we are also told of rapid development in different branches of farm work other than wheat growing. Cattle and horse interests have been advancing rapidly and now a live stock commissioner has been appointed for the West, who will help forward the advancement all he can. Dairying in Manitoba has its commissioner and two superintendents for the Territories. The sheep, pig and hen are coming to the fore, with the chances of rapid headway greatly in favor of the latter. After all this is only a natural sequence in any great grain growing country. But has poultry raising made the rapid advancement in the past that the demand warranted? We read with some little astonishment that late in the fall, for some years past, many ear loads of poultry and eggs have been sent from Ontario to Winnipeg for the Christmas trade! And that to a province where we are informed, on reliable authority, there is enough waste grain in a year to feed all the poultry in Canada and the United States for that period. Doubtless such a state of affairs will soon terminate.

SOME NOMINAL HINDRANCES AND HOW THEY MAY BE OVERCOME.

It is pointed out by some pessimistic souls that the winter climate and the scarcity and high price of lumber are drawbacks to poultry development. But are they any greater in Western Canada than in certain parts of Ontario? The dry cold and bracing atmosphere of the western winter are to be preferred to a damp one. Experienced poultry men will tell you so. Poultry quickly accommodate themselves to conditions where they are so easily conformed with as they can be in the West. It has been shown that birds from the East, with the requisite care, have laid as well in Manitoba and the Northwest as they did at the point from which they came. In the event of certain breeds being found tender, it should be a matter of little difficulty for poultry breeders to produce strains of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, or Orpingtons that will make prolific egg-layers in the coldest weather. Selection of the best winter layers and breeding only from them will certainly produce strains equal to any winter emergency. There is no legerdemain required to attain this. As for spring and summer conditions there are none more favorable on the continent than in the West.

Sawn lumber is doubtless scarce and high in price. It is becoming so all over the world. Here we are in Ottawa, in the centre of a great lumber district, and yet the prices of the better qualities of boards are not very much lower than they are in the vicinity of Winnipeg. It may be remembered by some who read this, that the lumber phase of the poultry

question—brought up by one of the audience—was threshed out at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Poultry association, held in Winnipeg last February. It was stated at that meeting by a lady from Headingly that at the beginning of the previous year she had erected a poultry house of boards, but by the end of the year, from the revenue derived from her fowls, she had paid for the cost of construction and had a small balance over! This statement, as may readily be imagined, was hailed with great satisfaction. The moral is obvious.

THE GENIUS OF THE PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

But the irrepressible genius of a western people will not allow a few temporary obstacles to bar the way. If boards are scarce straw is plentiful. It is quite possible to make a comfortable and commodious poultry house of straw. Such was the expressed opinion of a man who knows western conditions well. There is a demand in Winnipeg and all the larger towns for new-laid eggs and for a superior quality of poultry, at paying prices. The supply will surely come. Farmers do not require to be told of their opportunities in this line. The following incident may be *apropos*: Some winters ago at a farmers' institute meeting in the neighborhood of London, Ont., the writer advised those present to have their hens lay in winter and to try and obtain the highest figures for their eggs, mentioning at the same time that strictly new-laid eggs at that season were actually worth from 40c. to 50c. per dozen in certain localities.

Up jumped a doubting Thomas and shouted: "Say, mister, I would like to know where? We are getting, right now, only 20c. on the London market!" And there was a sympathetic titter all round the room at the "Professor" getting apparently cornered.

But the reply came: "Why, certainly, in Toronto, and if not there, then in Montreal. If any of you will send fresh eggs to Walter Paul, St. Catherine St. West, or H. Gatehouse, Dorchester St., Montreal, he will get the high prices mentioned during the months of November, December, January and part of February."

Some of the audience sent their eggs, got the figures mentioned and now there is no more tittering in that locality when winter eggs and their high value are talked.

On the contrary, the cornered "Professor" now asks them, "Why were you content with 20 cents when you could have got 40? Why did you not find out about the high prices for yourselves?"

"Oh! we did not know. We did not take the trouble to get the eggs, or to find what they were worth."

This surely cannot be said about the enterprising farmers of the West! It is more likely to be with them a case of "big harvests and wheat galore!" And many such harvests may they have. But for all that the unpretentious hen, if properly cared for, will give, after the harvest is over, a satisfactory comparative percentage of profit from the grain counted as waste.

NO DANGER OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

It is quite possible the question of over-production may be raised. The over-production fiend is irrepressible. He crops up everywhere. He will rise at a meeting with a wise pose, and remark with an air of the greatest commiseration: "But, my dear sirs, when all the farmers have their hens laying in winter the price of eggs will become so low as not to make them worth producing." And having so delivered himself, he will sit down and hug himself in his self-complacency.

But what are the facts? Market quotations go to show that notwithstanding the large increase in the production of both poultry and eggs, and in the face of the enormous quantities of both, held over in cold storage from the previous summer, prices were never higher than they were last winter. And the prospects are that with the prevailing high price of beef the value of new-laid eggs and poultry will, in the coming winter months, be higher rather than

lower. In rapidly growing centres all over the West, we may say in every town, the demand for choice poultry products is not likely to grow less. Many more reasons might be given but space will not permit. Should there ever be a surplus in either or both commodities there will not be the slightest difficulty in finding outside markets. The plaint of the great purchasing companies of Ontario is that they cannot get nearly enough birds, of the right sort, for home or foreign markets.

Without the slightest trepidation the farmers of the western prairies should begin to obtain eggs in winter and superior quality of chickens in spring of early summer. In this way their fowls will be revenue makers at both seasons of the year. Advantage may be taken of another opportunity to show how this can best be done.

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A Christmas Bargain in Kisses.

There was a flutter of expectancy as the minister's daughter came into the little back meeting room, off the main floor of the church, where the members of the committee, the majority of them young and pretty, all stood talking at once.

Something was going on. In through the opening door could be heard a buzz of people, and an expert in such matters, if he had passed by and even casually looked within, would have known a church fair was in progress.

It was, indeed, the annual Christmas church fair, held under the auspices of the Young Women's Guild, and this year the minister's daughter was in charge of the proceedings. Her father, away on important business, had called her into the study before his departure and appealed to her very strongly to "do her share." And so she had announced her determination to take an active part in the preparation of the Christmas fair, much to the surprise of everyone, as up to the present time she had been more interested in playing golf, skating and snowshoe parties than in spiritual matters, and had ever been called a "regular tomboy" by certain recalcitrant beings in old-fashioned bonnets.

"She will make a failure of it!" announced Mrs. Mintby, the official critic of the minister's family. "That girl is too hair-brained, and besides, what does she know about such matters? She wouldn't be seen in church half the time if common decency didn't make her go."

"That's so," assented Mrs. Dickster. "All she cares about are the men and outdoor sports, anyhow."

And now, when the fair was half over it began to seem as if these predictions were to be fulfilled. The booths combined had taken in barely \$50, and to give a Christmas dinner to all the poor children in town — for the minister's daughter, with a fine scorn of foreign missions, had insisted that charity should begin at home—seemed a des-

perate chance, and at this particular moment it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle would swell the receipts for the next two hours.

The minister's daughter stepped to the table where the chairman usually presided. There was a sudden hush. She looked over her auditors a moment with a calm, penetrating gaze.

"Girls," she said, "we have got to be kissed!"

A chorus of "O!" and feminine screams and protests was her answer.

"There is no help for it," she continued. "We must raise a lot of money before this night is over. Now, my plan is this: We will all stand up and be kissed at auction, one at a time, to the highest bidder. Now, girls, don't go back on me. Remember, it's a good cause. How many can I count on?"

There was a pause; a hand was raised — another, and then another.

In ten minutes more eight exceedingly pretty girls, headed by one who was prettier than all of them, filed into the main room and grouped themselves about a chair. One of them stood up in the chair, to which this legend was attached:

* * * * *
* THIS YOUNG LADY *
* WILL BE *
* KISSED BY AUCTION *
* HOW MUCH *
* WILL YOU GIVE? *
* * * * *

It would probably be difficult, not to say impossible, to explain why this startling and sensational news should spread so rapidly through a whole town. But that such was the case is a stern fact. Young men, idling away their time at the club, knew of it in fifteen minutes, and started in a body for the scene of the auction. Other young men, who had not been to church for years, hurried from their telephones into their best clothes with all the haste demand-

ed of the volunteer fire department. It spread even as far as Mike Dady's gambling establishment, and caused that astute individual to prick up his ears in an unusual degree for one inured to that sort of stoicism that the roulette table fosters. And so there was a kissing game going on at the church, led by the minister's daughter herself. Here was a fine chance to get even. Mike had had to close up his place once for several weeks because of a scathing sermon preached by this same clergyman, and the remembrance of it still rankled.

"Here, boy," he said to a tall, fresh-looking youth of 17, handing him a roll of bills, "you go over to the church fair, and if the sky pilot's daughter is going to be kissed, push up in front and bid up. Don't let anyone else get it, to the limit of your wad—understand? I'll be there in time."

The boy, fresh and fair and innocent-looking—as the run of boys in "gilded hells" are apt to be—was off in a trice, and in ten minutes more had added his individual unit to the circle around the main entrance of osculatory interest.

It is highly probable that if such a really scandalous proceeding as this auction had been premeditated and advertised beforehand it would have been promptly squashed by the pillars of the church. But the suddenness of it took the critics off their feet, and it was well in hand and "going on" before anyone had time to take breath.

The minister's daughter was the auctioneer. A bamboo cane, with a strip of red bunting on it, was her wand of service. Tall and stately and beautiful, her eyes flashing with the fun, she stood by the chair and waved her flag.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," she cried, "here is Miss Kitty Jones. How much am I offered for a sweet kiss? What! Only \$2? For shame! Do you appreciate what you are getting? Five, did you say? Now make it six. Six it is. Seven from the gentleman on the right. Seven, seven—eight, eight—will

some one make it nine? Nine, nine. Now, ten. That's better. Ten it is. Come, gentlemen, bid up."

The excitement ran high. Deacon Bradbury Simpkins, forgetting what fate awaited him at home, bid ten dollars on Susie Perkins, whom his good wife had once designated as "sassy." Ridd Castleton, the best golf player in town, was a great help in "bidding up," and so also were Jack Clubberly and Billy Sparks.

The ninth and last girl was none other than the minister's daughter herself. On the table by her side lay a collection box, holding over \$200, the proceeds of this unusual traffic. Perhaps the consciousness that she had succeeded, that the poor, half-starved children would get at least one good square meal, was enough to make her oblivious of herself.

At any rate she was calm and beautifully collected as she stepped on the chair, disdaining the helping hand that a spectator held out to her.

"Ladies and gentlemen," she said, "with your kind permission I will be my own auctioneer, and I will spare you the usual compliments. I am here to raise all the money I can for a Christmas dinner for the poor children of our town. I am selling a kiss to the highest bidder. How much am I offered?"

"Twenty-five dollars."
"The first bid, ladies and gentlemen, is \$25. Who will make it thirty? Thirty it is, thirty, thirty—thirty-five, thirty-five. Is thirty-five the highest bid?"

The tall, innocent youth now stepped to the front. It is but justice to the boys from the club to say they did not recognize him.

"I'll make it forty," he said.
The auctioneer was unmoved.
"I am offered \$40," she said. "Gentlemen, bid up. Forty, forty, forty—going at forty—going, going, gone. Young man, the kiss is yours at \$40."

There was a slight pause, a flutter of interest. This nice-looking, gentlemanly appearing boy, with \$40 to bid for a single kiss—who was he? At any rate

it didn't matter much, he was only a boy.

"What a relief," whispered one of the committee, "to think her reputation has been saved by a young thing like that. Why, it doesn't mean anything to be kissed by him. An act of Providence, I verily believe!"

Almost as if in reply the boy turned half around, as the figure of Mike Dady slowly forced its way through the circle.

"I was bidding for some one else," said the boy, holding out the money.

"Yes," said Mike, his cool, insolent eyes sweeping the crowd. "He was bidding for me. He was my—what do you call it?—proxy. I'll take the kiss, if you please."

For the first time that evening a flush spread over the face of the minister's daughter—a flush that made its way from her firmly rounded throat up over her cheeks to the line of fair hair on her forehead.

She looked around the crowd almost appealingly. Was there no one to help her in this dilemma? Suddenly her eye lighted on a figure that stood half concealed from view—a short, squat figure and there came to her voice a ring of triumph.

"You shall be paid," she said. "The money, please."

It was handed to her, and she put the bills in the box.

Then she turned to the figure she had seen—the old family colored cook, black as the ace of spades, who had come to witness "de proceedin's." "Come here,

however, been calculating to set you up in business, and will give you \$10,000. You kin invest her as you please, but you needn't count me in as a partner. When you get your millions I will come around and board awhile with you, but I don't want in on the deal. You kin keep it all. I might also remark in passin', Sammy, that if you go busted in this business, your parent will not cough up another \$10,000." And the old man lit his cob pipe, and sauntered out to see how the stock was getting along. When the young man got the money in his fist he started for the city, saying to himself: "The old gent is all right in his way, but he is far behind the times. I will show him some things about making money that will jar him considerably, I judge, before another year rolls around." Then the young man who labored under the impression that he knew it all, went on the board of trade with his ten thousand dollars, and began to speculate, as he said, on scientific principles. Three months after the young man came to the city, he worked his way back to his father's farm on a cattle train, helping look after the stock for his fare and board. And when he met his ancestor the old man did not say "I told you so," nor did he roar about the \$10,000 that was gone. He simply remarked that there was a good bit of hay down out in the field and that as soon as Sam could get on his old clothes he could find a fork out in the barn. And the balance of the summer the young man who



COLLIE AND LITTER, ON THE FARM OF J. H. IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MAN.

mummy," she whispered, and drawing her close and putting her arms around her, she kissed the black face a resounding smack.

Then she turned to the gambler. "And here," she said, "is my proxy. Take your pay, sir!"—Ex.

Not so Bright as He Imagined.

Once on a time there was a farmer of rather homely style, who by holding on to what he actually knew and keeping out of fool ventures, had got together about \$100,000 of money and property. He had a son of more modern style, who had been to college and thought he knew lots more than the old hayseed, his father, and asked him to give him \$10,000 to make a start on his own hook. The old man did not show any considerable anxiety to cough up the \$10,000, even when the young man informed him that he knew just where he could place the money so that it would double every 12 months. The young man was generous—he wanted to share the profit with his ancestor. After the young man had unfolded the scheme, and demonstrated how they both could be millionaires in a few years, the old man spoke his mind and said: "Sammy, your parent has lived along for 60 years and managed to pay his bills and lay up a little for a rainy day. He has no ambition to trot in the same class with Rockefeller, and he has also observed when a farm horse tries to get in with the racers it most generally gets left. This scheme you have unfolded to me may be all right, but I am not hankering to get it. I have,

thought he knew it all, worked for his ancestor at the rate of \$20 a month, and board and washing.

It costs some men more to find out that they are blamed fools than it does others.

Alex. Carnegie, Holland, Man., Dec. 13, 1902:—"I like to keep the numbers of The Nor-West Farmer bound together, as I think it is very useful for a farmer to have the back numbers for reference, so that he can find the paper he wants."

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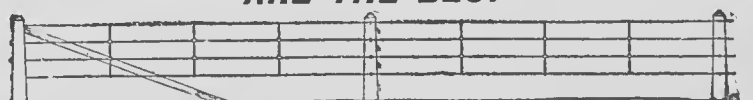
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Commonplace.

A commonplace life, we say, and we sigh;
But why should we sigh as we say?
The commonplace sun in the common-
place sky
Makes up the commonplace day.
The moon and the stars are common-
place things,
The flower that blooms and the bird
that sings,
But sad were the world, and dark our
lot,
If the flowers failed and the sun shone
not;
And God, who sees each separate soul,
Out of commonplace lives makes his
beautiful whole.

—Susan Coolidge.

Why He Rose.

This is the story of a man who began at the bottom of the ladder. His rise is due, The Saturday Evening Post points out, to his habit of always learning how to do the work of the position next in the line of promotion.

He started in by tending the telephone at a grain elevator and "keeping the weights"—that is, copying the scale tickets into a book—when not busy at the 'phone. He made it a business always to be "caught up" with his work, so it often happened, when he went to the scale for the tickets, that they were not ready for him. This gave the young man leisure to become familiar with the weighman's work and with the scales and machinery of the elevator. Occasionally he induced the weighman to let him tend one scale, and later two scales, until he became thoroughly familiar with the work.

About this time his employer built a new elevator and the young man applied for the position of timekeeper. Undismayed by the reply that the timekeeper would be expected, in addition to his regular work, to tally and record every load of lumber, stone, brick, sand, iron, and other material, going in to the construction of the elevator, he eventually secured the position. The elevator was built by day labor instead of by contract. The first day 20 men started work, the second day there were 40, the third day 60, and so on until the full quota of nearly 200 men was engaged. Despite the fact that these laborers were of almost a dozen different nationalities, the young timekeeper so familiarized himself with their names and faces that he was able to call by name each man who had worked for even a single day. He could also tell, quite as readily, in what part of the building each man worked, and he missed at once any laborer who stole away for an hour or two at a neighboring saloon.

When the elevator was completed a weighman was needed and the young man applied for the position. After convincing his employer that he understood the work and that he had watched the construction of every grain spout, and therefore knew into what bin each one led and that he would not have to learn that anew, he was given the position.

He soon became so expert that the weighing did not require his entire time, and during moments otherwise unoccupied he turned his attention to the working of the cleaning machines on the same floor, and was finally allowed to tend these machines in addition to the work of weighing. He became an expert in the art of telling at a glance the exact grade of a given sample of wheat, and during this schooling he managed to learn from the foreman just how grain is mixed to produce a given grade.

His perseverance in learning everything that could be learned about the business soon gave him the name of being the best grain expert in the elevator. He held this enviable position in the eyes of his fellow-workers for a number of years.

One day one of the young man's employers came to him and said: "I am

going to buy you a membership on the Board of Trade. You can buy car lots down there. I have been watching you, and I hear from people round here that you are as good a judge of grain as there is. You are just the fellow we want." Then began his career as a commission merchant.

The Glory of Growing Old.

Growing old and getting old are very different things. There are many in the world who get old, but who never grow old at all. Growing old is a progress, like growing wise or growing good. As the years pass by some people, they bring gifts, they add continually to their lives. As they pass others, they are forever taking away something, subtracting from their lives. One man loses physical powers; he cannot eat as much, or sleep as well, or enjoy his bodily life as thoroughly, and it is all a loss and burden. Another man goes through the same experience, and he discerns it to be God's voice saying to him, "You cannot now live as much in the body as

you have been doing; you cannot get your pleasure that way; you must look to the mind and the heart and the soul for pleasure and interest and power in living." The first of these gets old, and it brings nothing to him. The second grows old, and it is an enlarging, enriching, beautifying experience. Aging is like every other way of life: if we take it from God, as God meant it to be taken, it is a great blessing; if we miss the divine Providence in it, it may be a misery, and even a curse. In the great French drama one says to Cardinal Richelieu, "Art thou Richelieu?" and he replies, "Yesterday I was Richelieu; to-day I am a poor old man; to-morrow I know not what." If one went thus to the Apostle Paul, we can hear him say, "Yesterday I was Saul the persecutor; to-day I am Paul, the servant of Jesus Christ; to-morrow I win my crown." The one got old, the other grew old. What a difference!

John McLaren, Pense, Assa., Dec. 4, 1902:—"I would not be without The Farmer for twice its cost."

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Branch Office: WINNIPEG.



How Sweet to Live.

How sweet to live, to know that God's
loved hand
Is marking out our life from day to
day;
To know that, with his kindness so
complete,
We cannot, if we love him, go astray,
And when, through life, our paths look
steep and bare,
And, feeble, we seem falling by the
way,
We may send upward but a whispered
prayer
To find our loving Father near al-
way.

We would not murmur when the trials
come,
Knowing they're sent to win our
hearts to thee,
To draw our souls away from earth's
bright glare,
And make them fitted for eternity.
Thou would'st not send the shadows
long and deep
If we as well could bear the radiant
light.
Thou knowest best; we pray our souls
to keep;
Help us to walk by faith, if not by
sight.

Wolves and Hounds.

By A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man.

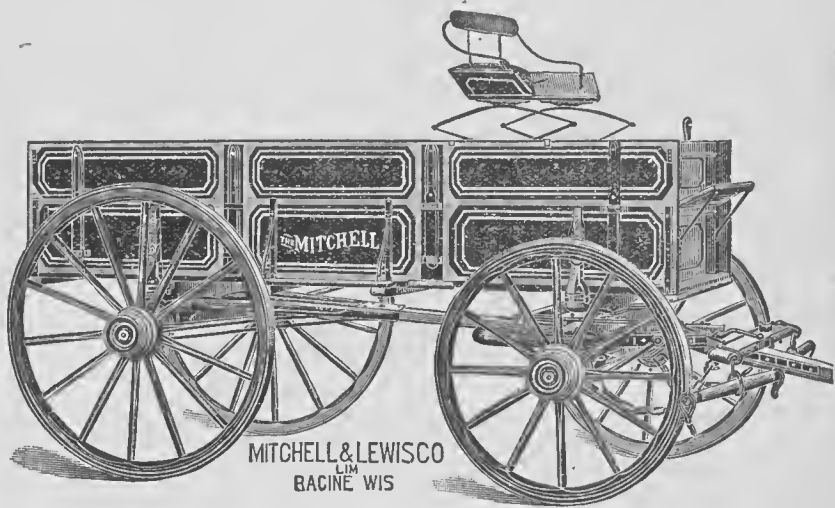
The coyote is whelped in a burrow
in April and the cubs can be heard
whining down in the den by the last
of May. They sometimes come out in
July and are well able to forage for
themselves in September. The parents
do not provide as well for their young
as foxes do, and enforced industry
soon makes the young wolf as tricky
and shifty as his parents.
The living of the coyote is mainly
prairie chickens, rabbits, and nesting
birds, when near civilization they take

poultry, calves, sheep, or pigs. They
have been known to pull down solitary
buffaloes. It might take days and be
fought over miles of country. It took
numbers to do this, as a few wolves
always got trampled and killed, but the
buffalo was not allowed to rest and
was finally dragged down. They al-
ways approach the haunts of man with
their noses in the wind, and their bold-
ness is equalled only by their caution.
A newly born calf is eaten except the
head the first time the cow goes after
water. Coyotes refuse strychnine,
avoid traps, and the only satisfactory
way to kill them is with the use of
hounds, as they are very hard to shoot.
Staghounds, Russian wolfhounds, grey-
hounds or their crosses, after training,
make good killers. Trained killers are
worth from \$15 to \$50. Old hounds
are hard to keep in a new home, and
they have been known to return to
their old homes when taken as far as
60 miles away. Pups cost about \$15
apiece to raise to maturity. They
should be from a year to 18 months
old before working them unless in
good company. The pups soon learn
the art of killing a wolf when running
with old dogs, but if such cannot be
got for this purpose, the pups can be
taught on a badger, although a trap-
ped wolf maimed is better, as the pups
thus learn to recognize their proper
game.
To have a proper pack it is neces-
sary to have three hounds, as one is
sometimes laid up, and a single dog is
no good, for he may strike a pair of
wolves somewhere in the bushes and
get spoiled. Except for that danger a
lone dog should do all right, but two
are far better. The wolf dies game
and bites on a hound if possible. In
this locality they weigh from 25 up to
45 pounds.

Geo. Sharp, Kenlis, Assa., Dec. 10,
1902:—"The Nor'-West Farmer is the
best farm paper in Canada. I cannot
do without it."

MITCHELL & LEWIS Co., LIMITED,
RACINE, WISCONSIN
Manufacturers of

THE CELEBRATED
MITCHELL WAGON



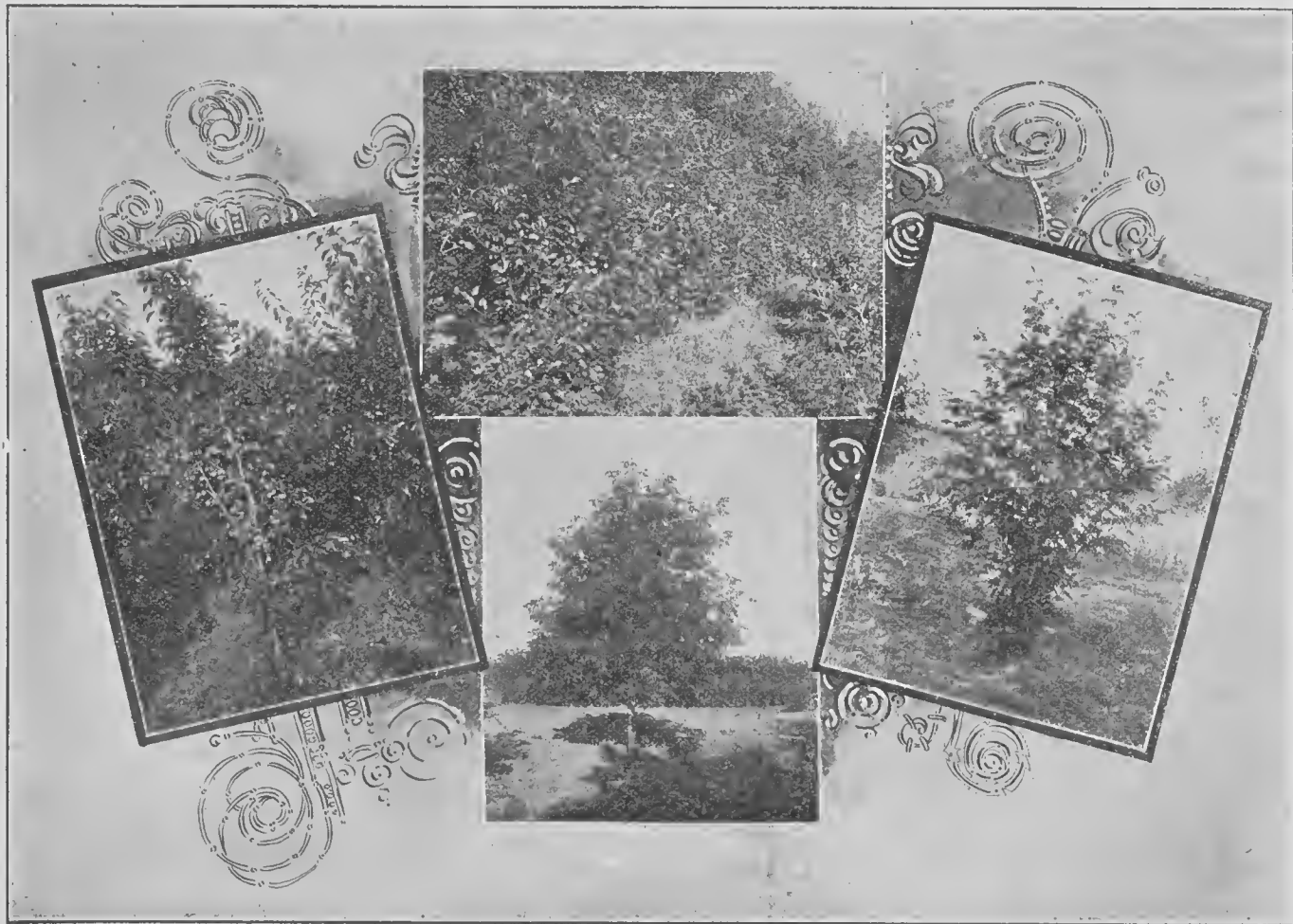
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RACINE WIS.
THE MONARCH OF THE ROAD.
Lightest running Wagon in the market, only one Grade, that the Best.

For Catalogue and Prices write to
JOSEPH MAW & Co.,
WINNIPEG
General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Established 1883

The Brandon Nursery

Established 1883



Contains the largest stock
of Fruit Trees, Shrubs and
General Nursery Stock at
present growing in the
Canadian Northwest.

We have to offer this
year 5000 hardy crab and
apple trees, small fruits of
all hardy varieties, young
trees and seedlings and a
varied stock of hardy
shrubbery, etc.

Before you place your
order for next spring,
write for price list to

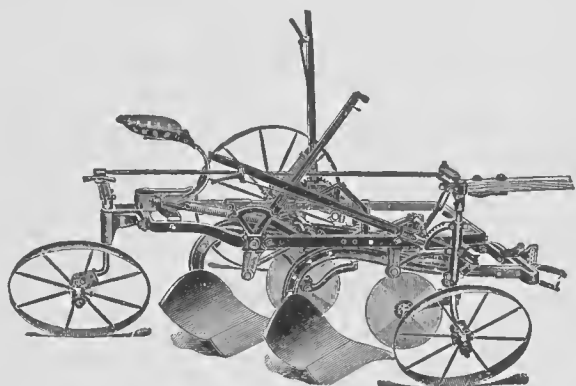
H. L. Patmore
Brandon, Man.

THESE TREES WILL GROW FOR YOU.

A Gang Plow Given Away

Would be no attraction if the gang wasn't a good one.

Farmers WANT GOOD PLOWS and are willing to pay for them.



THE COLUMBIA GANG

For instance is used by thousands of farmers. They put their money and faith in it and now have more money and more faith than ever. There are lots of reasons why they like it so well—why it is so popular. One of them is that

It Has Absolutely no Side Draft.

The evenness does it—it's not the ordinary kind. The horses have plenty of room and—well, don't you want a circular that tells all about it?

Manufactured by

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., ROCK ISLAND, ILL., U.S.A.

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, Winnipeg.

The Choice.

Two jacquemints were in the vase;
One bud with leaves unsealed,
And one whose velvet open face
Its yellow heart revealed.

Two women in the fragrant room
Sat at the sunset hour;
One delicate in girlish bloom,
One rich in grace and power.

To one the world was all untried,
A dream, a hope, a joy;
One knew that bliss has pain allied
Like gold with its alloy.

Another entered—one whose name
Had graced his country's scroll
Of honor; bravery won him fame;
A man of brain and soul.

The girl's face into welcome broke
Like sunshine after showers;
"Which will you choose?" she smiling
spoke,
And proffered him the flowers.

He pressed the roses to his lips;
The woman bent her head;
The blood surged to her finger-tips;
"The full-blown rose," he said.

—Sarah K. Bolton.

What Makes our Gifts Worth While.

Not the amount of giving, but the spirit in which right giving goes out, is what God commends. God does not need our gifts, large or small, even for his best cause. But we need the blessing, which God gives freely to the cheerful giver who gives in a right spirit. The gift that has been most commended in all the ages was the simple farthing of a loving poor widow, in contrast with the large offerings of the rich, who won no commendation as a reward of their gifts or their spirit. When King Saul offered in sacrifice to Jehovah costly gifts that he had been directed to destroy, the

rebuke of Jehovah came to him by Samuel, "To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." So always, not the gift, but the spirit of the giver, commends itself to God. A costly gift of a rich man may have a blessing when the farthing of a poor man lacks it. A good spirit does not necessarily go with a small gift or with a large one, but God knows and notes the spirit. We must have this in mind as we give, or wish to give.

How to be Always Sure of Friendship.

A friend is always worth having. Those who know most of life and its treasures are confident on this point. But can we always be sure of a friend? That depends on the friend. And there is one safe way by which we can be sure of a friend who will never fail. If I am a friend, and am always true, there will be one true friend, and one sure friendship. But it is said that it takes two to make a friendship. That is so, and if there is one friend who loves and is true, there is always a friendship with two in it. The one who loves is the one, and the one who is loved is the other, and one and one make two. It is good to have a friend, and to be loved by a loving and true friend; but it is better to be a friend, and to be loving and true as a friend. I cannot always be sure as to another's unswerving attitude toward myself, but I ought to be sure of my unswerving attitude toward one to whom I am a friend. By remaining in this attitude, we can be sure of a friend, and so also can be the one whom we love. Loving is ever better than being loved, as giving is ever greater gain than getting. By being a friend, we can make sure that there is in this world one friend who never fails. The one who thus loves is the gainer by his friendship, and so is the rest of the world.

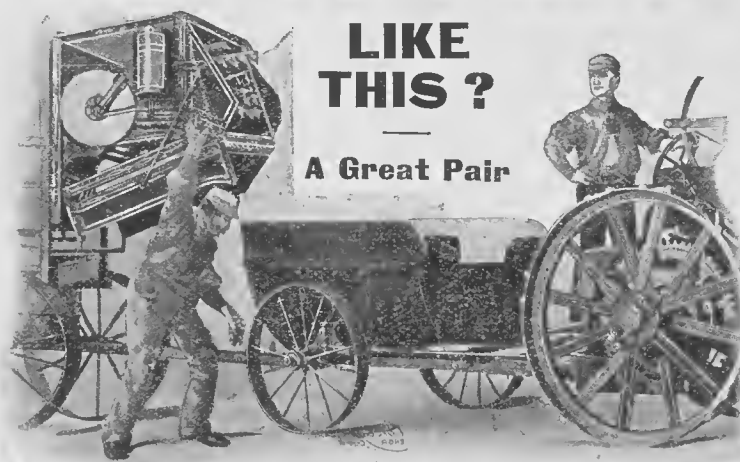
Are You Hooked Up?

The Parsons Feeder

Adjustable while machinery is running.

Equipped with Variable Feed and Engine Governor.

More manufactured and sold than all others combined.



LIKE THIS?
A Great Pair

Success Engine Tender

Capacity, Half Ton of Coal,
Eight Barrels of Water.

Guides Backward or Forward
AUTOMATICALLY. A Great
Time Saver.

Adopted by TWENTY-EIGHT Leading Thresher Manufacturing Companies, who are through with experimenting with something "just as good." Why not profit by their experience?

The "Success" Ratchet Cylinder Wrench

Three of the greatest sellers to the Thresher Trade on the market. Too well known to them to need an introduction. Write us early for Territory.

Parsons Band Cutter and Self Feeder Co.,
NEWTON, IOWA

Say you saw it in THE NOR'-WEST FARMER.

Thresher Truth.



IF Age is the criterion of Success, we should fill our field exclusively, for we have been making Threshing Machines all our lives. There is an aristocracy in Threshers, as in everything else, and ours are of the "blue-blooded" kind—good all over, good all the time, and good all the way through.

We started out last year with some great ideas. The season has come and gone, and we "make good," for patrons have found the **Red River Special** has paid for itself the first season, and wages besides. If you doubt it

Ask the Thresherman.

Not one, but a thousand; they come at you with honest, candid facts,—nuggets of practical sense, showing the economy, durability, efficiency, and dependableness of the **Red River Special**; the pith, the point, and the power of the grain-saving, time-saving, money-saving Separator.

If you will write to us, we will send you the full text, name, date and address of an army of correspondents who have found "the road to Prosperity"; we will introduce to you the living, lively thresherman, who "held his hat under the blower five minutes by the watch, and caught just three grains of oats"; to the enthusiastic veteran who declares: "I have threshed thirty-six years, know a good thing when I see and use it, and this knocks the spots off anything that comes along"; or the thoroughly satisfied farmer, who writes: "Just say what you want to about the good working qualities of the **Red River Special**, and you can't say too much." "No wrapping or choking"; "the smoothest thing I ever saw"; "threshes more grain than any machine before, and half the time doing it"; "not ten minutes' delay through the season's work"; "five pitchers throwing wet oats to choke her down, and never lost speed"; "threshed when and where other machines refused." These men refer to and swear by the **Red River Special**.

"Repairs for 85 days, \$1.25; booked \$1,450"; "600 bushels speltz in 40 minutes, and saved every kernel"; "ran through the season, and running yet—running all others out of the county." These are rock-bottom, actual fact, plain everyday, sure-thing demonstrations.

Does Everything but Think.

You can never be right as a thresher until you have secured a machine better than the rest. They say ours is better than the best. It safeguards the users against loss, risk, vexations and inferiority. It typifies in the most practical way the highest and best attainments in the development of threshing perfection embodying thorough construction, enlarged capacity, distinctiveness. It stands exacting tests and critical comparisons.

IT PUTS AN EDGE ON LIFE to run a Red River Special—no one, not even a boy, can run it wrong. It is the broadest conception of the art mechanical, and while it does not actually think, it does nearly everything but think, and it took a heap of thinking to make it,—and we are thinking still!

The **Red River Special** has become a household word, because it struck and strikes the popular keynote of the Gospel of Grain—**POWER**, time-saving, money-saving Power,—the attainment of which has been the hope and endeavor of the thresher-builder for years, and acquired only by us.

POWER in the cylinder, insuring steady, uniform motion, and no bad results from over-feeding.

POWER in the pulleys on the cylinder shaft—no slippage of belts, and strong, regular action conveyed to the shakers, grain-pan, mill and Stacker.

POWER in the extra large teeth, and in the grate.

ECONOMY in the separating grate and check plate, that stops flying grain at the cylinder, having over three times the grate surface found in old-style machines.

Exclusiveness in a cylinder, one-half larger in diameter than the ordinary cylinder, one-half more teeth, twice as much weight, 16 bars instead of 12, combined with our patented **separating grate** and **check plate**, accomplishing unheard-of wonders.

Result: Threshes **all** the grain from the head, **all** the grain from the straw, saves and cleans **all** the grain you can pitch to it.

Buy Right and Be Right! By Right the Red River Special has acquired an exclusive field—by right of working hardest and latest, and coming on the scene earliest with the model, modern fruit of the art inventive.

The Red River Special fills the bill! It is perfection—that's all.

Nichols & Shepard Company,

Battle Creek, Michigan.

Everything for the thresherman, either at our factory or branch houses, and all good—like the Red River Special.

BRANCH HOUSES:

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WESTERN CANADA



THE GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

Free Homes for Millions---Agricultural Lands, Minerals, Timber Lands, Grazing Lands, Water Powers, Lakes and Streams, Game and Fish.

In Manitoba there are about 37,000,000 acres of cultivable land, of which only about 3,000,000 acres are occupied, and in the Northwest Territories there are upwards of 195,000,000 acres, of which barely 1,000,000 are under cultivation. The occupied and cultivated portions of Western Canada therefore bear about the same proportion to its whole area as a small garden patch to a two thousand acre farm.



THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY IN WESTERN CANADA.

SATISFIED SETTLERS.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

The Coal Areas of Canada are Estimated at 97,200 Square Miles.

The Gold Production in Canada for 1901 was \$24,462,222.

Wealth Waits on Industry. Read What Settlers Say of the Land of Sunshine :

Mr. Muirhead, from Orchard Lake, Michigan, U.S., says "I visited every part of the Canadian Northwest and found the farmers contented, prosperous and happy—the climate grand—the land, I believe, the best on earth. The country will go ahead and the settlers likewise. I bought a ranch, three thousand acres of deeded land, with 1,500 head of cattle and 50 head of horses. a five thousand dollar house, furnished, near Calgary, and paid fifty-one thousand dollars cash. I am going back at once, and will take with me six car loads of fine stock and two cars of effects, and about forty new settlers will accompany me back. Beautiful Southern Alberta, in my mind the finest stock-raising land on earth, will be my home."

Hundreds of Letters similar to these can be produced.

POOR ONCE, PROSPEROUS NOW.

Hugh Spender, of the Westminster Gazette, one of the British Journalists who visited Canada last summer, says "We fell in with a young farmer from Somersetshire, England, driving a binder round a hundred acre field of wheat. In conversation I found that he came from within fifteen miles of my old home in Somersetshire. Here was the very man we wanted. He had come to Manitoba ten years ago with a capital of \$12 on landing. In England he had been employed on a dairy farm, and earned eighteen shillings a week. He now owns 320 acres of land, his horses, buildings and cattle, and expects to have 4,000 bushels of wheat this season. We had heard of such things in the old land, but they did not seem credible, until we came to this living example of the strides that it is possible to make in Manitoba. Had this man remained in England it is pretty safe to say he would still be earning no more than eighteen shillings a week while in the same period in Manitoba he has become a substantial and prosperous farmer."

Apply for information to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W., England.

Our Mistakes.

God sent us here to make mistakes,
To strive, to fail, to re-begin,
To taste the tempting fruit of sin,
And find what bitter food it makes.

And looking back along the past,
We know we needed all the pain
Of fear and doubt, and stress and strain
To make us value peace at last.

Who fails, finds later triumphs sweet;
Who stumbles once, walks then with care,
And knows the place to cry "Be-ware!"
To other unaccustomed feet.

Through strife the slumbering soul awakes;
We learn on error's troubled route
The truths we might not prize with-out
The error of our sad mistakes.

An Old-time Picture.

The last time you were at the old home Christmas Day—do you remember? When the boys came home from college, or somewhere, and the married sister, Ann, or Jane, or something else, came, too, as proud of the little white flannel bundle, with blue eyes, that made uncles, aunts, grandfather, and grandmother with its first glance, as proud as ever queen was of her crown? And wasn't that baby a novelty in the old homestead? And was it you or me that rummaged the garret for the old, red cradle they lulled us in, when, fast to the strong moorings of a mother's love, we rocked on the hither shore of time? And who brought down the "high chair" that, in turn, had been the throne for a half-dozen of us, "more or less," as we grew large enough to wield the weapons of table warfare? And who doesn't remember where that chair was tucked away in the garret aforesaid? Over behind the little wheel that used to

hum to the sweet song that mother sung, years and years ago. And there's the distaff now, in the chink of the rafters. Do you remember the fine morning we went to the woods after it, and a bright, black-eyed boy, just turned four, went too? There he sits now, on the opposite side of the table, "in the old place," with whiskers and a beard, and a voice that would mock a nor'wester. That song! How we tried to get mother to sing the old song we loved so well!

"Boys, I can't sing," says the old lady; "my singing days are over." But she was over-persuaded, as she always was—for to which of us did she ever refuse a boon?—and how still it was when she began! Her voice was like a fast-failing fountain. She faltered as the old memories came thronging back upon her, and somehow her glasses were a little dim, and she took them off to wipe them, and somehow all our eyes were a little dimmed. God bless the old fashioned mothers forever!

Well, then the dinner—the Christmas dinner! How the pantry and the poultry had suffered to "furnish forth" that marriage table—the marriage of the present and the past. It was the old table with the fall leaves, that had succeeded the little predecessor, when there were only father, mother, and one baby. The old strife "to set the chairs" up is renewed. We are all seated—every chair filled. Filled? Every chair? Ah! but one, or two, or three. God grant it may be but one! How old reminiscences are revived! And we all get years nearer the purer realm of childhood and heaven.

The afternoon wears away. The sleigh-bells (there always used to be snow in old-fashioned Christmases) chime impatient at the door. Such bundling and muffling and good-bying—the old lady urging us, every one in turn, to keep warm, and tying our "comforters"—that's the word—over again and all that. Away we go, one after another, and the old homestead is quiet again.

The BRANDON CORNELL



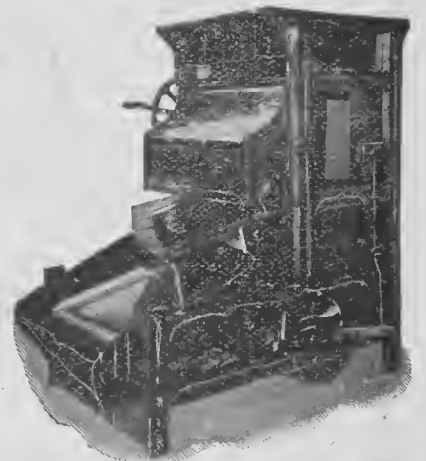
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In 1900 we built and sold 2 Engines.
In 1901 we built and sold 3 Engines.
In 1902 we built and sold 10 Engines.
For 1903 we are building 30 Engines.

It is well built, and has great power, yet it is very simple in construction, and is very easily steamed.

It will pay you to secure one for the threshing season of 1903.

THE PERFECTION GRAIN SEPARATOR AND CLEANER



Will clean and separate all kinds of grain and seeds. Makes a perfect job of separating oats from wheat. (Any kind of oats.) Farmers who cannot sell their wheat on account of wild oats, or dirt, should not lose any time in procuring one of our new style Fanning Mills.

It is the first and only improvement in the last 50 years.

THE WHEAT CITY GRAIN PICKLER

Is the latest device on the market for pickling grain. No gear to turn. Bluestones as fast as a man can shovel the grain.

The Brandon Machine Works Co, Ltd.

Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

MORRIS PIANOS

MORRIS PIANOS

Why should you purchase a Morris Piano?

Because it is an instrument that will last for generations and give perfect pleasure and satisfaction.

Sold on easy terms of payment.

Write for prices.

ORGANS.

Doherty Piano Cased Organ, six octaves, four sets of reeds, \$125.

Elgin Piano Cased Organ, six octaves, 4 sets of reeds, \$100.

Easy payments, 20 per cent. off for cash.

S. L. BARROWCLOUGH & COMPANY

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WINNIPEG.

As Supplied to
H. R. H. The Princess of Wales.



Ogilvie's
HUNGARIAN FLOUR.

Ogilvie
OATS.

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WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

Ogilvie's
ROYAL BREAKFAST FOOD.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR OGILVIE'S PRODUCTS.
THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.



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